Lecturer (BPS-17), Pakistan Studies — 2024 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer (BPS-17), Pakistan Studies · **Year:** 2024 · **Questions:** 50 in the original paper — **50 solved and verified**, none excluded · **Price:** Free

> **How to use this paper:** each question shows the stem, the four options, and the correct answer. Click “Why each option?” under a question to see all four options explained — one question teaches four topics. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2024 sitting.

Source note: testpointpk reproduction, paper 16, 'Pakistan Studies Lecturer Past Paper 27-04-2024 by SPSC' (50 stems, 10 per page over 5 pages, every stem with four options and a printed key; direct-curl raw HTML). 1 printed-key error corrected openly (Q13 share of Pakistan's land made up by the plains of the River Indus: printed A 20% corrected to C 40%, on ICID figures); 2 PICK-ONE (Q23 Jinnah's call to the bar 1895 vs 1896; Q26 coniferous-and-scrub forest share, where several thresholds are literally true). No second full reproduction found. Answers verified independently against standard references, never from the printed key alone.

Question 1 Geography

Where is the cold desert known as the Katpana Desert located?

- A. Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan
- B. Skardu, Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hunza, Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Chitral has no cold desert of this name; its famous country is the Kalash valleys,

B. Correct: the Katpana cold desert lies near Skardu town in Gilgit-Baltistan, famous for its cold sand dunes.

C. Wrong: Hunza is known for Attabad Lake, the Passu cones and glaciers, not the Katpana desert.

D. Wrong: Skardu (B) is the right location, so "None of these" fails.

Question 2 Pakistan Affairs (History)

What was the reaction of Congress in response to the failure of Cripps Plan?

- A. Passed a resolution for freedom
- B. Quit India resolution ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Agitation
- D. Accepted Crips Plans

A. Wrong: too vague — Congress's concrete response in August 1942 was the Quit India resolution, not a generic freedom resolution.

B. Correct: after the Cripps Mission failed in April 1942, Congress passed the Quit India resolution on 8 August 1942.

C. Wrong: too vague — the organised response was the Quit India movement, launched by that resolution.

D. Wrong: Congress rejected the Cripps proposals, which is why the mission failed.

Question 3 Pakistan Affairs (Foreign Policy)

When did Pakistan join SEATO?

- A. 1966
- B. 1955

4 ✓ Correct answer

- D. 1999

A. Wrong: by 1966 Pakistan had already been a SEATO member for over a decade.

B. Wrong: SEATO came into force in 1955, but Pakistan signed the Manila Pact in September 1954.

C. Correct: Pakistan joined SEATO in September 1954, when the Manila Pact was signed.

D. Wrong: far too late — SEATO itself was dissolved in 1977.

Question 4 History (British India)

The "Communal Award" given by?

- A. Lloyd George
- B. Ramsay Macdonald ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Winston Churchill
- D. Stanley Baldwin

A. Wrong: Lloyd George was prime minister during the First World War, not at the 1932 Award.

B. Correct: the British prime minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award on 16 August 1932.

C. Wrong: Churchill was out of office in 1932 and opposed the Award's approach.

D. Wrong: Baldwin was not prime minister in 1932; MacDonald was.

Question 5 Pakistan Affairs

The Shimla (Simla) agreement between India and Pakistan was singed in?

- A. 1965
- B. 1969

2 ✓ Correct answer

- D. 1974

A. Wrong: 1965 was the Indo-Pak war year, not the Simla Agreement.

B. Wrong: there was no Simla Agreement in 1969.

C. Correct: India and Pakistan signed the Simla Agreement on 2 July 1972, after the 1971 war.

D. Wrong: 1974 was the year of India's first nuclear test, not Simla.

Question 6 History

Who started the Faraizi Movement?

- A. Allama Muhammad Iqbal
- B. Haji Shariat Ullah ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sir Aga Khan
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Iqbal was a philosopher-poet, not the founder of the Faraizi movement.

B. Correct: Haji Shariatullah founded the Faraizi movement in Bengal in the early 19th century.

C. Wrong: the Aga Khan led the Ismaili community and the Muslim League's early years, not the Faraizi movement.

D. Wrong: Haji Shariat Ullah (B) is the founder.

Question 7 English (Analogy)

The most accurate analogy of Dauntless : Courage is with?

- A. Ruthless : Compassion
- B. Affable : Auspice

unfied : composure ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Energetic : Indifference

A. Wrong: ruthless is the opposite of compassion, not an analogy of the same kind.

B. Wrong: "auspice" is not the matching quality word for affable (amiability would be), and the pair is not parallel.

C. Correct: as dauntless is the quality of having courage, unruffled is the quality of having composure.

D. Wrong: energetic is the opposite of indifference, not its matching quality.

Question 8 History

The people gathered in Jallianwala Bagh were protesting against?

- A. Indian Council Act
- B. Act of Souenient
- C. Rowlatt Act ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Indian Government Act 1919

A. Wrong: the 1909/1919 Council Acts were constitutional reforms, not the cause of this protest.

B. Wrong: no such act exists; the option is a garbled distractor.

C. Correct: the crowd had gathered to protest the Rowlatt Act (and the arrest of Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satya Pal).

D. Wrong: the 1919 Act was the Montagu–Chelmsford reform, not what the gathering protested.

Question 9 Current Affairs (Pakistan–Iran)

In _____ Pakistan and Iran signed an agreement for supply of 750 million cubic feet gas

- A. 2005
- B. 2009 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 2008
- D. 2013

A. Wrong: in 2005 the pipeline was still under negotiation; no supply agreement existed.

B. Correct: Pakistan and Iran signed the gas sale-purchase agreement in May–June 2009 for 750 million cubic feet of gas per day for 25 years.

C. Wrong: no agreement was signed in 2008.

D. Wrong: 2013 was the year construction was inaugurated, not the agreement year.

Question 10 Current Affairs (Economy)

Which of the following bodies deal with charge in oil pricing mechanism in Pakistan?

- A. OCAC
- B. OMC
- C. SIFC
- D. OGRA ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the Oil Companies Advisory Council is an industry body, not the price regulator.

B. Wrong: oil marketing companies sell fuel; they do not set the pricing mechanism.

C. Wrong: the Special Investment Facilitation Council handles investment, not oil pricing.

D. Correct: the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority regulates petroleum pricing in Pakistan.

Question 11 Current Affairs (Kashmir)

Article 35 A was abrogated by Modi Government on 5th August 2019 to indulge in?

- nographic engineering ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Conduct of Plebiscite
- C. Ending warfare
- D. Respecting International Law

A. Correct: abrogating Article 35A on 5 August 2019 removed the bar on outsiders settling in Kashmir, widely read as demographic engineering.

B. Wrong: the move went the opposite way — it entrenched Indian control rather than enabling a plebiscite.

C. Wrong: the abrogation heightened tensions rather than ending warfare.

D. Wrong: Pakistan and many observers called the move a violation of UN resolutions, not respect for international law.

Question 12 Pakistan Affairs

An agreement on the demarcation of boundaries was concluded between Pakistan and China in the year?

- A. 1961
- B. 1962
- C. 1963 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1964

A. Wrong: negotiations were under way but no agreement was concluded in 1961.

B. Wrong: the agreement was signed the following year.

C. Correct: Pakistan and China signed the boundary agreement on 2 March 1963.

D. Wrong: the agreement was already signed in 1963.

13 Geography

The plains of 2900 Km long River Indus make up ____ of total land of Pakistan.

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 40% ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 60%

A. Wrong: no source supports 20%; the printed key is corrected — see the note below.

B. Wrong: no source supports 30% for the Indus plains.

C. Correct: the alluvial plains of the Indus and its tributaries cover about 319,605 sq km, roughly 40% of Pakistan's total area (ICID).

D. Wrong: far too high — the plains are about two-fifths of the country, not three-fifths. PRINTED-KEY CORRECTION (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): the reproduction keys A "20%". Corrected to C "40%" — the alluvial plains of the Indus and its tributaries cover about 319,605 sq km, roughly 40% of Pakistan's total area (ICID country paper; the floods paper gives 311,766 sq km, about 39%). Rival reading recorded: the narrower "Indus Plain" physiographic region is about 202,000 sq km, about 25% (UNL 2009; ADB 2022) — but 25% is not among the options, and that region is not what the stem's "plains of River Indus" describes.

Question 14 History

Hindu became furious and Congress led by _____ swung into action to oppose the decision of Bengal’s partition.

- A. Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Gandhi
- C. Pandit Nehru
- D. Acharya Kriplani

Ilehta was a leading moderate Congress leader who helped mobilise opposition to the 1905 partition of Bengal.

B. Wrong: Gandhi was in South Africa in 1905 and played no leading role in the anti-partition agitation.

C. Wrong: Nehru was a student in England in 1905, not a Congress leader of the agitation.

D. Wrong: Kripalani rose to prominence decades later, not in 1905.

Question 15 Pakistan Affairs (Books)

Pakistan is the Twentieth Century: A Political History is written by?

- A. Sugata Bose
- B. Sugata Bose and Ayesha Jalal
- C. Ayesha Jalal
- D. Lawerence Ziring ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Sugata Bose writes on South Asian history but not this book.

B. Wrong: there is no such joint authorship for this title.

C. Wrong: Ayesha Jalal wrote "The Sole Spokesman" and "Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia", not this book.

D. Correct: Lawrence Ziring wrote "Pakistan in the Twentieth Century: A Political History".

Question 16 History (Constitutional)

Under the system of diarchy?

- A. Some powers are reversed and controlled by the Government of the provinces
- B. Some powers also were transferred to the provincial legislative council
- C. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Some powers are reversed and controlled by Governor General and some

s were transferred to Legislative Assembly

A. True as far as it goes: reserved subjects stayed with the governor; alone it is only half the system.

B. True as far as it goes: transferred subjects went to ministers responsible to the council; alone it is only half the system.

C. Correct: diarchy split provincial subjects into reserved and transferred halves, so both A and B describe it.

D. Wrong: diarchy operated at the provincial level under the governor, not the Governor-General and the central Legislative Assembly.

Question 17 History

Congress organized _____ as powerful tactic in their campaign against the Curzon administration (1899-1905).

- A. Quit India
- B. Boycott of British goods ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Movement for Hindu - Muslim unity
- D. Movement for Reforms

A. Wrong: Quit India came in 1942, nearly forty years later.

B. Correct: Congress organised the boycott of British goods (Swadeshi) as its powerful tactic against Curzon's administration after the 1905 partition.

C. Wrong: unity was a later concern, not the tactic used against Curzon.

D. Wrong: too vague — the concrete tactic was the boycott.

Question 18 English (Vocabulary)

The Synonym of Vicinity is?

ghbourhood ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Depute
- C. Delegated
- D. Capable

A. Correct: vicinity means the area near a place, i.e. the neighbourhood.

B. Wrong: depute means to appoint someone as a deputy, nothing to do with nearness.

C. Wrong: delegated means assigned to another person, not a nearby area.

D. Wrong: capable means able to do something, unrelated to place.

Question 19 Current Affairs (Economy)

Which of the following can help diversity Pakistan's export basket?

- A. Transport Network
- B. BRI
- C. SEZs ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Tourism

A. Wrong: better transport helps trade but does not by itself diversify what Pakistan exports.

B. Wrong: the Belt and Road Initiative is the wider framework, not the instrument that builds export industries.

C. Correct: Special Economic Zones are designed to attract export-oriented industry and so diversify Pakistan's export basket.

D. Wrong: tourism earns services income but does not diversify the goods export basket.

Question 20 Geography

The Tarbela dam is located on River Indus about 47 km upstream from?

ottabad

- B. Mardan
- C. Haripur
- D. Attock ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Abbottabad is a hill city well away from the Indus at Tarbela.

B. Wrong: Mardan lies in a different valley, away from the Indus gorge at Tarbela.

C. Wrong: Haripur is the nearby district town, but the dam is measured upstream from Attock on the Indus itself.

D. Correct: Tarbela Dam stands on the Indus about 47 km upstream (up-river) from Attock, where the Indus meets the Kabul River.

Question 21 History

Which of the following were reformed by Sher Shah Suri?

- A. Currency
- B. Police, Judicial and Military Departments
- C. Agriculture and Health Department
- D. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True as far as it goes: Sher Shah reformed the currency, introducing the silver rupiya; alone it is only part of his reforms.

B. True as far as it goes: he reorganised police, justice and the military; alone it is only part of his reforms.

C. Wrong: he reformed land revenue, not a health department, which did not exist in that form.

D. Correct: both the currency reform and the police/judicial/military reorganisation were Sher Shah's reforms.

22 Geography (Environment)

Pakistan has more than 780,000 hectares of?

- A. Grasslands
- B. Plains
- C. Wetlands ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Pakistan's grasslands are far smaller than 780,000 hectares.

B. Wrong: the plains cover tens of millions of hectares, not 780,000.

C. Correct: Pakistan has more than 780,000 hectares of wetlands (its Ramsar sites and other wetlands).

D. Wrong: wetlands (C) is the right answer.

Question 23 Pakistan Affairs (Jinnah)

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah qualified as a Barrister in?

- A. 1894
- B. 1895 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1906
- D. 1875

A. Wrong: Jinnah joined Lincoln's Inn in 1893 and was not called in 1894.

B. Correct: the standard bank answer is 1895, when at 19 Jinnah became the youngest British Indian called to the bar; the 1896 rival date is recorded in the note below.

C. Wrong: by 1906 Jinnah was already a practising barrister and entering politics.

D. Wrong: 1875 is close to his birth year (1876), not his call to the bar. PICK-ONE (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): the printed key B "1895" is kept as the standard bank answer (Wikipedia: "In 1895, at age 19, he became the youngest

n to be called to the bar"), but the Bombay High Court's Jinnah page and Charter Legal give the call as 29 April 1896 (certificate dated 30 April 1896). The item is recorded as PICK-ONE rather than VERIFIED.

Question 24 English (Vocabulary)

The Synonym of Gulp is?

- A. Hinder
- B. Swallow ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Boots
- D. Inhibit

A. Wrong: hinder means to obstruct, the opposite of taking something down.

B. Correct: to gulp is to swallow hastily or in large amounts.

C. Wrong: boots are footwear, unrelated.

D. Wrong: inhibit means to restrain, not to swallow.

Question 25 Geography (Agriculture)

Which of the following are not Kharif crops? Barely and Mustard, Rice and Sugarcane, Cotton and Maize, Maize and Millet

- A. Barely and Mustard ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Rice and Sugarcane
- C. Cotton and Maize
- D. Maize and Millet

A. Correct: barley and mustard are Rabi (winter) crops, so they are not Kharif crops.

B. Wrong: rice and sugarcane are both Kharif (summer) crops.

C. Wrong: cotton and maize are both Kharif crops.

aize and millet are both Kharif crops. The reproduction spells the option "Barely"; it is Barley, kept as printed.

Question 26 Geography (Forests)

More than _____ of Pakistan’s forests are coniferous and scrub forest.

- A. 20%
- B. 36% ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 33%
- D. 60%

A. Wrong as the intended answer: it is a true statement ("more than 20%" holds) but far below the real share, so it is not the best answer.

B. Correct: the FAO puts coniferous-plus-scrub at about 40% of forest area, so 36% is the largest option below the true share.

C. Wrong as the intended answer: also literally true but looser than 36%.

D. Wrong: the combined share is around 40–59%, not over 60%. PICK-ONE (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): the printed key B "36%" is kept as the largest true threshold — the FAO puts coniferous-plus-scrub at about 40% of forest area, and the Economic Survey 2023–24 gives coniferous 37% plus scrub 22.2% — but A "20%" and C "33%" are also literally true statements ("more than 20%" and "more than 33%" both hold), so the item is recorded as PICK-ONE rather than VERIFIED.

Question 27 Geography (Dams)

Sukkur Barrage was built in which year?

- A. 1932 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1910
- C. 1930
- D. 1928

The Sukkur Barrage was completed and opened in 1932 (construction 1923–1932).

B. Wrong: no barrage existed then; the project began in the 1920s.

C. Wrong: construction was still under way in 1930.

D. Wrong: the barrage was not yet complete in 1928.

Question 28 History (Sindh)

The Government of Hari Enquiry Committee (1947-48) recommended the abolition of?

- A. The Latur
- B. Begar (free labour) ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Betai (distribution of crop products)
- D. None

A. Wrong: "Latur" is not a Sindh land tenure the committee addressed (the option is garbled).

B. Correct: the Hari Enquiry Committee (1947–48) recommended abolishing begar, forced free labour.

C. Wrong: betai (crop-sharing) was a tenure system, not what the committee's abolition recommendation targeted.

D. Wrong: the committee did recommend abolishing begar (B).

Question 29 History (Babur)

Bieter became the ruler of Ferghana, a state which was in?

- A. West Asia
- B. South Asia
- C. Central Asia ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Ferghana lies east of the Caspian, not in West Asia.

B. Wrong: Ferghana is north of the Hindu Kush, outside South Asia.

C. Correct: Ferghana (in present-day Uzbekistan/Kyrgyzstan/Tajikistan) is in Central Asia; Babur became its ruler.

D. Wrong: "Middle Asia" is not the standard regional name; Central Asia is. The reproduction spells the stem "Bieter"; it is Babur, kept as printed.

Question 30 History (Jinnah)

"The Hindu settlement, the Hindu attitude to the minorities and the Hindu renaissance that there was no hope of unity" - Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said after the end of?

- A. First Round Table Conference
- B. Second Round Table Conference ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Third Round Table Conference
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: after the first conference (1930–31) Jinnah had not yet reached this conclusion publicly.

B. Correct: Jinnah made the remark after the Second Round Table Conference (1931) failed to protect Muslim interests.

C. Wrong: by the third conference (1932) Jinnah had largely withdrawn from politics.

D. Wrong: the Second Round Table Conference (B) is the occasion.

Question 31 Constitution (1973)

According to _____ Article of the 1973 Constitution the validity of the proceedings in

shall not called in question on the ground of any irregularity of procedure in any court of law.

- A. Article 68
- B. Article 69 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Article 85
- D. Article 86

A. Wrong: Article 68 bars discussion of the conduct of judges and certain others, not the validity of proceedings.

B. Correct: Article 69 of the 1973 Constitution says the validity of parliamentary proceedings shall not be questioned in court on the ground of irregularity of procedure.

C. Wrong: Article 85 concerns supplementary grants, not proceedings.

D. Wrong: Article 86 concerns votes on account, not proceedings.

Question 32 History (British India)

Which of the following was/were introduced by British in India?

- A. Telegraph system
- B. Railway
- C. British values and norms
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True as far as it goes: the British introduced the telegraph; alone it is only one introduction.

B. True as far as it goes: the British built the railways; alone it is only one introduction.

C. True as far as it goes: British administration brought its values and norms; alone it is only one introduction.

D. Correct: the telegraph, the railway and British values and norms were all introduced by

India.

Question 33 History

The disobedience organized by Congress to be discontinued under?

- A. First Round Table
- B. Communal Award
- C. Nehru-Irwin Agreement
- D. Gandhi-Irwin Pact ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the conference did not end the movement.

B. Wrong: the 1932 Award concerned separate electorates, not the movement.

C. Wrong: no such agreement exists; the pact was Gandhi's.

D. Correct: the Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended under the Gandhi–Irwin Pact of March 1931.

Question 34 History (Sindh)

Sindh was constituted as an independent province on?

- A. 1st October, 1935
- B. 1st April, 1935
- C. 1st April 1936 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1st October, 1936

A. Wrong: the Government of India Act 1935 was passed in 1935 but Sindh's separation took effect in 1936.

B. Wrong: a year too early.

C. Correct: Sindh became a separate province on 1 April 1936.

D. Wrong: six months too late.

35 Current Affairs (Defence)

Pakistan successfully conducted flight test of _____ weapon system in October 2023.

- A. Shaheen III
- B. Ababeel ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Abdali
- D. Zarb

A. Wrong: Shaheen III was tested in earlier years, not October 2023.

B. Correct: Pakistan flight-tested the Ababeel weapon system on 18 October 2023 (ISPR).

C. Wrong: Abdali is a short-range system, not the October 2023 test.

D. Wrong: Zarb is a coastal defence cruise missile, not the October 2023 test.

Question 36 Geography

Pakistan has coastline of about?

- A. 1000 Km
- B. Less than 1009 Km
- C. More than 1000 Km ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: 1,000 km understates it; the coastline is about 1,046 km.

B. Wrong: the coastline exceeds 1,000 km, so "less than" is false.

C. Correct: Pakistan's coastline is about 1,046 km, more than 1,000 km.

D. Wrong: "more than 1000 km" (C) is correct.

Question 37 English (Vocabulary)

The Antonym of Animosity is?

- B. Friendliness
- C. Enmity
- D. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True as far as it goes: love is the opposite of animosity; alone it is one of two valid antonyms offered.

B. True as far as it goes: friendliness is the opposite of animosity; alone it is one of two valid antonyms offered.

C. Wrong: enmity is a synonym of animosity, not its antonym.

D. Correct: both love and friendliness are antonyms of animosity.

Question 38 History (Sindh)

Who wrote the pamphlet on “The separation of Sindh from Bombay” in 1924?

- A. GM Bhurgri
- B. Abdul Majeed Sindhi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto
- D. Obaidullah Sindhi

A. Wrong: Bhurgri was a Sindh leader but not the author of the 1924 pamphlet on separation.

B. Correct: Abdul Majeed Sindhi, the leading campaigner for Sindh's separation (he moved the Muslim League's 1925 resolution on it), wrote the 1924 pamphlet on separating Sindh from Bombay.

C. Wrong: Bhutto's separation work came later, in the late 1920s and 1930s.

D. Wrong: Obaidullah Sindhi was in exile and worked on other causes, not this pamphlet.

39 English (Sentence Completion)

Sentence Completion: To answer accurately is more important than ____?

- A. A quick finish
- B. To finish quickly ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Finishing quickly
- D. You finish quickly

A. Wrong: "more important than a quick finish" breaks the parallel infinitive structure ("to answer … than to finish").

B. Correct: parallel structure requires the infinitive "to finish quickly" to match "to answer accurately".

C. Wrong: the gerund breaks the parallel infinitive pairing.

D. Wrong: a finite clause breaks the parallel infinitive pairing.

Question 40 Constitution (1973)

Article 3 of the Constitution of 1973 provides for?

- A. Islam to be state religion
- B. Elimination of exploitation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Loyalty of state
- D. Protection of minorities

A. Wrong: that is Article 2, not Article 3.

B. Correct: Article 3 of the 1973 Constitution provides for the elimination of exploitation and the fulfilment of the fundamental principle of Islam.

C. Wrong: loyalty to the state is Article 5, not Article 3.

D. Wrong: minority protection is covered elsewhere (e.g. Article 36), not Article 3.

41 Pakistan Affairs (Books)

A “History of the people of Pakistan” is written by?

- A. J. Hussain ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Percival Spear
- C. SF Mahmud
- D. None of these

A. Correct: "A History of the Peoples of Pakistan: Towards Independence" (OUP, 1997) is by J. Hussain (Jane Hussain).

B. Wrong: Spear wrote "A History of India", not this book.

C. Wrong: S. F. Mahmud wrote "A Concise History of Indo-Pakistan", not this book.

D. Wrong: J. Hussain (A) is the author.

Question 42 English (Sentence Completion)

Sentence Completion: The soldiers were instructed to_____restraint and handle the situation peacefully.

- A. Exercise ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Control
- C. Prevent
- D. Enforce

A. Correct: "exercise restraint" is the set idiom for showing deliberate self-control.

B. Wrong: "control restraint" is not idiomatic English.

C. Wrong: "prevent restraint" makes no sense here.

D. Wrong: "enforce restraint" is not the idiom; restraint is exercised, not enforced.

43 English (Idioms)

Choose the correct meaning of the Idiom: “Make the most of”?

- A. Taking fullest advantage of circumstances ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Changing circumstances
- C. Problems caused by circumstances
- D. Circumstances beyond the control

A. Correct: "make the most of" means to use something to the fullest advantage.

B. Wrong: the idiom is about using circumstances, not changing them.

C. Wrong: the idiom carries no sense of problems.

D. Wrong: the idiom says nothing about control.

Question 44 English (Analogy)

Choose the Analogy of: “Range : Mountains”?

- A. Atlas : Maps
- B. Plain : Prairie
- C. String : Beads ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Novel : Short Stories

A. Wrong: an atlas contains maps, but the relation runs the wrong way for this pair.

B. Wrong: a plain and a prairie are near-synonyms, not a collection and its members.

C. Correct: as a range is a connected series of mountains, a string is a connected series of beads.

D. Wrong: a novel is not a collection of short stories.

45 English (Vocabulary)

The Antonym of Rankle is?

- A. Honest
- B. Fragrant
- C. Soothe ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Cleansed

A. Wrong: honest is unrelated to rankle (to irritate).

B. Wrong: fragrant describes smell, not the opposite of irritation.

C. Correct: to rankle is to irritate or cause resentment; to soothe is to calm it.

D. Wrong: cleansed means made clean, not calmed.

Question 46 English (Vocabulary)

The Synonym of Gimmick is?

- A. Stunt ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Fiction
- C. Puzzle
- D. Simplicity

A. Correct: a gimmick is a trick or stunt used to attract attention.

B. Wrong: fiction is invented story, not a publicity trick.

C. Wrong: a puzzle is a problem to solve, not a gimmick.

D. Wrong: simplicity is the opposite of a contrived gimmick.

Question 47 History (Sindh)

Who was the Governor General of India during the conquest of Sindh?

- d Ellenborough ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lord Charles Canning
- C. Lord Curzon
- D. Falkland

A. Correct: Lord Ellenborough was Governor-General of India when Sindh was conquered (1843).

B. Wrong: Canning was Governor-General later, during the 1857 uprising.

C. Wrong: Curzon was Viceroy in 1899–1905, long after Sindh's conquest.

D. Wrong: Lord Falkland was Governor of Bombay, not Governor-General of India.

Question 48 History (Sindh)

The idea of separation of Sindh from Bombay was first presented in?

- A. 1913 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1917
- C. 1925
- D. 1936

A. Correct: the idea of separating Sindh from Bombay was first presented in 1913, when the Congress session met at Karachi and the Reception Committee chairman urged separation.

B. Wrong: in 1917 the Sind branch of the Central National Mohammedan Association raised the question, but the idea predates it.

C. Wrong: 1925 was the Muslim League resolution, not the first presentation.

D. Wrong: 1936 was the year separation actually happened, not when the idea was first presented.

49 History (Literature)

"Shahnama" was written by _____?

- A. Firdausi ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Al- Beruni
- C. Ameer Khusro
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the Shahnama (Book of Kings) was written by the Persian poet Firdausi (Ferdowsi).

B. Wrong: Al-Beruni wrote on India and astronomy, not the Shahnama.

C. Wrong: Amir Khusro was a later poet and musician, not the Shahnama's author.

D. Wrong: Firdausi (A) is the author.

Question 50 History (British India)

In _____ the East India Company began to fortify their important ac Calcutta.

- A. 1850s
- B. 1760s
- C. 1750s ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1757s

A. Wrong: by the 1850s Calcutta had long been fortified; the fortification began a century earlier.

B. Wrong: the new Fort William's construction began in 1758, in the 1750s, not the 1760s.

C. Correct: after Calcutta fell in 1756, the Company began building the new Fort William in 1758, in the 1750s.

D. Wrong: "1757s" is not a decade; the decade is the 1750s (C). The stem's "important ac Calcutta" is garbled as printed and kept as printed.

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