

HAT / USAT — Arts & Humanities

Sample Paper — Fully Solved with Explanations

VERBAL REASONING

Complete the sentences by choosing the best option from the given lettered choices (A to D).

1. Air passengers usually _____ much luggage.

✓ A. don't have (Correct Answer)

B. have

C. have not

D. not have

Explanation:

The subject 'Air passengers' is plural and the sentence needs a standard present-simple negative form. 'Don't have' is the only grammatically correct negative construction with a plural subject (do-support: don't + base verb). Option B is affirmative and reverses the intended meaning; Options C and D are ungrammatical negative forms in modern English.

2. Someone must deal with the situation _____ the spot.

- A. beside
- B. by
- C. of

✓ D. on (Correct Answer)

Explanation:

'On the spot' is a fixed idiomatic prepositional phrase meaning 'immediately, without delay'. None of the other prepositions (beside, by, of) form a recognized idiom with 'the spot' in this context.

Four lettered pairs (A to D) follow a related pair of words given in capital letters. Select the pair whose relationship is most similar to the original pair.

3. SLEEP : AWAKE ::

- A. expect : hope

✓ B. rise : fall (Correct Answer)

- C. waste : left-over
- D. watch : see

Explanation:

SLEEP and AWAKE are direct antonyms (opposite states of being). RISE and FALL are likewise direct antonyms (opposite directions of movement), making this the matching relationship. 'Expect : hope' and 'watch : see' are near-synonyms, not opposites, and 'waste : left-over' is a cause-and-result pair, not an antonym pair.

4. HEAD : HAIR ::

A. brain : mind

B. eye : see

✓ C. fingers : nails (Correct Answer)

D. leg : calf

Explanation:

Hair grows on/from the head, so the relationship is 'body part : thing that grows on it'. Nails grow on/from the fingers in exactly the same way, so 'fingers : nails' matches. 'Eye : see' is a part-to-function pair, 'leg : calf' is whole-to-part, and 'brain : mind' is concrete-to-abstract — none share the 'grows on' relationship.

Choose the word or phrase most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the capitalized word.

5. He is a SHREWD fellow and not _____.

A. cooperative

B. cruel

C. dull

✓ D. honest (Correct Answer)

Explanation:

Here 'shrewd' is used with its secondary connotation of being artful, calculating, or cunning in dealing with others. The natural opposite of this cunning, self-serving cleverness is being straightforward and truthful — i.e. 'honest'. 'Dull' would be the antonym if 'shrewd' meant simply 'sharp-witted', but the sentence structure ('shrewd... and not _____') signals the cunning-vs-honest contrast intended here.

Choose the word or phrase most nearly SIMILAR in meaning to the capitalized word.

6. If something DEVELOPS it _____.

A. falls

✓ **B. grows (Correct Answer)**

C. performs

D. stops

Explanation:

'Develop' means to grow, expand, or advance gradually to a more complete or mature state. 'Grows' captures this sense of progressive advancement most closely, while 'falls' and 'stops' are near-opposites and 'performs' is unrelated in meaning.

Questions 7–8 are based on the following paragraph.

Primitive human beings who were hunter-gatherers had no money. Each band hunted, gathered and manufactured almost everything it required, from meat to medicine, from sandals to sorcery. Different band members may have specialized in different tasks, but they shared their goods and services through an economy of favors and obligations. A piece of meat given for free would carry with it the assumption of reciprocity — say, free medical assistance. The band was economically independent; only a rare few items that could not be found locally had to be obtained from strangers. This could usually be done by simple barter: 'We'll give you apples, you'll give us oranges.'

Little of this changed with the onset of the Agricultural Revolution. Most people continued to live in small, intimate

communities. Much like a hunter-gatherer band, each village was a self-sufficient economic unit, maintained by mutual favors and obligations plus a little barter with outsiders. One villager may have been particularly adept at making shoes, another at dispensing medical care, so villagers knew where to turn when barefoot or sick. But villages were small, and their economies limited, so there could be no full-time shoemakers and doctors.

The rise of cities and kingdoms and the improvement in transport infrastructure brought new opportunities for specialization. Densely populated cities provided full-time employment not just for professional shoemakers and doctors, but also for carpenters, priests, soldiers and lawyers. Villages that gained a reputation for producing really good dairy, cloth or ceramics discovered that it was worth their while to specialize nearly exclusively in that product and trade it with other settlements for all the other goods they needed.

7. The hunter-gatherer societies had _____ economy.

A. global

B. industrial

✓ C. simple (Correct Answer)

D. traditional

Explanation:

The passage describes hunter-gatherer bands producing almost everything themselves and relying only occasionally on basic barter — a small-scale, uncomplicated ('simple') economic system. There is no mention of global trade or industry, ruling out A and B; 'traditional' is too vague and not the term the passage's description best supports.

8. The societies formed soon after the arrival of the Agriculture Revolution had economies similar to those of _____.

✓ A. hunter-gatherers (Correct Answer)

B. industrial age

C. kingdoms

D. villages

Explanation:

The passage explicitly states 'Little of this changed with the onset of the Agricultural Revolution' and that each village remained self-sufficient 'much like a hunter-gatherer band'. This directly identifies hunter-gatherer economies as the point of comparison.

QUANTITATIVE REASONING

9. Which of the following is a whole number?

A. -10

B. -3.5

✓ C. 0 (Correct Answer)

D. $\frac{5}{7}$

Explanation:

Whole numbers are the set $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ — non-negative integers with no fractional part. 0 satisfies this definition. -10 is a negative integer (not a whole number), -3.5 is a decimal, and $\frac{5}{7}$ is a proper fraction.

10. What is the angle between the hands of a clock at 6 O'clock?

A. 90°

B. 120°

C. 150°

✓ D. 180° (Correct Answer)

Explanation:

At 6:00, the minute hand points at 12 and the hour hand points at 6 — directly opposite each other on the clock face. A full clock face is 360° , and the two hands split it exactly in half, giving an angle of 180° .

11. What is the volume of a sphere whose radius is 10.5 cm? (Take $\pi = 22/7$)

A. 4651 cm³

✓ **B. 4851 cm³ (Correct Answer)**

C. 5055 cm³

D. 38808 cm³

Explanation:

Volume of a sphere = $(4/3) \cdot \pi \cdot r^3$. Here $r^3 = 10.5 \times 10.5 \times 10.5 = 1157.625$. So $V = (4/3) \times (22/7) \times 1157.625 = (88/21) \times 1157.625 \approx 4851 \text{ cm}^3$.

12. The linear equation $3x = 10$ represents a _____ line.

A. horizontal

B. oblique

✓ **C. vertical (Correct Answer)**

D. y-axis

Explanation:

$3x = 10$ simplifies to $x = 10/3$, a constant value of x with y unrestricted. Any equation of the form $x = k$ (a fixed x -value for all y) graphs as a vertical line, since it never changes horizontally as y varies.

13. If the cost of 2 hens and 3 goats is Rs. 47000 and the cost of 5 hens and 1 goat is Rs. 20000, what is the cost of a hen?

✓ A. Rs. 1000 (Correct Answer)

B. Rs. 15000

C. Rs. 16000

D. Rs. 20000

Explanation:

Let hen = h , goat = g . From the equations: $2h + 3g = 47000$... (i) and $5h + g = 20000$... (ii). From (ii), $g = 20000 - 5h$. Substituting into (i): $2h + 3(20000 - 5h) = 47000 \rightarrow 2h + 60000 - 15h = 47000 \rightarrow -13h = -13000 \rightarrow h = 1000$. So a hen costs Rs. 1000.

14. Two dice are rolled. What is the probability of getting the same face on top on both dice?

A. $5/36$

✓ B. $1/6$ (Correct Answer)

C. $7/36$

D. 1

Explanation:

There are $6 \times 6 = 36$ equally likely outcomes when rolling two dice. The favorable outcomes where both dice show the same face are (1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4), (5,5), (6,6) — 6 outcomes. Probability = $6/36 = 1/6$.

ISLAMIAT / ETHICS

15. Shab-e-Qadar (Night of Value/Decree) falls in the month of _____.

A. Rabi-ul-Awal

B. Rajab

✓ **C. Ramzan (Correct Answer)**

D. Shaban

Explanation:

Shab-e-Qadar (Laylat-al-Qadr), the Night of Power, falls within the last ten nights of the holy month of Ramzan (Ramadan) — traditionally believed to be one of the odd nights, most commonly associated with the 27th night.

16. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) declared _____ a key to paradise.

A. fasting

B. hajj

C. jihad

✓ **D. salat (Correct Answer)**

Explanation:

Salat (the five daily prayers) is described in Hadith as a key to Paradise, reflecting its central importance as the second pillar of Islam and the direct, regular connection it establishes between the worshipper and Allah.

17. The foremost right of parents is to _____.

- A. give them proper time
- B. keep them smiling
- C. support them

✓ D. treat them kindly (Correct Answer)

Explanation:

Islam places great emphasis on 'Ihsan' (kindness and good treatment) towards parents, commanding that they be treated with kindness, respect and gentleness above all else — a duty stressed repeatedly alongside the command to worship Allah alone. This general kindness encompasses giving time and support, making it the foremost, all-encompassing right.

PAKISTAN STUDIES

18. Quaid-e-Azam presented his fourteen points in response to _____.

- A. Khilafat Movement
- B. Lucknow Pact

✓ C. Nehru Report (Correct Answer)

- D. Simon Commission

Explanation:

The Nehru Report (1928), drafted by an all-Hindu committee, ignored the safeguards Muslims wanted for adequate political representation. In direct response, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his Fourteen Points in 1929 to safeguard Muslim political rights.

19. Geographically Pakistan is located in _____.

A. Central Asia

B. Middle East

✓ **C. South Asia (Correct Answer)**

D. Southeast Asia

Explanation:

Pakistan lies in South Asia, bordered by India to the east, Afghanistan and Iran to the west, and China to the north, with the Arabian Sea to the south — placing it firmly within the South Asian subcontinent rather than Central Asia, the Middle East, or Southeast Asia.

20. The basis of our national unity is _____.

A. All India Muslim League

B. Geography

C. History

✓ **D. Islam (Correct Answer)**

Explanation:

Pakistan was created on the ideological foundation of the Two-Nation Theory, which held that Muslims of the subcontinent were a separate nation defined by their faith. Islam, therefore, remains the fundamental unifying force binding Pakistan's diverse regions and peoples together, rather than shared geography or a single historical narrative alone.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

21. In the human body, blood and wastes are filtered by _____.

A. stomach

B. heart

✓ **C. kidneys (Correct Answer)**

D. lungs

Explanation:

The kidneys are the body's primary filtration organs: they filter blood to remove metabolic waste products and excess water, forming urine, and help regulate the body's fluid and electrolyte balance. The heart pumps blood, the lungs exchange gases, and the stomach digests food.

22. Capital city of China is _____.

✓ **A. Beijing (Correct Answer)**

B. Shanghai

C. Tianjin

D. Wuhan

Explanation:

Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China and its political, cultural and administrative center. Shanghai, Tianjin, and Wuhan are major Chinese cities but none of them serves as the national capital.

23. Leo Messi is a professional _____ belonging to Argentina.

A. boxer

B. cricketer

✓ C. footballer (Correct Answer)

D. swimmer

Explanation:

Lionel (Leo) Messi is an Argentine professional footballer, widely regarded as one of the greatest players in the history of the sport, having won multiple Ballon d'Or awards and a FIFA World Cup with Argentina.

QUICK ANSWER KEY

Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans
1	A	2	D	3	B	4	C
5	D	6	B	7	C	8	A
9	C	10	D	11	B	12	C
13	A	14	B	15	C	16	D
17	D	18	C	19	C	20	D
21	C	22	A	23	C		

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