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PAKISTAN AIR FORCE

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

SET 2 | Brand-New MCQs

100 MCQs

- EQi Test | Shortlisting | AHQs Board
- Answers Highlighted and Explained
- Reasoning, Stress, Teamwork, Interview

Complete Preparation Guide for PAF Selection

Contents

Part 1: Reasoning and Aptitude Practice	Q1-Q20
Part 2: Attitudes, Behaviour and Social Psychology	Q21-Q40
Part 3: Stress, Mental Wellbeing and Coping	Q41-Q60
Part 4: Airman Qualities, Teamwork and Communication	Q61-Q80
Part 5: Situation Reaction and Interview Skills	Q81-Q100
Quick Answer Key	All 100

How to Use This Guide

Step 1: Read the question and try to answer before looking at the options.

Step 2: The correct option is highlighted in green with a tick badge.

Step 3: Read the yellow explanation box. Tap a contents link to jump to any section.

The PAF Psychological Stage

This is **Set 2** with brand-new questions. Psychological and board interviews for PAF include the **EQi test**, **preliminary shortlisting** and the final **Air Headquarters (AHQs) selection board interview**. These MCQs cover the knowledge, mindset and etiquette that help you perform well at each step.

PART 1
Reasoning and Aptitude Practice

Q1	Find the next number: 2, 4, 8, 16, __
A	36
B	30
✓	**C. 32**
D	24
	Explanation: Each number is doubled, so 16 x 2 = 32.

Q2	Find the next number: 5, 10, 20, 40, __
A	100
B	60
✓	**C. 80**
D	70
	Explanation: The series doubles each time, so 40 x 2 = 80.

Q3	Pilot is to aircraft as driver is to:
A	Fuel
✓	**B. Car**
C	Tyre
D	Road
	Explanation: A pilot operates an aircraft and a driver operates a car (the same operator-machine relation).

Q4	Choose the odd one out: Eagle, Sparrow, Falcon, Bat
A	Eagle
✓	**B. Bat**
C	Sparrow
D	Falcon
	Explanation: A bat is a mammal, while the other three are birds.

Q5	Choose the odd one out: Triangle, Square, Rectangle, Sphere
A	Triangle
B	Square
✓	**C. Sphere**
D	Rectangle
	Explanation: A sphere is a three-dimensional solid, while the others are flat shapes.

Q6	If A=1, B=2 and C=3, the number code for BAC is:
A	312
B	123
✓	**C. 213**
D	231
	Explanation: B=2, A=1, C=3 gives 213.

Q7	You face north, turn right, and then turn right again. You are now facing:
✓	**A. South**
B	North
C	West
D	East
	Explanation: North, then right is East, then right again is South.

Q8	Ravi is taller than Sami and Sami is taller than Tariq. Who is the shortest?
A	Ravi
✓	**B. Tariq**
C	Cannot be known
D	Sami
	Explanation: Ravi > Sami > Tariq, so Tariq is the shortest.

Q9	What is 15% of 200?
✓	**A. 30**
B	45
C	15
D	20
	Explanation: 15/100 x 200 = 30.

Q10	What is the average of 10, 20 and 30?
A	15
B	30
C	25
✓	**D. 20**
	Explanation: The sum is 60 and 60 / 3 = 20.

Q11	A train runs at 60 km/h for 3 hours. What distance does it cover?
A	200 km
✓	**B. 180 km**
C	120 km
D	63 km
	Explanation: Distance = speed x time = 60 x 3 = 180 km.

Q12	Choose the word closest in meaning to 'courageous':
✓	**A. Brave**
B	Timid
C	Weak
D	Lazy
	Explanation: Courageous means brave and able to face danger or fear.

Q13	Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'ancient':
A	Antique
B	Old
✓	**C. Modern**
D	Historic
	Explanation: Ancient means very old, so its opposite is modern.

Q14	How many faces does a cube have?
✓	**A. 6**
B	4
C	12
D	8
	Explanation: A cube has 6 square faces.

Q15	How many edges does a cube have?
A	10
B	8
C	6
✓	**D. 12**
	Explanation: A cube has 12 edges, 8 corners (vertices) and 6 faces.

Q16	Find the next number: 1, 4, 9, 16, __
A	20
✓	**B. 25**
C	24
D	36
	Explanation: These are square numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4 and then 5 squared is 25.

Q17	Find the next letter: A, C, E, G, __
A	J
B	K
C	H
✓	**D. I**
	Explanation: The letters skip one each time (A, C, E, G, I).

Q18	Hot is to cold as day is to:
A	Sun
B	Light
C	Morning
✓	**D. Night**
	Explanation: Hot and cold are opposites, and day and night are opposites.

Q19	Which of these is a prime number?
A	27
B	21
✓	**C. 17**
D	15
	Explanation: 17 has only two factors, 1 and 17. The others are divisible by 3 or 5.

Q20	If 5 men finish a job in 10 days, how long will 10 men take at the same rate?
A	10 days
B	15 days
C	20 days
✓	**D. 5 days**
	Explanation: Total work is 50 man-days, so 10 men need 50 / 10 = 5 days.

PART 2
Attitudes, Behaviour and Social Psychology

Q21	An attitude has three components: cognitive, affective and:
A	Genetic
B	Financial
C	Physical
✓	**D. Behavioural**

Explanation: Attitudes involve what we think, how we feel and how we act.

Q22	A fixed and oversimplified belief about a group of people is called a:
A	Habit
B	Norm
✓	**C. Stereotype**
D	Reflex

Explanation: Stereotypes ignore individual differences within a group.

Q23	Prejudice is best described as:
A	A rule of discipline
B	A scientific fact
✓	**C. A pre-formed, usually negative judgement about people of a group**
D	A leadership skill
	Explanation: Prejudice is an attitude. Acting on it is called discrimination.

Q24	Asch's line-judgement experiments studied:
✓	**A. Conformity**
B	Memory
C	Intelligence
D	Obedience
	Explanation: Many people gave wrong answers just to match the group.

Q25	Milgram's famous shock experiments studied:
✓	**A. Obedience to authority**
B	Dream interpretation
C	Colour perception
D	Memory span
	Explanation: They showed how far ordinary people may go when ordered by an authority figure.

Q26	The bystander effect means a person is less likely to help when:
A	He is alone
B	He knows first aid
C	It is daytime
✓	**D. Many other people are present**
	Explanation: Responsibility gets spread out among the crowd.

Q27	Social loafing is the tendency to:
A	Work harder in groups
B	Avoid all social events
C	Talk too much
✓	**D. Put in less effort in a group than when working alone**
	Explanation: Clear individual roles reduce social loafing.

Q28	Groupthink, described by Irving Janis, happens when a group:
A	Has a weak leader only
B	Works in silence
C	Argues too much
✓	**D. Values agreement over critical thinking**
	Explanation: It leads to poor decisions because doubts are suppressed.

Q29	The correct order of Tuckman's team development stages is:
A	Storming, forming, performing, norming
B	Performing, norming, storming, forming
C	Norming, forming, storming, performing
✓	**D. Forming, storming, norming, performing**
	Explanation: Teams meet, clash, agree on rules and then perform effectively.

Q30	The 'fundamental attribution error' is the tendency to:
✓	**A. Blame others' behaviour on their character and ignore the situation**
B	Always blame oneself
C	Blame only the situation
D	Never judge anyone
	Explanation: We often forget that circumstances can strongly shape behaviour.

Q31	A self-fulfilling prophecy is:
A	A medical diagnosis
✓	**B. An expectation that leads to behaviour which makes it come true**
C	A weather forecast
D	A written plan
	Explanation: Believing you will fail may cause actions that lead to failure.

Q32	The 'Pygmalion effect' shows that:
A	Practice is useless
B	Low marks lower intelligence
C	Beauty brings success
✓	**D. High expectations from others can improve performance**
	Explanation: People tend to live up to the expectations placed on them.

Q33 The unwritten rules about acceptable behaviour in a group are called:

- ✓ **A. Norms**
- B Traits
- C Reflexes
- D Quotients

Explanation: Norms guide how members behave, dress and speak.

Q34 Group cohesion refers to:

- ✓ **A. The strength of the bond that holds members together**
- B The group's budget
- C The age of members
- D The size of the group

Explanation: Cohesive teams share goals, trust and loyalty.

Q35	Which communication style respects both your own rights and the rights of others?
A	Aggressive
✓	**B. Assertive**
C	Passive
D	Passive-aggressive
	Explanation: Assertive communication is honest, direct and respectful.

Q36	A passive communicator usually:
A	Takes all decisions
✓	**B. Avoids expressing needs and lets others decide**
C	Blames others loudly
D	Shouts to win
	Explanation: Passive communication often leaves needs unmet and builds resentment.

Q37	Which of these is a barrier to effective communication?
✓	**A. Prejudice and assumptions**
B	Paraphrasing
C	Active listening
D	Asking questions
	Explanation: Preconceived ideas stop us from hearing what is actually said.

Q38	Feedback is most useful when it is:
A	Given in public to shame
B	Vague and harsh
C	Delayed for months
✓	**D. Specific, timely and constructive**
	Explanation: Clear, kind and timely feedback helps a person improve.

Q39	Conflict in a team is best handled by:
A	Taking sides
✓	**B. Calm discussion that focuses on the problem, not the person**
C	Ignoring it
D	Shouting
	Explanation: A win-win approach protects relationships and finds real solutions.

Q40	Sympathy differs from empathy because sympathy is:
A	A kind of memory
B	The same thing
C	A kind of anger
✓	**D. Feeling sorry for someone, while empathy is understanding their view and feelings**
	Explanation: Empathy means putting yourself in the other person's place.

PART 3
Stress, Mental Wellbeing and Coping

Q41	Anxiety is best described as:
A	A learning method
B	A physical disease of bones
C	A type of intelligence
✓	**D. A feeling of worry or fear about an uncertain future event**
	Explanation: Mild anxiety is normal, but excessive anxiety can reduce performance.

Q42	Tensing and then relaxing muscle groups one by one is called:
A	Role playing
B	Flooding
✓	**C. Progressive muscle relaxation**
D	Free association
	Explanation: Edmund Jacobson developed the method to reduce physical tension.

Q43	Slow, deep breathing helps in stress mainly by:
A	Increasing blood pressure
✓	**B. Calming the nervous system and lowering heart rate**
C	Raising body temperature
D	Making you sleepy always
	Explanation: Slow breathing activates the body's relaxation response.

Q44	Mindfulness means:
A	Forgetting all worries by force
✓	**B. Paying attention to the present moment without judgement**
C	Thinking about past mistakes
D	Planning the whole future
	Explanation: It builds focus and reduces overthinking.

Q45	Most adults are advised to sleep about how many hours a night?
A	3 to 4 hours
✓	**B. 7 to 9 hours**
C	10 to 12 hours
D	5 hours
	Explanation: Adequate sleep supports memory, mood and decision making.

Q46	Regular physical exercise generally:
A	Increases worry
B	Weakens sleep
C	Reduces concentration
✓	**D. Improves mood and reduces stress**
	Explanation: Exercise releases chemicals that lift mood and burn off tension.

Q47	Problem-focused coping means:
A	Avoiding the problem
B	Denying the problem
✔	**C. Taking direct action to change or solve the stressful situation**
D	Only talking about feelings
	Explanation: Lazarus and Folkman separated problem-focused from emotion-focused coping.

Q48	Emotion-focused coping aims to:
A	Hide from everyone
B	Blame others
C	Remove the stressor completely
✔	**D. Manage the feelings caused by the stressor**
	Explanation: Examples include relaxation, talking to a friend and acceptance.

Q49	A 'stressor' is:
A	A personality type
B	A kind of medicine
C	A sleep pattern
✓	**D. Any event or demand that causes stress**
	Explanation: Stressors can be exams, deadlines, conflicts or danger.

Q50	Burnout is usually the result of:
A	Too much sleep
✓	**B. Long-term, unrelieved stress leading to exhaustion**
C	Regular holidays
D	A single bad day
	Explanation: It brings fatigue, cynicism and reduced performance.

Q51	Carol Dweck's 'growth mindset' is the belief that:
A	Talent is fixed at birth
✓	**B. Abilities can be developed through effort and learning**
C	Effort is useless
D	Failure is final
	Explanation: A growth mindset helps people keep trying after setbacks.

Q52	'Grit', studied by Angela Duckworth, means:
A	Luck in exams
B	Physical strength only
C	Quick temper
✓	**D. Passion and perseverance for long-term goals**
	Explanation: Grit predicts success in demanding training programmes.

Q53	Positive reframing means:
A	Blaming yourself more
✓	**B. Looking at a situation from a more helpful point of view**
C	Ignoring facts
D	Complaining louder
	Explanation: For example, treating a failed test as feedback rather than a final verdict.

Q54	Procrastination means:
A	Finishing early
B	Working in a team
✓	**C. Delaying tasks unnecessarily**
D	Making a time-table
	Explanation: It increases last-minute stress and lowers quality.

Q55	Which is an effective time-management strategy?
✓	**A. Prioritising tasks and making a daily schedule**
B	Starting many tasks and finishing none
C	Avoiding planning
D	Doing everything at the last moment
	Explanation: Planning by urgency and importance reduces pressure.

Q56	Perfectionism can harm performance because it:
A	Removes stress
✓	**B. Raises fear of failure and anxiety**
C	Always improves results
D	Builds teamwork
	Explanation: Aiming for excellence is healthy, but demanding perfection is not.

Q57	Social support helps against stress by:
✓	**A. Giving encouragement, advice and a sense of belonging**
B	Removing all problems
C	Making decisions for you
D	Increasing isolation
	Explanation: Talking to family and friends is a proven protective factor.

Q58	Which habit is most likely to worsen stress?
A	Talking with friends
B	Regular walks
✓	**C. Chronic lack of sleep**
D	Healthy meals
	Explanation: Poor sleep reduces emotional control and concentration.

Q59	Self-talk such as 'I can handle this, one step at a time' is called:
A	Conformity
✓	**B. Positive self-talk**
C	Projection
D	Denial
	Explanation: It builds confidence and keeps attention on the task.

Q60	A panic attack typically involves:
✓	**A. Sudden intense fear with rapid heartbeat and breathlessness**
B	Increased hunger
C	Joy and excitement
D	Slow heartbeat and drowsiness
	Explanation: Slow breathing and grounding help symptoms pass.

PART 4
Airman Qualities, Teamwork and Communication

Q61	In aviation, 'situational awareness' means:
A	Flying very fast
B	Memorising a map
✓	**C. Knowing what is happening around you and what may happen next**
D	Obeying without thinking
	Explanation: Loss of situational awareness is a major cause of accidents.

Q62	In aviation, CRM stands for:
A	Cabin Rest Mode
B	Command Rank Marking
✓	**C. Crew Resource Management**
D	Central Radar Monitor
	Explanation: CRM teaches teamwork, communication and decision making in the cockpit.

Q63	The main purpose of a checklist is to:
A	Waste time
B	Impress officers
C	Replace training
✓	**D. Reduce errors by making sure no step is missed**

Explanation: Even experts use checklists because memory can fail under pressure.

Q64	Vigilance is the ability to:
A	Sleep quickly
B	Run long distances
C	Talk fast
✓	**D. Stay alert and attentive for long periods**

Explanation: Radar watchers and pilots rely on sustained attention.

Q65	Reaction time is the:
A	Time to learn a skill
B	Duration of sleep
C	Time to eat a meal
✓	**D. Time between a stimulus and the response to it**
	Explanation: Faster, accurate reactions are valuable in flying.

Q66	Hand-eye coordination is the ability of:
A	The mind to remember
✓	**B. The eyes and hands to work together smoothly**
C	The ears to hear well
D	The legs to run
	Explanation: It is vital for controlling an aircraft.

Q67	Spatial orientation in flight means:
✓	**A. Knowing your position and attitude relative to the ground**
B	Listening to the radio
C	Counting stars
D	Reading a schedule
	Explanation: Pilots must trust instruments when the senses are misleading.

Q68	In the chain of command, an order is passed:
✓	**A. Through the proper levels of authority**
B	Randomly
C	Directly to anyone
D	Only by rumour
	Explanation: A clear chain keeps orders accurate and accountable.

Q69	'Esprit de corps' means:
A	Personal wealth
✓	**B. Shared spirit, pride and loyalty of a group**
C	A kind of drill
D	A uniform type
	Explanation: It helps units to hold together in hard times.

Q70	Integrity means:
✓	**A. Doing the right thing and staying honest even when nobody is watching**
B	Following the majority
C	Obeying only when watched
D	Avoiding all risk
	Explanation: Integrity is the foundation of trust in the armed forces.

Q71	Moral courage is:
✓	**A. Standing up for what is right despite fear or pressure**
B	Being loud
C	Never feeling afraid
D	Fighting in the field
	Explanation: It differs from physical courage and is vital for leaders.

Q72	Responsibility is shown when a person:
A	Blames others for errors
B	Waits to be told
✓	**C. Takes ownership of tasks and their results**
D	Avoids duties
	Explanation: A responsible airman reports mistakes honestly.

Q73	Determination is:
A	A kind of luck
B	Quick surrender
✓	**C. Firm resolve to continue towards a goal despite obstacles**
D	A short temper
	Explanation: Determined candidates keep trying after failure.

Q74	A well-given instruction should be:
A	Long and confusing
B	Whispered
✓	**C. Clear, brief and complete**
D	Vague
	Explanation: Good instructions leave no room for misunderstanding.

Q75	In SMART goals, the letters stand for:
A	Strong, Mature, Alert, Rapid, Trained
B	Safe, Mindful, Aware, Real, True
✓	**C. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound**
D	Simple, Modern, Active, Ready, Tested
	Explanation: SMART goals turn vague wishes into plans that can be tracked.

Q76	When many tasks arrive at once, the best approach is to:
A	Panic and do all together
✓	**B. Prioritise the urgent and important ones first**
C	Ignore all of them
D	Do the easiest first only
	Explanation: Prioritising keeps critical tasks from being missed.

Q77	Attention to detail is critical in aviation because:
A	It is a tradition only
✓	**B. Small errors can have serious safety consequences**
C	It saves paper
D	It looks neat
	Explanation: A tiny mistake in checks or readings can lead to major accidents.

Q78	Team spirit is shown when a member:
✓	**A. Puts the team's success before personal credit**
B	Takes all the credit
C	Competes against teammates
D	Works alone always
	Explanation: Team spirit is closely tested in group tasks.

Q79	Adaptability helps an airman to:
✓	**A. Perform well in new and changing situations**
B	Work only in one place
C	Avoid training
D	Resist all change
	Explanation: Postings, weather and missions change often.

Q80	Morale refers to:
A	The size of a base
B	The age of a unit
✓	**C. The confidence, enthusiasm and discipline of a group**
D	The weight of equipment
	Explanation: High morale improves performance and endurance.

PART 5
Situation Reaction and Interview Skills

Q81	The board says, 'Tell us about yourself.' The best reply is:
A	Reading a memorised essay
B	Only 'nothing special'
✓	**C. A short, organised account of background, education, strengths and aims**
D	A very long life story
	Explanation: Be clear, natural and relevant in about a minute or two.

Q82	You did not hear a question clearly. You should:
A	Stay silent
B	Guess an answer
✓	**C. Politely ask the board to repeat it**
D	Change the subject
	Explanation: Asking politely shows confidence and attention.

Q83	The board asks about a time you failed. The best answer is to:
✓	**A. Share an honest example and what you learned from it**
B	Refuse to answer
C	Blame a teacher
D	Say you never fail
	Explanation: Learning from failure shows maturity and resilience.

Q84	You find a wallet with cash on the road. You should:
A	Leave it there
B	Keep the cash
✓	**C. Try to return it to the owner or hand it to the police**
D	Spend it on charity secretly
	Explanation: Honesty and integrity are core officer qualities.

Q85	A friend is copying in an exam and asks you to keep quiet. Best response:
✓	**A. Advise him not to cheat and refuse to support it**
B	Join him
C	Tell everybody loudly
D	Do nothing and look away
	Explanation: Integrity matters more than short-term friendship.

Q86	A teammate's mistake costs your team points. You should:
A	Blame him in front of all
B	Leave the team
C	Mock him
✓	**D. Help him learn from it and move forward together**
	Explanation: Supportive leadership keeps morale high.

Q87	On the way to an important test you see an accident victim. You should:
A	Take photos only
B	Drive on quickly
✓	**C. Stop to help, call emergency services and explain honestly later**
D	Argue with onlookers
	Explanation: Saving a life comes first and an honest explanation is respected.

Q88	Memorised, rehearsed answers in an interview are usually:
A	Expected by all boards
B	Always correct
✓	**C. Easy to spot and less convincing than natural answers**
D	The best way to impress
	Explanation: Be prepared, but speak in your own words.

Q89	When asked about your hobbies, you should:
A	List ten random items
✓	**B. Mention genuine hobbies and be ready to discuss them**
C	Say you have none
D	Invent impressive hobbies
	Explanation: Boards often ask follow-up questions on hobbies.

Q90	You partly know a current-affairs answer. You should:
A	Refuse to speak
✓	**B. Share what you know honestly and avoid making up details**
C	Change the topic
D	Invent facts
	Explanation: Honest limits are better than false confidence.

Q91	A board member disagrees with your view. You should:
A	Instantly change your view
B	Argue loudly
C	Stop talking
✓	**D. Listen politely, explain your reasoning calmly and stay open-minded**
	Explanation: Respectful confidence is what the board is looking for.

Q92	At the end of your interview, you should:
A	Argue your marks
B	Ask about your result
C	Leave without speaking
✓	**D. Thank the board politely and leave in an orderly way**
	Explanation: Courteous closing leaves a good final impression.

Q93 **Rapid, pressuring questions in a stress interview mainly test your:**

✔ **A. Composure under pressure**

B Handwriting

C Speed of typing

D Memory of dates

Explanation: Stay calm, think and answer steadily.

Q94 **Confidence differs from arrogance because confidence is:**

✔ **A. Quiet belief in your ability along with respect for others**

B Loud self-praise

C Looking down on others

D Refusing advice

Explanation: Boards prefer humble and confident candidates.

Q95	A subordinate refuses to follow your instruction. Best action:
A	Do the work yourself silently
✔	**B. Talk privately to understand the reason, explain the need, and then act firmly if needed**
C	Shout at him in public
D	Ignore him
	Explanation: Good leaders combine understanding with firmness.

Q96	In a group task, members argue and waste time. You should:
A	Walk away
B	Wait silently
✔	**C. Calmly suggest an agreed plan and divide the tasks**
D	Argue louder
	Explanation: Taking initiative to organise the group shows leadership.

Q97	Your plan in a group task fails halfway. You should:
A	Hide the failure
✓	**B. Accept it, learn and adjust quickly**
C	Give up
D	Blame the group
	Explanation: Flexibility and quick recovery are valued.

Q98	'What will you do if you are not selected?' The best answer is:
✓	**A. Analyse my weaknesses, improve and try again with the same desire to serve**
B	Choose any other job at once
C	Give up forever
D	Blame the board
	Explanation: It shows resilience and genuine motivation.

Q99	Which statement shows healthy ambition?
✓	**A. 'I aim to grow into a skilled professional and serve at higher responsibilities.'**
B	'Whatever happens.'
C	'I have no plans.'
D	'I want a comfortable life only.'
	Explanation: Clear, service-oriented goals impress the board.

Q100	The best mindset before a selection board is to:
A	Fear that you will fail
B	Skip preparation
C	Try to act like someone else
✓	**D. See it as a chance to present your true self calmly**
	Explanation: A calm, natural mind performs best.

Quick Answer Key

1: C	21: D	41: D	61: C	81: C
2: C	22: C	42: C	62: C	82: C
3: B	23: C	43: B	63: D	83: A
4: B	24: A	44: B	64: D	84: C
5: C	25: A	45: B	65: D	85: A
6: C	26: D	46: D	66: B	86: D
7: A	27: D	47: C	67: A	87: C
8: B	28: D	48: D	68: A	88: C
9: A	29: D	49: D	69: B	89: B
10: D	30: A	50: B	70: A	90: B
11: B	31: B	51: B	71: A	91: D
12: A	32: D	52: D	72: C	92: D
13: C	33: A	53: B	73: C	93: A
14: A	34: A	54: C	74: C	94: A
15: D	35: B	55: A	75: C	95: B
16: B	36: B	56: B	76: B	96: C
17: D	37: A	57: A	77: B	97: B
18: D	38: D	58: C	78: A	98: A
19: C	39: B	59: B	79: A	99: A
20: D	40: D	60: A	80: C	100: D

SET 2 COMPLETE

Shabash! You Finished All 100 MCQs

Stay calm, honest and natural on test day.
Revise the explanations in both sets once more.
Practise situations aloud before your board.

Best of luck for your PAF selection!

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Share with friends preparing for PAF