

100 MCQs, Fully Corrected & Explained

Every question re-checked from scratch, every wrong answer fixed, and a clear explanation added underneath — in English, with Urdu literature questions solved in Urdu too.

✓ Correct answer highlighted & ticked

✓ Every question explained

✓ 6 wrong answers corrected

✓ Urdu section solved in Urdu

100

Questions

9

Subject Sections

6

Answers Corrected

Compiled & verified for accuracy · Deputy Treasury Officer / Deputy Account Officer, Finance Department

What's inside

Each of the 100 questions below is presented as its own self-contained section: the question, all four options with the **correct option highlighted in green and ticked ✓**, and a short explanation of why it's correct. Where the original paper had printed a wrong answer or a wrong worked solution, it is flagged and fixed.

Vo

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Q1–10 · 10 MCQs

Sc

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Va

Verbal Ability — Vocabulary in Context

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Gk

General Knowledge — World Affairs

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Sci

General Science

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Pk

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Q33, 40, 76–82, 84–95 · 21 MCQs

Mth

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

Q38, 61–75 · 16 MCQs

Isl

Islamic Studies

Q41–60 · 20 MCQs

Ur

Urdu Literature

Answers corrected from the original paper: Q55 & Q59 (Islamic-history ages — the historically correct age wasn't offered as an option, so the closest option is used and the real figure explained), Q63 (the printed working was copy-pasted from Q62 by mistake), Q67 (the printed solution incorrectly picked a negative value for a squared term), Q87 (the correct year, 1948, wasn't offered as an option), and Q92 (the paper had boxed "1953", but the anthem's lyrics were actually approved on 13 August **1954**).

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Questions 1–10

Q1

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Select the most SIMILAR word: Theist

A thief

B believer ✓

C atheist

D ascetic

Explanation A theist is a person who believes in the existence of God or gods, so the closest match is **believer**. An atheist (option C) is actually the opposite of a theist.

Q2

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Select the most SIMILAR word: **Pseudonym**

A artificial name

B fake name

C assumed name ✓

D mentality

Explanation A pseudonym is a fictitious name that a person (often an author) uses instead of their real name — best described as an **assumed name**. "Fake name" (B) carries a dishonest connotation that "pseudonym" doesn't necessarily have.

Q3

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Select the most SIMILAR word: **Profane**

A unholy ✓

B pretend

C abuse

D alarming

Explanation Profane means showing disrespect for sacred things or not being connected with religion — i.e. **unholy**.

Q4

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Select the most SIMILAR word: **Dainty**

A cute

B delicate ✓

C doll

D perfect

Explanation Dainty describes something delicately small and pretty, so **delicate** is the best synonym.

Q5

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Select the most SIMILAR word: **Gorgeous**

A magnificent ✓

B waterfall

C artificial

D perfect

Explanation Gorgeous means extremely beautiful or splendid — closest in meaning to **magnificent**.

Q6

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Select the most OPPOSITE word: **Miscellaneous**

A similar



B vague

C different

D mingle

Explanation Miscellaneous means consisting of many different, unrelated items. Its opposite is a set of things that are uniform or **similar** to one another.

Q7

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Select the most OPPOSITE word: **Tranquil**

A Noisy



B Soft

C Hard

Explanation Tranquil means calm and peaceful; its opposite is **noisy** / turbulent.

Q8

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Select the most **OPPOSITE** word: **Auspicious**

A successful

B confinement

C luckless ✓

D despair

Explanation Auspicious means favourable or promising a good outcome; its opposite is **luckless** (unlucky/unfavourable).

Q9

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Select the most **OPPOSITE** word: **Pertinent**

A irrelevant ✓

B quick

C proper

D refer

Explanation Pertinent means relevant to the matter at hand; its direct opposite is **irrelevant**.

Q10

Vocabulary — Synonyms & Antonyms

Select the most OPPOSITE word: **Incline**

A refuse



B rise

C feel

D natural

Explanation As a verb, incline means to be favourably disposed towards / tend towards something; its opposite is to **refuse** (be disinclined).

Sentence Correction & Effective Writing

Questions 11–13

Choose the correct option: "She was at the top of the rollercoaster looking down and she was made to feel sick."

- A** She was at the top of the rollercoaster looking down and she was made to feel sick
- B** The rollercoaster, looking down from the top, made her feel sick
- C** Looking down from the top of the rollercoaster made her feel sick ✓
- D** Watching down made her feel sick at the top of the rollercoaster

Explanation Option B wrongly implies the rollercoaster is doing the looking, and D is an awkward, unclear construction. Option C removes the dangling/ambiguous modifier and states clearly and concisely that the act of looking down caused the sickness.

Choose the correct option: "He is the author that at the bookstore spoke."

A that spoke at the bookstore

B who spoke at the bookstore



C which spoke at the bookstore

D that at the bookstore, spoke

Explanation "Author" refers to a person, so the relative pronoun **who** is the most correct and standard choice ("which" is used for things, not people). The corrected sentence reads: "He is the author who spoke at the bookstore."

Q13

Sentence Correction & Effective Writing

Choose the clearest / correct option: "Chocolate, which is devoured by some people with a sweet tooth."

A Chocolate, which is devoured by some people with a sweet tooth

B Some people with a sweet tooth devour chocolate



C Chocolate that is devoured by some people with a sweet tooth

D Chocolate devour, with a sweet tooth, chocolate

Explanation The original is only a sentence fragment (no main verb driving a complete thought once the relative clause is removed) and uses a wordy passive voice. Option B rewrites it as a complete, clear, active-voice sentence.

Verbal Ability — Vocabulary in Context

Questions 14–20

Q14

Verbal Ability — Vocabulary in Context

The _____ party was boring, but impulsive Sarah did her best to liven it up with her trademark _____.

A mundane ... spontaneity



B fascinating ... recklessness

C monotonous ... solitude

D intriguing ... tact

Explanation "Boring" tells us the first blank needs a word meaning dull, i.e. **mundane**. "But" signals a contrast — an impulsive person's trademark trait that would liven up a dull party is **spontaneity**.

Q15

Verbal Ability — Vocabulary in Context

Although he was a(n) _____ and new at the game, Asad knew the others were playing incorrectly.

A expert

B enthusiast

C authority

D novice



Explanation "Although ... new at the game" signals contrast/concession — the word must mean a beginner, which is a **novice**. Despite being new, he still knew the rules.

Q16

Verbal Ability — Vocabulary in Context

Nida is a(n) _____ student. She reads every page of her textbooks and studies for hours before every test.

A meticulous



B lethargic

C apathetic

D relaxed

Explanation Reading every page and studying for hours shows extreme care and thoroughness — **meticulous** means very careful and precise.

Q17

Verbal Ability — Vocabulary in Context

The students who had the flu had a(n) _____ reason for missing school. They normally have perfect attendance, and that absence that day was a(n) _____.

A unwarranted ... anomaly

B legitimate ... aberration ✓

C unjustifiable ... travesty

D inconsolable ... fluke

Explanation Having the flu is a valid excuse, i.e. a **legitimate** reason. Since these students "normally have perfect attendance", this single absence was a deviation from their normal pattern — an **aberration**.

Q18

Verbal Ability — Vocabulary in Context

The fever will soon _____.

A abet

B decline

C abate



D debate

Explanation Abate means to become less intense — exactly what a fever does when it "breaks". ("Decline" is close in meaning but is not the standard collocation used with fevers; "abate" is the classic idiomatic word.)

Q19

Verbal Ability — Vocabulary in Context

I have engaged him to act as my _____.

A council

B councel

C counsel



D cancel

Explanation **Counsel** means an advisor or legal representative. "Council" (A) refers to a committee/assembly, and "councel" (B) is simply a misspelling.

Q20

Verbal Ability — Vocabulary in Context

The ship was _____ in high seas.

A mugged

B plundered ✓

C robbed

D stolen

Explanation Ships (and their cargo) are traditionally described as being **plundered** (looted, typically by pirates) — this is the standard collocation for ships at sea, unlike "mugged" which applies to people.

General Knowledge — World Affairs

Questions 21–28, 32

Q21

General Knowledge — World Affairs

The capital of Croatia is:

A Nicosia

B Zagreb ✓

C Bagota

D Beijing

Explanation **Zagreb** is the capital and largest city of Croatia. (Nicosia is the capital of Cyprus, Bogotá of Colombia, and Beijing of China.)

Q22

General Knowledge — World Affairs

The currency of Norway is:

A Dollar

B Pound

C Krone



D Peso

Explanation Norway's official currency is the Norwegian **Krone** (NOK).

Q23

General Knowledge — World Affairs

How many countries are presently members of the Non-Aligned Movement?

A 120



B 110

C 125

D 150

Explanation The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), founded in Belgrade in 1961, currently has **120 member states**, making it the largest grouping of countries after the United Nations.

Q24

General Knowledge — World Affairs

Which of the following agencies related to UNO was in existence before World War II?

A WHO

B FAO

C ILO



D IMF

Explanation The **ILO (International Labour Organization)** was founded in 1919, after World War I and well before World War II. WHO (1948), FAO (1945) and IMF (1944) were all established after WWII.

Q25

General Knowledge — World Affairs

The first SAARC summit was held at:

A New Delhi

B Dhaka



C Islamabad

D Nepal

Explanation The first SAARC Summit was held in **Dhaka, Bangladesh**, in December 1985 — the same meeting at which SAARC itself was founded.

Q26

General Knowledge — World Affairs

Istanbul's old name is:

A Ankara

B Constantinople ✓

C Asia Minor

D Istangole

Explanation Istanbul was known as **Constantinople** under the Roman/Byzantine and Ottoman empires before being officially renamed in 1930.

Q27

General Knowledge — World Affairs

Which of the following organizations looks after children in the world?

A UNIDO

B UNESCO

C UNICEF ✓

D UPU

Explanation **UNICEF** (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) is the UN agency dedicated specifically to children's welfare worldwide.

Q28

General Knowledge — World Affairs

The Parliament of Bangladesh is called:

A Jatiyo Sangsad ✓

B Khural

C Crotres

D Congress

Explanation Bangladesh's unicameral national legislature is called the **Jatiyo Sangsad** (House of the Nation).

General Science

Questions 29–31, 34–37, 39

Q29

General Science

Rusting of iron involves:

A Reduction

B Oxidation ✓

C Decomposition

D Displacement

Explanation Rust (iron oxide) forms when iron reacts with oxygen and moisture — this is a classic example of **oxidation**.

Which of the following is a positively charged particle emitted by a radioactive element?

A Beta rays

B Alpha rays



C Gamma rays

D Cathode rays

Explanation **Alpha particles** (helium nuclei, 2 protons + 2 neutrons) carry a positive charge. Beta particles are negatively charged electrons, and gamma rays are uncharged electromagnetic radiation.

Q31

General Science

If there were no sun, the colour of the sky would be:

A Orange

B Blue

C Yellow

D None of these



Explanation The sky appears blue because sunlight is scattered by the atmosphere (Rayleigh scattering). With no sun there is no light to scatter at all, so the sky would appear black — **None of these**.

General Knowledge — World Affairs

Questions 21–28, 32

Q32

General Knowledge — World Affairs

In what year did the Kargil conflict occur between India and Pakistan?

A 1998

B 1999 ✓

C 2000

D 2001

Explanation The Kargil conflict took place between May and July **1999**.

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Questions 33, 40, 76–82, 84–95

Q33

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

On what date was the Karachi Stock Exchange established?

A 18th September 1947



B 18th September 1948

C 18th September 1949

D None of these

Explanation The Karachi Stock Exchange (now part of the Pakistan Stock Exchange) was established on **18 September 1947**, only weeks after Pakistan's independence.

General Science

Questions 29–31, 34–37, 39

Which of the following is not a chemical reaction?

A Burning of a paper

B Conversion of water into steam



C Digestion of food

D Burning of coal

Explanation Converting water into steam is only a **physical change** (change of state) — no new substance is formed. Burning and digestion both involve chemical reactions that create new substances.

Which of the following is a chemical reaction?

A Rusting of iron



B Tempering of iron

C Bending of iron

D Melting of iron

Explanation **Rusting** forms a new compound (iron oxide) through oxidation, making it a chemical reaction. Tempering, bending and melting only change the iron's physical form/properties.

Q36

General Science

A chronometer measures:

A Sound waves

B Time ✓

C Color contrast

D Water waves

Explanation A **chronometer** is a highly accurate instrument used for measuring **time**, historically vital for maritime navigation.

Q37

General Science

Decibel is a unit used for:

A Speed of light

B Intensity of sound ✓

C Intensity of heat

D None of these

Explanation The **decibel (dB)** is the standard unit for measuring the intensity/loudness of sound.

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

Questions 38, 61–75

Q38

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

If you swim 1 kilometer, how many miles have you covered to swim?

A 0.5

B 0.62 ✓

C 0.84

D 2.6

Explanation 1 kilometre $\approx$ 0.6214 miles, which rounds to **0.62 miles**.

General Science

Questions 29–31, 34–37, 39

Q39

General Science

The element required for solar energy conversion is:

A Silicon ✓

B Germanium

C Uranium

D Selenium

Explanation **Silicon** is the semiconductor most widely used in photovoltaic (solar) cells to convert sunlight into electricity.

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Questions 33, 40, 76–82, 84–95

Q40

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Ceylon was re-named as Sri Lanka on:

A May 22, 1971

B May 22, 1974

C May 22, 1972



D May 22, 1973

Explanation Ceylon officially became the Republic of Sri Lanka on **22 May 1972**, when its new constitution came into force.

Islamic Studies

Questions 41–60

Q41

Islamic Studies

Which is the second pillar of Islam?

A Zakat

B Salat ✓

C Hajj

D Jihad

Explanation The Five Pillars in order are: Shahadah (declaration of faith), **Salat** (prayer), Zakat (almsgiving), Sawm (fasting), and Hajj (pilgrimage). Salat is the second.

Q42

Islamic Studies

To which language does the word 'Salat' belong?

A Urdu

B Arabic ✓

C Persian

D Punjabi

Explanation "Salat" (صلاة) is an **Arabic** word, the language of the Qur'an and of Islamic ritual terminology.

Which Sahabi was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran?

A Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)

B Hazrat Umar (R.A)

C Hazrat Usman (R.A) ✓

D Hazrat Ali (R.A)

Explanation Standard Islamic-studies references (and virtually all Pakistani exam boards) record **Hazrat Usman (R.A)** as the first Sahabi to be titled the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran, in addition to being famous as its compiler ("Jame-ul-Quran").

Which was the first revealed Divine book?

A Torait



B Zabur

C Anjeel

D Holy Quran

Explanation Chronologically, the **Torait (Torah)**, revealed to Hazrat Musa (A.S), is the oldest of the four scriptures listed. It was followed by the Zabur (given to Dawud A.S), then the Injeel (given to Isa A.S), and finally the Holy Quran.

Which Prophet is titled 'Abul Bashar'?

A Hazrat Yaqub (A.S)

B Hazrat Adam (A.S) ✓

C Hazrat Yousaf (A.S)

D Hazrat Daood (A.S)

Explanation "Abul Bashar" means "Father of Mankind" — a title belonging to **Hazrat Adam (A.S)**, the first human being.

Which Prophet was swallowed by a fish?

A Hazrat Isa (A.S)

B Hazrat Musa (A.S)

C Hazrat Yousaf (A.S)

D Hazrat Younas (A.S)



Explanation **Hazrat Younas (A.S)** (Jonah) was swallowed by a great fish/whale after he left his people without Allah's permission, and was later saved.

Q47

Islamic Studies

What is the greatest miracle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?

A Salat

B Holy Quran



C Meraaj Sharif

D None of these

Explanation The **Holy Quran** is widely regarded as the greatest and everlasting miracle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), unlike other miracles which were witnessed only at the time they occurred.

Q48

Islamic Studies

Which one of these is a Madani Surah?

A Al-Namal

B Al-Qasas

C Al-Baqarah ✓

D Al-Luqman

Explanation Surah Al-Baqarah was revealed in Madinah. Al-Namal, Al-Qasas and Al-Luqman are all Makki Surahs.

Q49

Islamic Studies

In which 'Para' of the Holy Quran is Surah Momin (Al-Mu'min/Ghafir) located?

A 24 ✓

B 26

C 28

D 16

Explanation Surah Al-Mu'min (also called Ghafir) is located in **Para (Juz) 24** of the Holy Quran.

Q50

Islamic Studies

Which is the third source of Islamic jurisprudence?

A Ijtihad

B Ijma 

C Qias

D Hadith

Explanation The order of sources of Islamic law is: (1) Quran, (2) Hadith/Sunnah, (3) **Ijma** (consensus of scholars), and (4) Qiyas (analogical reasoning).

Q51

Islamic Studies

What is the literal meaning of Ijtihad?

A To decide a case

B To give punishment to a criminal

C To consult the members of the jury

D "Exertion" of the jurist's faculty in finding a solution 

Explanation Ijtihad literally means striving or exertion — specifically, the independent reasoning/effort of a qualified jurist to derive a ruling where the Quran and Sunnah are not explicit.

Q52

Islamic Studies

How many years did the Caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) last?

A Two years



B Three years

C Four years

D Five years

Explanation Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) served as the first Caliph for a little over **two years** (632–634 CE).

Q53

Islamic Studies

What caused Hazrat Usman's (R.A) death?

- A He died in battlefield
- B He was martyred by rebels** ✓

C He died a natural death

D None of these

Explanation Hazrat Usman (R.A) was besieged in his own home in Madinah and **martyred by rebels** in 35 AH while he was reciting the Holy Quran.

Q54

Islamic Studies

What is the title of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)?

A Khalil Ullah



B Kalim Ullah

C Safi Ullah

D Jad-ul-Ambia

Explanation Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is known as **Khalil Ullah** — "the Friend of Allah".
(Kalim Ullah is the title of Hazrat Musa A.S.)

At what age was Hazrat Ali (R.A) martyred?

A 55

B 58

C 60



D 67

CORRECTED Book-error flag: the historically documented age (62–63) is missing from the option list; nearest option shown.

Explanation Authentic historical accounts place Hazrat Ali (R.A)'s martyrdom at around the age of **62–63**, which is not exactly listed among these four options — the printed option set has a factual gap here. Of the given choices, **(C) 60** is the closest and is treated as the intended answer.

What is the duty of the angel Mekail (A.S)?

A In-charge of protection and also to bring rains ✓

B To blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgement

C Incharge of taking the life of living creatures

D None of these

Explanation The angel **Mekail (Michael)** is entrusted with providing sustenance and rain to creation.

Q57

Islamic Studies

In which year did the tragedy of Karbala take place?

A 55 Hijrah

B 61 Hijrah



C 63 Hijrah

D 65 Hijrah

Explanation The tragedy of Karbala, in which Imam Hussain (R.A) was martyred, took place in **61 Hijrah** (680 CE).

Q58

Islamic Studies

Which tribe of Quraish did Hazrat Umar (R.A) belong to?

A Banu Hashim

B Banu Umayyah

C Banu Addi



D None of these

Explanation Hazrat Umar (R.A) belonged to **Banu Addi (Adi ibn Ka'b)**, a clan of the Quraish tribe.

What was the age of Hazrat Usman (R.A) at the time of his martyrdom?

A 80



B 78

C 76

D 74

CORRECTED Book-error flag: the widely-cited age (82) is missing from the option list; nearest option shown.

Explanation Most classical sources report Hazrat Usman (R.A)'s age at martyrdom as around **82**, which again is not one of the four listed options. Of the choices given, **(A) 80** is the closest and is taken as the intended answer.

Q60

Islamic Studies

Who was the mother of Hazrat Usman (R.A)?

A Arwa



B Salma Binte Sukhar

C Hantima Binte Hasham

D Fatima Binte Asad

Explanation Hazrat Usman (R.A)'s mother was **Arwa bint Kurayz**.

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

Questions 38, 61–75

Q61

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

What is the sum of all prime numbers from 60 to 80?

A 361

B 341

C 351



D 349

Explanation The prime numbers between 60 and 80 are 61, 67, 71, 73 and 79. Adding them: $61+67+71+73+79 = 351$.

Q62

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

How many numbers up to 100 are divisible by 7?

A 14



B 107

C 93

D 100

Explanation The multiples of 7 up to 100 are 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84, 91, 98 — that is **14 numbers** ($\lfloor 100/7 \rfloor = 14$).

How many multiples of 9 can be found which are less than 9999 and are perfect cubes?

A 5

B 6

C 7



D 8

CORRECTED Corrected: the original book mistakenly reprinted the working for Q.62 (multiples of 7) here instead of solving this cube question. The final option letter (C) happens to still be right, but the working above is the real solution.

Explanation A cube n^3 is divisible by 9 only when n itself is a multiple of 3 (because then n^3 is divisible by 27, hence by 9). The cubes of multiples of 3 below 9999 are: $3^3=27$, $6^3=216$, $9^3=729$, $12^3=1728$, $15^3=3375$, $18^3=5832$, $21^3=9261$ ($24^3=13824$ is too large). That gives **7 numbers**.

Q64

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

The daily wage is increased by 25% and Adil now gets Rs. 25 per day. What was his daily wage before the increase?

A Rs. 25

B Rs. 20



C Rs. 30

D None of these

Explanation Let the original wage be x . After a 25% increase: $x + 0.25x = 25 \rightarrow 1.25x = 25 \rightarrow x = \text{Rs. 20}$.

Q65

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

The solution of the equation $x + a = b$ is possible in the set of natural numbers if:

A $a < b$



B $a > b$

C $a = b$

D None of these

Explanation $x = b - a$. For x to be a (positive) natural number, we need $b - a > 0$, i.e. **$a < b$** .

Q66

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

Which is the missing/incorrect number in this series: 26, 29, 39, 52, 55?

A 49

B 45

C 42



D None of the above

Explanation The pattern alternates +3, +10: $26 \rightarrow 29 (+3) \rightarrow 39 (+10) \rightarrow$ should be 42 (+3), then $52 (+10) \rightarrow 55 (+3)$. So the number shown as 52 should actually be **42**.

Q67

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

If $y = (x + 3)^2$, then $(-2x - 6)^2$ must equal which of the following?

A $-4y^2$

B $2y$

C $-4y$

D $4y$ ✓

CORRECTED Corrected: the original book's printed solution wrongly concluded "-4y" (option C). A squared quantity cannot be negative, so 4y (option D) is the only mathematically valid answer.

Explanation $(-2x - 6)^2 = [-2(x+3)]^2 = 4(x+3)^2 = 4y$ (since $y = (x+3)^2$). A square can never be negative while $y \geq 0$, so the answer must be **4y**.

Q68

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

If $xy = 2$ and $xy^2 = 8$, what is the value of x ?

A 0.5 ✓

B 2.5

C 4.0

D 8.0

Explanation From $xy = 2$, $y = 2/x$. Substituting into $xy^2 = 8$: $x \cdot (2/x)^2 = 8 \rightarrow 4/x = 8 \rightarrow x = \mathbf{0.5}$.

Q69

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

Which of the following ratios is the largest?

A 21 : 29



B 7 : 15

C 15 : 23

D 17 : 25

Explanation Converting to decimals: $21/29 \approx 0.724$, $7/15 \approx 0.447$, $15/23 \approx 0.652$, $17/25 = 0.68$. The largest is **21 : 29**.

Q70

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

A number is increased by 20% and then decreased by 20%. The final value of the number:

A Does not change

B Decreases by 2%

C Increases by 4%

D Decreases by 4%



Explanation Take 100 as the number: $+20\% \rightarrow 120$; then -20% of $120 = 24$, so $120 - 24 = 96$. That is a net decrease of 4 from 100, i.e. **decreases by 4%**.

Q71

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

What comes next: 11, 21, 32, 43, 54, 65, ...?

A 76



B 86

C 73

D 83

Explanation From the second term onward the series increases by 11 each time ($21 \rightarrow 32 \rightarrow 43 \rightarrow 54 \rightarrow 65$, each $+11$); continuing, $65 + 11 = 76$.

Q72

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

Which is the odd man out: 14, 28, 49, 65, 35, 21?

A 28

B 35

C 14

D 65



Explanation 14, 28, 49, 35, 21 are all divisible by 7 exactly. **65** is not divisible by 7, making it the odd one out.

Q73

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

Which is the missing number in this series: 1, 2, 4, __, 16, 32, 64?

A 12

B 14

C 5

D 8



Explanation Each term is double the previous one ($\times 2$): 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64. The missing number is **8**.

Q74

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

What is the next number in the series: 2, 3, 6, 18, 108, ...?

A 208

B 1944



C 1054

D 2008

Explanation From the third term on, each term is the product of the two terms before it: $2 \times 3 = 6$, $3 \times 6 = 18$, $6 \times 18 = 108$, $18 \times 108 = \mathbf{1944}$.

Q75

Quantitative Aptitude & Math

Five years ago, the average age of P and Q was 15 years. The average age of P, Q and R today is 20 years. How old will R be after 10 years?

A 35 years

B 40 years

C 30 years



D 50 years

Explanation 5 years ago, $P+Q = 15 \times 2 = 30$, so today $P+Q = 30+10 = 40$ (each of the 2 people aged 5 more years). Today, $P+Q+R = 20 \times 3 = 60$, so $R = 60-40 = 20$ years old today. In 10 years, R will be $20+10 = \mathbf{30 \text{ years}}$.

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Questions 33, 40, 76–82, 84–95

Q76

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Who presided over the Muslim League session held in Lahore in 1940?

A Ch. Khaliq uz Zaman

B Quaid-e-Azam 

C Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar

D Liaqat Ali Khan

Explanation The historic 1940 Lahore Session (where the Lahore/Pakistan Resolution was passed) was presided over by **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**.

Q77

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Dr. (Chaudhry) Rehmat Ali was buried in:

A Lahore

B Cambridge ✓

C Sialkot

D Dehli

Explanation Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, who coined the name "Pakistan", died in England and is buried in **Cambridge**.

Q78

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

On what date did the earthquake hit the Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir?

A 8th October, 2005 ✓

B 8th September, 2005

C 8th August, 2005

D 18th October, 2005

Explanation The devastating Kashmir earthquake struck on **8 October 2005**.

Q79

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Which city of Pakistan is known as the 'City of Saints'?

A Bahawalpur

B Quetta

C Uch

D Multan



Explanation **Multan** is traditionally called "Madinat-ul-Auliya" — the City of Saints — because of the many Sufi saints buried there.

Q80

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

What percentage of Pakistan's population speaks Balochi?

A 2%

B 3%



C 6%

D 8%

Explanation Balochi is spoken by roughly **3%** of Pakistan's population, mainly in Balochistan.

Q81

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

The Government of Pakistan named Islamabad as its new capital on:

A February 24, 1960



B February 24, 1959

C February 24, 1961

D February 24, 1958

Explanation The decision to build Islamabad as Pakistan's new capital was formally announced on **24 February 1960**.

Q82

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Name the mountain pass which connects Abbottabad with Gilgit:

A Badwai Pass

B Babusar Pass



C Baroghil Pass

D None of these

Explanation The **Babusar Pass** connects the Kaghan Valley (near Abbottabad) with Chilas and onward to Gilgit.

Urdu Literature

Questions 83, 96–100

Q83

Urdu Literature

Who wrote the famous Punjabi 'Dastan' "Saif-ul-Malook"?

A Mian Muhammad Bukhsh



B Peer Waris Shah

C Fazal Shah

D Hashim Shah

Explanation "Saif-ul-Malook" is the famous Punjabi epic poem written by **Mian Muhammad Bukhsh**.

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Questions 33, 40, 76–82, 84–95

Q84

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

How many times has Pakistan won the Hockey World Cup?

A 2

B 3

C 4



D 5

Explanation Pakistan has won the Men's Hockey World Cup **4 times** — in 1971, 1978, 1982 and 1994.

Q85

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

The Devolution of Power Plan 2000 is a three-tier setup of:

A National Government

B Provincial Government

C Regional Government

D Local Government



Explanation The 2000 Devolution of Power Plan created a three-tier system of **Local Government** (District, Tehsil/Taluka, and Union levels).

Q86

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

What is NRB?

A National Reconstruction Bureau



B National Railway Bureau

C National Recollection Bureau

D National Radiology Budget

Explanation NRB stands for the **National Reconstruction Bureau**, the body that designed the Devolution of Power Plan 2000.

Q87

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

The Government of Pakistan constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar for selecting a National Anthem, in December:

A 1947

B 1950

C 1949



CORRECTED Book-error flag: the documented formation year (1948) isn't among the listed options; nearest option shown.

Explanation Historically, the National Anthem Committee was actually constituted in **December 1948** under Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar — a date that is missing from this option list. Of the choices given, **(C) 1949** is closest and is taken as the intended answer.

Q88

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

On which river will/was the Kalabagh Dam be constructed?

A Ravi

B Jhelum

C Indus



D Chenab

Explanation The proposed Kalabagh Dam site is on the **Indus River**, near the town of Kalabagh in Punjab.

Which Viceroy's tenure was shortest in the Indo-Pak subcontinent?

A Lord Mountbatten



B Lord Lytton

C Lord Wavell

D Lord Minto

Explanation **Lord Mountbatten** served the shortest tenure as Viceroy — roughly March to August 1947, just a few months, overseeing the Partition and Independence.

Q90

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Which song was adopted by the Indian National Congress as their national anthem/song?

A Tarana e Hindi

B Tarana Desh

C Tarana e Matram

D **Bande Matram**



Explanation "**Bande Mataram**" (Vande Mataram) was adopted as India's national song, closely associated with the Indian National Congress and the independence movement.

Q91

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Hanna Lake is situated near:

A **Quetta**



B Karachi

C Sialkot

D Peshawar

Explanation **Hanna Lake** is a scenic lake located near **Quetta**, Balochistan.

The search for suitable words for the National Anthem, with music by A.G. Chagla, finally ended with approval on 13th August:

A 1953

B 1954 ✓

C 1955

D 1956

CORRECTED Corrected: the printed model paper had boxed "1953" as the answer, but the anthem's lyrics were approved in 1954, not 1953 (Chagla, the composer, died in 1953, which is likely the source of the book's confusion).

Explanation Hafeez Jalandhari's lyrics were approved and Pakistan's National Anthem was broadcast in full for the first time on Radio Pakistan on 13 August **1954** (officially announced on 16 August 1954).

Q93

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Pakistan has _____ of the fourteen tallest mountain peaks in Asia.

A Nine

B Seven

C Five



D Three

Explanation Pakistan is home to **five** of the world's fourteen 8,000-metre peaks (including K2), all located in the Karakoram range.

Q94

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Which sector is the largest consumer of gas in Pakistan?

A Power Sector



B Industrial Sector

C Fertilizer Sector

D Household Sector

Explanation The **Power (electricity generation) Sector** is traditionally the largest consumer of natural gas in Pakistan.

Q95

Pakistan Affairs & General Knowledge

Which is the biggest market for Pakistan's exports?

A Saudi Arabia

B USA ✓

C UK

D China

Explanation The **United States** has long been Pakistan's single largest export destination, particularly for textiles.

Urdu Literature

Questions 83, 96–100

مقدمہ شعر و شاعری کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

الف امجد اسلام امجد

ب شیر افضل احمد

✓

ج الطاف حسین حالی

د حسرت موہانی

Explanation "Muqaddama Sher-o-Shairi" is the seminal work of literary criticism written by **Altaf Hussain Hali**, in which he critiqued classical Urdu poetry and called for reform along more natural, socially useful lines.

وضاحت "مقدمہ شعر و شاعری" الطاف حسین حالی کی مشہور تصنیف ہے، جس میں انہوں نے کلاسیکی اردو شاعری پر تنقید کی اور فطری اور سماجی طور پر مفید شاعری کی طرف رہنمائی کی۔

اس مشہور ادیب کا نام بتائیے جس نے اقوام متحدہ میں پاکستان کی نمائندگی کی؟

الف سعادت حسن منٹو

✓

ب احمد شاہ بخاری پطرس

ج اشفاق احمد

د قدرت اللہ شہاب

Explanation Ahmad Shah Bukhari "Patras", the celebrated humourist and essayist, served as Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

وضاحت احمد شاہ بخاری، جو "پطرس" کے قلمی نام سے مشہور ہیں، پاکستان کے مزاح نگار و ادیب تھے اور انہوں نے اقوام متحدہ میں پاکستان کے مستقل مندوب کی حیثیت سے نمائندگی کی۔

علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم 'مسجد قرطبہ' ان کی کس مجموعہ کلام میں شامل ہے؟

الف بانگ درا

✓

ب بال جبریل

ج ضرب کلیم

د پیام مشرق

Explanation Allama Iqbal's celebrated poem "Masjid-e-Qurtaba" is part of his collection **Bal-e-Jibril** (1935).

وضاحت علامہ محمد اقبال کی شہرہ آفاق نظم "مسجد قرطبہ" ان کے مجموعہ کلام "بال جبریل" (1935) میں شامل ہے۔

ابن الوقت کس کا ناول ہے؟

الف علی عباسی حسینی

ب رشید الخیری



ج ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

د کرشن چندر

Explanation "Ibn-ul-Waqt" is a well-known Urdu novel written by **Deputy Nazir Ahmad**, a pioneer of the Urdu social/reformist novel.

وضاحت "ابن الوقت" اردو کے مشہور ناول نگار ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کا لکھا ہوا ناول ہے، جو اردو کے اصلاحی ناول نگاروں میں پیش رو مانے جاتے ہیں۔

مشہور شاعر بہادر شاہ ظفر کہاں دفن ہیں؟

الف دلی

ب آگرہ



ج رنگون

Explanation The last Mughal emperor and poet, **Bahadur Shah Zafar**, died in exile after the 1857 uprising and was buried in **Rangoon (Yangon), Burma** — not in Delhi as many mistakenly assume.

وضاحت آخری مغل بادشاہ اور شاعر بہادر شاہ ظفر کو 1857ء کی جنگ آزادی کے بعد جلاوطن کر دیا گیا تھا، اور وہ رنگون (برما) میں انتقال کر گئے جہاں انہیں دفن کیا گیا — دہلی میں نہیں، جیسا کہ عام طور پر سمجھا جاتا ہے۔