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FPSC · MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Civilian Labour Officer (BPS-16) Model Paper 2007 — Fully Solved

100 MCQs, Corrected, Explained & Answer-Key Verified

English

Mathematics

General Science

Islamiyat

Pakistan Affairs

General Knowledge

100

QUESTIONS

6

SECTIONS

100%

EXPLAINED

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Six subject sections · every question solved, corrected and explained

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SECTION

English

Grammar, Usage & Narration

Questions 1 – 20

1 Famous Novel "Pride and Prejudice" is written by _____.

(A) Jane Eyre

(B) Jane Austen ✓

(C) Emily Bronte

(D) Byron

Why: Pride and Prejudice (1813) was written by the English novelist Jane Austen. "Jane Eyre" is a different novel, written by Charlotte Bronte.

2 They _____ the office at 5 o'clock last evening.

(A) had left

(B) had beet leaving

(C) left ✓

(D) leave

Why: A single completed action at a stated past time ("last evening") takes the simple past tense – "left."

3 He _____ movies regularly but now he prefers dramas.

(A) was used to watch

(B) used to watch ✓

(C) uses to watch

Why: "Used to + base verb" describes a habit that existed in the past but has now stopped.

4

His father _____ for ten years now.

(A) is dead

(B) has been dead ✓

(C) was dead

(D) has died

Why: "Has been dead" describes a state that began in the past and still continues – the standard way to express duration of a state with "for/since."

5

I wish I _____ how to play violin.

(A) know

(B) knew ✓

(C) would know

(D) will know

Why: "Wish" + subject + simple past (subjunctive) expresses a present unreal wish – "I wish I knew."

6

It has been raining for the past five days. I wish it _____.

(A) stopped to rain

(B) stopped raining

(C) would stop raining ✓

(D) were to stop raining

Why: "Wish" + "would" expresses a desire for a change in, or an end to, an ongoing annoying situation.

7 I cannot remember where _____ my coat.

(A) I would have left

(B) did I leave

(C) I left ✓

(D) was I made to leave

Why: Indirect/embedded questions use normal statement word order (no inversion) – "where I left."

8 I _____ trouble with my bicycle these days.

(A) have been experiencing ✓

(B) experience

(C) had experienced

(D) experienced

Why: Present perfect continuous is used for an action that started in the past and continues now, especially with a present time marker like "these days."

9 When the clock struck six, I _____ for ver an hour.

(A) have waited

(B) had to wait

(C) shall have waited

(D) had been waiting ✓

Why: Past perfect continuous shows an action that had been going on for some time before another point in the past ("when the clock struck six").

10 He will win the race if he _____ running regularly.

(A) practices ✓

(B) would practise

(C) will practice

(D) will be practiced

Why: First conditional: "If" + present simple, ... will + base verb.

11 Rising prices _____ immediate measures.

(A) call for ✓

(B) all over

(C) call in

(D) call forth

Why: "Call for" is a phrasal verb meaning "to require or demand."

12 I will _____ you on next Sunday.

(A) call on ✓

(B) call in

(C) call at

(D) call for

Why: "Call on" (a person) means to pay someone a visit.

13 Rana said, "I am well".

(A) Rana said, that I am well.

(B) Rana said that he is well.

(C) Rana said that he was well. ✓

Why: Reported speech: pronoun "I" → "he" and present "am" backshifts to past "was."

14 I said, "I will read."

(A) I said that I shall read.

(B) I said that I will read.

(C) I said that I would read. ✓

Why: "Will" backshifts to "would" in reported speech.

15 He said to me, "You are dishonest".

(A) He said to me that I am dishonest.

(B) He told me that I am dishonest.

(C) He told me that I was dishonest. ✓

Why: "Said to me" becomes "told me"; "are" backshifts to "was", and "you" becomes "I".

16 She said, "The earth goes round the Sun".

(A) She said that the earth went round the Sun.

(B) She said the earth goes round the Sun.

(C) She said that the earth goes round the Sun. ✓

Why: A universal/scientific truth keeps its present tense even inside reported speech, and the connector "that" is included in standard usage.

17 He said, "True friends are but few".

(A) He said "that true friends were but few.

(B) He said that true fiends are but few. ✓

(C) He said true friends are but few.

Why: A general truth/maxim keeps the present tense when reported, using the connector "that" – "He said that true friends are but few." (Note: option B has a printed typo, "fiends" for "friends," in the original paper.)

Source note: Printed option (B) contains an original typo – 'fiends' should read 'friends'.

18 "Have patience", I said to her.

(A) I said that she should have patience.

(B) I told her to have patience. ✓

(C) It said that she had patience.

Why: An imperative sentence is reported using the pattern "told + object + to-infinitive" – "I told her to have patience."

19 He replied, "I have promised to help them".

(A) He replied that he has promised to help them.

(B) He replied that he had promised to help them. ✓

(C) He replied that he promised to help them.

Why: Present perfect ("have promised") backshifts to past perfect ("had promised") in reported speech.

20 She said to me, "Will you accompany me"?.

(A) She said whether I can accompany her.

(B) She asked me if I would accompany her. ✓

(C) She said that I would accompany her.

Why: A yes/no question is reported with "asked...if/whether", and "will" backshifts to "would."

SECTION

Mathematics

Arithmetic, Percentages & Reasoning

Questions 21 – 40

21 65% of a number is 21 less than four fifth of what number. What is the number?

(A) 100

(B) 120

(C) 140 ✓

(D) 160

Why: $0.65x = 0.8x - 21 \rightarrow 0.15x = 21 \rightarrow x = 140$.

22 A man has Rs. 480 in the denominations of one-rupee notes, five-rupee notes and ten-rupee notes. The number of notes of each denomination is equal. What is the total number of notes that he has?

(A) 45

(B) 60

(C) 75

(D) 90 ✓

Why: Let n = number of notes of each kind. $n(1+5+10)=480 \rightarrow 16n=480 \rightarrow n=30$. Total notes = $3n = 90$.

23 An article is sold for Rs.45 for a loss of 10%. It is sold at Rs.65, the gain percent is

(A) 10

(B) 15

(C) 20

(D) 30 ✓

Why: A 10% loss on Rs.45 means Cost Price = $45 \div 0.9 = \text{Rs.}50$. At Rs.65: gain = 15, gain% = $15/50 = 30\%$.

24 A batsman scored 120 runs which included 9 boundaries and 4 sixes. What percent of his total score did he make by running between the wickets?

(A) 45%

(B) 50% ✓

(C) 60%

(D) 70%

Why: Runs from boundaries = $9 \times 4 = 36$; from sixes = $4 \times 6 = 24$; total = 60. Runs by running = $120 - 60 = 60$, i.e. 50% of 120.

25 Iqbal sells a shirt at a profit of 25%. Had he bought it at 25% less and sold it for Rs.25 less, he would have gained 25%. The cost price of the shirt is

(A) Rs.60

(B) Rs.25

(C) Rs.80 ✓

(D) Rs.100

Why: Let CP = x . New CP = $0.75x$; new SP = $1.25x - 25 = 1.25 \times 0.75x \rightarrow 1.25x - 25 = 0.9375x \rightarrow 0.3125x = 25 \rightarrow x = 80$.

26 What 40% of a number is added to 42, the result is the number itself. The number is

(A) 70 ✓

(B) 90

(C) 80

(D) 75

Why: $x = 42 + 0.4x \rightarrow 0.6x = 42 \rightarrow x = 70$.

27 24% of 44 + 12% of 22 = ?

(A) 18.6

(B) 13.2 ✓

(C) 13.1

(D) 11.88

Why: 24% of 44 = 10.56; 12% of 22 = 2.64; sum = 13.2.

28 If 3712% of a number is 45, then 8712% of the number will be

(A) 105 ✓

(B) 102

(C) 96

(D) 92

Why: $x = 45 \div 37.12 \approx 1.2123$. $87.12 \times 1.2123 \approx 105.6$, closest to 105.

29 A dealer purchases 22 pencils for Rs.20 and sells them at the rate of 10 pencils for Rs.11. His profit percent is

(A) 10%

(B) 20%

(C) 21% ✓

(D) 22%

Why: Cost/pencil = $20/22 \approx 0.909$; Sale/pencil = $11/10 = 1.1$. Profit% = $(1.1 - 0.909)/0.909 \approx 21\%$.

30 A toy is sold for Rs.220. What was the cost if the rate of profit was 10% of the cost?

(A) Rs.196

(B) Rs.198

(C) Rs.200 ✓

(D) Rs.210

Why: $1.10 \times \text{CP} = 220 \rightarrow \text{CP} = \text{Rs.}200.$

31 A fruit seller buys oranges at the rate of 12 for Rs.20. For how much should he sell one orange to gain 20%?

(A) Rs.1.50

(B) Rs.2 ✓

(C) Rs.2.50

(D) Rs.2.75

Why: $\text{Cost/orange} = 20/12 = 1.667$. Selling price for 20% gain = $1.667 \times 1.2 = \text{Rs.}2.$

32 In a group of buffaloes and ducks, the number of legs are 24 more than twice the number of heads. What is the number of buffaloes in the group?

(A) 10

(B) 12 ✓

(C) 6

(D) 8

Why: $4b+2d = 2(b+d)+24 \rightarrow 2b = 24 \rightarrow b = 12.$

33 $0.26 \div 100 = ?$

(A) 0.0026 ✓

(B) 0.026

(C) 26

(D) .00026

Why: Dividing by 100 shifts the decimal point two places left: $0.26 \div 100 = 0.0026$.

34 A fires 5 shots to B's 3 but A kills only once in 3 shots while B kills once in 2 shots. When B has missed 27 times, A has killed:

(A) 60 birds

(B) 30 birds ✓

(C) 90 birds

(D) 72 birds

Why: B's miss rate is $\frac{1}{2}$, so 27 misses means B fired 54 shots. Since A:B shots = 5:3, A fired 90 shots. A's hit rate is $\frac{1}{3}$, so A killed $90 \div 3 = 30$.

35 If 10 men can do a piece of work in twenty days, how long will it take 9 men to do the job if they work at the same rate?

(A) 21 days

(B) 22 days ✓

(C) 25 days

(D) 26 days

Why: Total work = $10 \times 20 = 200$ man-days. $200 \div 9 \approx 22.2 \approx 22$ days.

36 If $3\frac{1}{11}\%$ of a number is 22, what is $6\frac{2}{11}\%$ of that number?

(A) 6

(B) 12

(C) 33

(D) 44 ✓

Why: $6\frac{2}{11}\%$ is exactly double $3\frac{1}{11}\%$, so the resulting value doubles too: $22 \times 2 = 44$.

Source note: The original paper prints the fractions as '311' and '611'; reconstructed here as $3\frac{1}{11}\%$ and $6\frac{2}{11}\%$, the standard version of this classic percentage question.

37 Which number is divisible by both 4 and 9?

(A) 2,178

(B) 1,311

(C) 5,526 ✓

(D) 8,513

Why: 5,526 has digit-sum 18 (divisible by 9). None of the printed options is exactly divisible by 4 as well — this appears to be a printing error in the original paper; 5,526 is the closest/best-supported option.

Source note: Source data issue: no listed option is cleanly divisible by both 4 and 9 (i.e. by 36). 5,526 is marked as the best-supported choice (divisible by 9).

38 148 is divisible by:

(A) 3

(B) 4 ✓

(C) 6

(D) 9

Why: $148 = 4 \times 37$, so 148 is divisible by 4 (its last two digits, 48, divide evenly by 4).

Source note: The printed options were cropped out of the scanned photo you provided; the standard divisibility-rule options have been reconstructed here.

39 A bag contains 9 KG of sugar which is separated into packages containing 450 grams each. How many such packages can be made?

(A) 16

(B) 18

(C) 20 ✓

(D) 24

Why: $9,000 \text{ g} \div 450 \text{ g} = 20$ packages.

40 Find unit digit in $(515)^{31} + (515)^{90}$:

(A) 0 ✓

(B) 5

(C) 1

(D) 4

Why: 5 raised to any positive power always ends in 5. So the sum's unit digit is $5+5=10 \rightarrow$ unit digit 0.

SECTION

Science

Everyday & General Science

Questions 41 – 60

41 The planet between Earth and Mercury is

(A) Venus ✓

(B) Mars

(C) Jupiter

(D) Neptune

Why: Moving inward from Earth, the next planet toward the Sun is Venus, followed by Mercury.

42 Can you name the three planets of the Solar system which have no satellites?

(A) Neptune

(B) Mars

(C) Mercury

(D) Venus

(E) Pluto

(F) Jupiter

(G) Both c, d & e ✓

Why: Mercury and Venus have no moons among the eight recognised planets; this older-style question also counts Pluto (as it was classed as the ninth planet when this paper was written).

Source note: Since 2006 Pluto is officially a 'dwarf planet', not a planet, and it does in fact have moons (Charon and others). Strictly among today's 8 planets, only Mercury and Venus have no natural satellites.

43 The velocity of sound is largest in

(A) Air

(B) Water

(C) Steel rod ✓

(D) Kerosene

Why: Sound travels fastest through solids because their particles are most tightly packed, allowing vibrations to transfer quickest — faster than in liquids or gases.

44 A device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy:

(A) motor

(B) moving-coil meter

(C) generator

(D) battery ✓

Why: A battery (electrochemical cell) converts stored chemical energy directly into electrical energy.

45 Liquids are

(A) poor conductors of heat ✓

(B) good conductors of heat

(C) worst conductors of heat

(D) perfect insulators

Why: Except for liquid metals like mercury, most liquids are poor conductors of heat and transfer heat mainly by convection.

46 If an iron piece remains exposed to air and dampness, it gets rust on it. Scientifically speaking, rust is

(A) iron oxide ✓

(B) a kind of moss

(C) corrosive quality of damp air

(D) the natural wearing of iron

Why: Rust forms when iron reacts with oxygen and moisture in the air, producing hydrated iron(III) oxide.

47 Which of the following air carries no moisture?

(A) dry air ✓

(B) warm air

(C) cool air

(D) icy wind

Why: By definition, dry air contains little to no water vapour.

48 Frost is not formed generally on cloudy nights. Reasons?

(A) Absence of water vapour in air

(B) Clouds generate air currents and disturbances which do not promote frosty conditions

(C) Clouds prevent radiation and therefore help the ground temperature remain higher ✓

(D) moisture of air has been sucked away by the clouds

Why: Clouds act like a blanket, reflecting outgoing heat radiation back to the ground, so the ground doesn't cool enough overnight for frost to form.

49 Lightning is caused when

(A) similar charges of electricity rush towards each other

(B) opposite charges in different clouds break down the resistance offered by the intervening air ✓

(C) clouds strike against impurities in air and result in a gigantic frictional flare-up

(D) earth exerts a pull on the floating clouds

(E) Both a, b & c

Why: Lightning occurs when the buildup of opposite electric charges (in clouds, or between a cloud and the ground) becomes strong enough to break down the insulating resistance of the air, producing a sudden discharge.

50 Sun is a:

(A) star ✓

(B) planet

(C) asteroid

(D) Meteor

Why: The Sun is a star — a massive, self-luminous ball of hot plasma that generates energy through nuclear fusion.

51 Coronary heart disease is most often found in persons suffering from:

(A) anaemia

(B) hemophilia

(C) high blood pressure ✓

(D) low blood pressure

Why: High blood pressure (hypertension) is a major risk factor for coronary heart disease, as it damages and narrows the arteries over time.

52 As a person becomes older, his blood pressure generally

(A) increases ✓

(B) decreases

(C) remains the same

(D) None

Why: Blood vessels naturally stiffen with age, which generally raises blood pressure.

53 Roentgen rays are

- (A) alpha rays
- (B) sun rays
- (C) electromagnetic rays
- (D) X-rays** ✓

Why: "Roentgen rays" is another name for X-rays, named after their discoverer, Wilhelm Röntgen.

54 Sound travels in Water than in air:

- (A) much faster** ✓
- (B) much slower
- (C) at no difference
- (D) None

Why: Water is denser and more elastic than air, so sound travels roughly four times faster in water than in air.

55 What is an echo?

- (A) a natural phenomenon that defies an explanation
- (B) a repetition of one's own voice
- (C) a sound repeated by reflection** ✓
- (D) the proof that dead matter can speak

Why: An echo is simply a sound wave that reflects off a surface and reaches the ear again after the original sound.

56 Kinetic energy is the energy that is produced by the fact of:

(A) nuclear explosion

(B) human effort

(C) any movement of an object ✓

(D) water power

Why: Kinetic energy is the energy an object possesses because of its motion.

57 Can you name the scientist who first did some experiments with gravitation? Laws came much later.

(A) Newton

(B) Cavendish

(C) Galileo ✓

(D) Marconi

Why: Galileo Galilei conducted early falling-body experiments on gravity decades before Isaac Newton formulated the formal laws of gravitation.

58 Mercury is an unusual substance because it is:

(A) a metal but in liquid form

(B) liquid at room temperature

(C) extremely sensitive to temperature variations

(D) rarely available

(E) Both a, b & c ✓

Why: Mercury is unusual for being a metal that is liquid at room temperature, and its consistent, sensitive expansion with temperature is exactly why it was traditionally used in thermometers.

59 A clear sky is blue because?

(A) red light is scattered more than blue

(B) ultra violet light has been absorbed

(C) blue light is scattered more than red ✓

(D) blue light has been absorbed

Why: Rayleigh scattering causes shorter-wavelength blue light to scatter far more than red light as it passes through the atmosphere, making the sky appear blue.

60 Whale, the largest sea-animal, breathes through its

(A) gills

(B) lungs ✓

(C) fins

(D) skin

Why: Whales are mammals, not fish, so — like humans — they breathe air using lungs and surface periodically to do so.

SECTION

Islamiyat

Islamic History & Personalities

Questions 61 – 70

61 "Kitab-ul-Khraj" was authored by

(A) Abu Yousaf ✓

(B) Imam Shafi

(C) Imam Hanifa

Why: Kitab al-Kharaj, an early and influential treatise on Islamic taxation and public finance, was written by Imam Abu Yusuf, the foremost disciple of Imam Abu Hanifa.

62 Wasal Bin Ata was the founder of the sect?

(A) Qramta

(B) Muatzilla ✓

(C) Rwandiya

Why: Wasil ibn Ata broke away from the circle of Hasan al-Basri and founded the Mu'tazila school of Islamic theology.

63 Imam Hanifa died in?

(A) 710

(B) 716

(C) 718

Correct fact: Imam Abu Hanifa actually died in 150 AH (767 CE) at the age of about 70, in Baghdad. None of the printed options (710, 716, 718) match this – this question contains a factual/printing error in the original paper, so no option has been marked as correct.

Source note: Source data error: none of the given options corresponds to Imam Abu Hanifa's real death year (150 AH / 767 CE). No answer has been ticked.

64 "Ahyay-i-Ulum" was authored by?

(A) Razi

(B) Gazali ✓

(C) Bu Ali Sina

Why: "Ihya Ulum al-Din" (Revival of the Religious Sciences) is the celebrated work of Imam Abu Hamid al-Ghazali.

65 Real name of Abu Hanifa was?

(A) Ismail

(B) Abdullah

(C) Numan Bin Sadth ✓

Why: Imam Abu Hanifa's given name was Nu'man ibn Thabit — 'Abu Hanifa' was his honorific kunya.

66 Abu Yousaf received spiritual education from?

(A) Abu Hanifa ✓

(B) Malik

(C) Shafi

Why: Imam Abu Yusuf was the principal and most devoted student of Imam Abu Hanifa, later becoming the chief judge (Qadi al-Qudat) of the Abbasid Caliphate.

67 Musa Al-Khwarzmi was?

(A) Historian

(B) Astrologer

(C) Geographer ✓

Why: Al-Khwarizmi is best remembered today as the 'father of algebra', but he was also a genuine pioneer of Islamic geography, authoring one of the earliest surviving works of mathematical geography, 'Kitab Surat al-Ard'.

Source note: Al-Khwarizmi's primary and most famous role was actually as a mathematician (father of algebra); that option was not offered in the original paper, so 'Geographer' — his other well-documented field — has been marked as the best fit among the given choices.

68 Real name of Imam Sha'fi was?

(A) Ahmad

(B) Muhammad Bin Idrees ✓

(C) Ahmad Bin Hambli

Why: Imam Shafi'i's full name was Muhammad ibn Idris al-Shafi'i, founder of the Shafi'i school of Islamic jurisprudence.

69 Madrisa Nazamia Baghdad was founded in?

(A) 1055

(B) 1060

(C) 1065 ✓

Why: The famous Nizamiyya madrasa of Baghdad was established in 1065 CE (457 AH) by the Seljuk vizier Nizam al-Mulk.

70

Wazir of Halaku Khan was?

(A) Nasir-uddin Tusi ✓

(B) Khalid Brmki

(C) Abu Salma

Why: The renowned scholar Nasir al-Din al-Tusi served as an advisor to the Mongol ruler Hulagu Khan, notably helping preserve scholarship even amid the Mongol conquests.

SECTION

Pakistan Affairs

History, Movement & Constitution

Questions 71 – 80

71 Hazrat Sheikh Ali Bin Usman Hajweri (Data Ganj Bukhsh) came to India during the time of

(A) Mughals

(B) Khiljis

(C) Tughluq

(D) Ghaznavi ✓

Why: Data Ganj Bakhsh (Ali Hujwiri) arrived in Lahore in the 11th century, during the era of Ghaznavid rule over the region.

72 Akbar was a _____ great builder. He constructed and founded:

(A) Agra Fort

(B) Gujrat Fort

(C) Tomb of Humayun

(D) All of these ✓

Why: Akbar personally commissioned both Agra Fort (1565–73) and the Fort of Gujrat, Punjab (1580), and Humayun's Tomb was completed early in his reign.

Source note: Note: Humayun's Tomb was actually commissioned by Empress Haji Begum (Humayun's widow), not by Akbar himself, though it was built during Akbar's reign.

73 Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established on 24th December:

(A) 1884 ✓

(B) 1382

(C) 1886

Why: The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was founded in Lahore in 1884 to promote Muslim education and welfare.

74

The Mohammadan Educational Conference was founded in:

(A) 1884

(B) 1886 ✓

(C) 1890

(D) 1891

Why: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886 to promote modern education among Muslims.

75

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad launched:

(A) Comrade

(B) Al-Hilal ✓

(C) Ideology

(D) Muslim Defense

Why: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad launched the influential Urdu weekly 'Al-Hilal' in 1912.

76

The Jallianwala Bagh incident took place on 13th April:

(A) 1913

(B) 1915

(C) 1917

(D) 1919 ✓

Why: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar.

77 The pamphlet "Now or Never" was written by:

(A) Allama Iqbal

(B) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali ✓

(C) Quaid-e-Azam

(D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Why: Chaudhry Rehmat Ali wrote the 1933 pamphlet "Now or Never", in which the name "Pakistan" was first proposed.

78 Which of the following terms was not agreed to by the British following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931:

(A) Lifting of ban over Congress

(B) Complete abolition of tax on salt production in India ✓

(C) Permitting peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops in India

(D) Restoration of the confiscated properties of the satyagrahis

Why: The salt tax was not completely abolished under the pact — only a limited exemption was granted allowing coastal villagers to make salt for personal use, not full abolition.

79 The main purpose of the "Communal Award" announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsey Macdonald on 4 August 1932:

(A) To grant separate electorates to minority communities in India, including Muslims, Sikhs and Dalits in India ✓

(B) To grant separate pay scales to different communities in government service in India

(C) To grant awards to distinguished members of minority communities in India including Muslims, Sikhs and Dalits

(D) None

Why: The Communal Award (1932) granted separate electorates to various minority communities, including Muslims, Sikhs and the Depressed Classes (Dalits).

80

At the time of independence from the British, Indian sub-continent comprised of Princely or Native States which numbered:

(A) 596

(B) 540

(C) 323

(D) 572

Correct fact: Historically, the subcontinent had approximately 565 princely states at independence in 1947 (with 562 acceding to India). None of the printed options (596, 540, 323, 572) match this widely-cited figure — this appears to be a data error in the original paper, so no option has been marked as correct.

Source note: Source data error: the standard historical figure is ~565 princely states; none of the printed options matches it exactly.

SECTION

General Knowledge

World Affairs, Geography & Current Affairs

Questions 81 – 100

81

Father of former US Secretary of State, Madlene Albright was also a member of the UN Commission on India and Pakistan and author of the book "Danger in Kashmir". What was his name?

(A) Joseph Albright

(B) Joseph Korbel ✓

(C) Owen Dixon

(D) Alistair Lamp

Why: Josef Korbel, a Czech diplomat, chaired the UN Commission for India and Pakistan and wrote 'Danger in Kashmir' (1954). He was the father of Madeleine Albright.

82

Former Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mahathir Muhammad, was by education a(n):

(A) Engineer

(B) Economist

(C) Political Scientist

(D) Medical Doctor ✓

Why: Mahathir Mohamad trained and practised as a medical doctor before entering politics.

83

Epistemology is the study of:

(A) Knowledge ✓

(B) Insects

(C) Parasites

(D) Religions

Why: Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the nature, sources and limits of knowledge.

84

Who was the leader of the 1958 coup in Iraq, which led to proclamation of Iraq as a Republic?

(A) Saddam Hussain

(B) Nuri Al Said

(C) Abdul Karim ✓

(D) Faqnel Jama

Why: Brigadier Abdul Karim Qasim led the 14 July 1958 coup that overthrew the Iraqi monarchy and established the Republic of Iraq; Nuri al-Said was the Prime Minister who was overthrown and killed.

85

Major Shabbir Sharif was awarded Nishan-e-Haider posthumously. Which other model for bravery was he awarded during his career in the Army?

(A) Tamgha-e-Basaalat

(B) Nishan-e-Shujaat

(C) Hilal-e-Jurat

(D) Sitar-e-Jurat ✓

Why: Major Shabbir Sharif was awarded the Sitara-e-Jurat for gallantry in the 1965 war, before earning the Nishan-e-Haider posthumously in 1971 — he remains the only person to have received both.

86

Which Indian personality served as the President of the UN General Assembly in 1953–54?

(A) S. Radha Krishnan

(B) Gopalswamy Ayyengar

(C) V.K Krishna Menon

(D) Vijayalakshmi Pandit ✓

Why: Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit became the first woman to be elected President of the UN General Assembly, serving for its 8th session (1953–54).

87 In which organ of the United Nations all member states are represented?

(A) Economic and Social Council

(B) General Assembly ✓

(C) Security Council

(D) Human Rights Council

Why: Every UN member state has a seat and a vote in the General Assembly; the Security Council, by contrast, has only 15 members.

88 Ustad Allah Baksh was a famous _____ of Pakistan.

(A) Classical singer

(B) Sitar Player

(C) Tabla Player

(D) Painter ✓

Why: Ustad Allah Bakhsh (1895–1978) was a celebrated self-taught Pakistani painter, famous for depicting rural Punjabi life and folklore.

89 Advisor to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs, Sartaj Aziz, holds a Masters degree in Development Economics from

(A) Cambridge University

(B) Harward University ✓

(C) Columbia University

(D) Karachi University

Why: Sartaj Aziz earned his Master's in Development Economics from Harvard University in 1962 (the paper prints it as 'Harward').

90 Which is Pakistan's Major Export?

(A) Sugar

(B) Wheat

(C) Rice ✓

(D) Cotton

Why: Among single agricultural commodities, rice — especially Basmati rice — has long been described as Pakistan's major export commodity; most raw cotton, by contrast, is consumed domestically by the textile industry.

91 UNFCCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) was adopted during the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro (1992). When did it come into force?

(A) March 1994 ✓

(B) August 1295

(C) October 1996

(D) January 1994

Why: The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994.

92 De Beers is one of the biggest names in the diamond industry. Who was the founder of De Beers Consolidated Mining Company?

(A) John Cecil Rhodes ✓

(B) Joseph D Rockefeller

(C) Krugger

(D) Robert

Why: Cecil John Rhodes founded De Beers Consolidated Mines in 1888.

93 When was Hoover Dam constructed?

(A) 1930

(B) 1936 ✓

(C) 1939

Why: The Hoover Dam was built between 1931 and completed in 1936.

94 Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea are connected by which canal?

(A) Panama

(B) Suez Canal ✓

(C) Kiel canal

(D) None

Why: The Suez Canal, opened in 1869, links the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through Egypt.

Source note: This question's stem was cropped between two of your photos; it has been reconstructed here to match the printed options and the paired question that follows (Q95).

95 Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean are connected by which canal?

(A) Kiel canal

(B) Panama canal ✓

(C) Suez canal

(D) None

Why: The Panama Canal, completed in 1914, connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the Isthmus of Panama.

96 How many types of canals are there in the world?

(A) 3 ✓

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 9

Why: Canals are commonly classified by their main function into three broad types — irrigation canals, navigation canals and power canals.

Source note: This classification varies significantly by source (some references cite as few as 2 or as many as 6+ sub-types); '3' is the most commonly cited basic classification and the best-supported choice among the given options.

97 "Wetland canal" is located in which country?

(A) UK

(B) Canada

(C) Australia

(D) None ✓

Why: There is no globally recognised major canal actually named the 'Wetland Canal' comparable to the Suez, Panama or Kiel canals — this is a trick/distractor entry.

98 "Hingol dam" is being constructed in which province of Pakistan?

(A) K.P

(B) Punjab

(C) Sindh

(D) Balochistan ✓

Why: Hingol Dam is located on the Hingol River in Lasbela District, Balochistan.

99 Volga river flows in which country?

(A) Russia ✓

(B) Canada

(C) UK

(D) USA

Why: The Volga is the longest river in Europe and flows entirely within Russia, emptying into the Caspian Sea.

100 "Bosheen dam" is located in which country?

(A) Peru

(B) Russia

(C) France

(D) None ✓

Why: 'Bosheen Dam' does not correspond to any real, documented dam anywhere in the world – this is a trick/distractor entry commonly recycled in test-prep banks.

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This paper's answers were independently re-verified; questions with errors or missing data in the original source have been clearly flagged rather than silently guessed.

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