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PAKISTAN AIR FORCE

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

SET 3 | Fresh MCQs

EQi Test | Shortlisting | AHQs Board

100 MCQs

- Answers Highlighted and Explained
- Memory, Emotions and Aviation Human Factors
- General Awareness and Basic Skills

Complete Preparation Guide for PAF Selection

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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 pink explanation box. Tap a contents link to jump to any section.

The PAF Psychological Stage

This is **Set 3** with fresh questions that do not repeat Sets 1 and 2. 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

Pioneers and Theories of Psychology

Q1	The first psychology laboratory was founded in 1879 in Leipzig by:
A	John Watson
B	Sigmund Freud
✓	**C. Wilhelm Wundt**
D	William James
	Explanation: Wundt's lab is seen as the birth of psychology as a separate science.

Q2	'The Principles of Psychology' (1890) was written by:
A	Edward Thorndike
B	Carl Rogers
✓	**C. William James**
D	Jean Piaget
	Explanation: James is often called the father of American psychology.

Q3	The founder of behaviourism is generally considered to be:
A	Erik Erikson
✓	**B. John B. Watson**
C	Howard Gardner
D	Carl Jung
	Explanation: Watson argued that psychology should study only observable behaviour.

Q4	Client-centred therapy was developed by:
A	Hermann Ebbinghaus
✓	**B. Carl Rogers**
C	Wolfgang Kohler
D	Hans Eysenck
	Explanation: Rogers stressed empathy, genuineness and unconditional positive regard.

Q5	Piaget's four stages of cognitive development, in order, are:
A	Preoperational, sensorimotor, formal operational, concrete operational
B	Concrete operational, sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational
✓	**C. Sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational**
D	Formal operational, concrete operational, preoperational, sensorimotor
	Explanation: Children move from learning by senses and actions to abstract, logical thought.

Q6	Erik Erikson's theory describes:
A	Animal learning
B	Only childhood intelligence
✓	**C. Psychosocial development across the whole lifespan**
D	Dream symbols
	Explanation: Each of his eight stages has a central social conflict, such as trust versus mistrust.

Q7	Kohlberg's stage theory deals with:
✓	**A. Moral development**
B	Memory storage
C	Colour vision
D	Language learning
	Explanation: It describes how reasoning about right and wrong matures over time.

Q8	The 'zone of proximal development' was introduced by:
A	B.F. Skinner
✓	**B. Lev Vygotsky**
C	Kurt Koffka
D	Abraham Maslow
	Explanation: It is the gap between what a learner can do alone and what he can do with help.

Q9	Gestalt psychology holds that:
✓	**A. The whole is more than the sum of its parts**
B	Dreams control actions
C	Only parts matter
D	Behaviour is purely inherited

Explanation: Gestalt psychologists studied how the mind organises perceptions into wholes.

Q10	The 'forgetting curve' was described by:
A	Alfred Binet
B	Rensis Likert
C	Albert Ellis
✓	**D. Hermann Ebbinghaus**

Explanation: Ebbinghaus showed that forgetting is fastest soon after learning.

Q11	The 'law of effect' is associated with:
A	Raymond Cattell
✓	**B. Edward Thorndike**
C	Wilhelm Wundt
D	Erik Erikson

Explanation: Behaviour followed by a satisfying result is more likely to be repeated.

Q12	'Learned helplessness' was studied by:
✓	**A. Martin Seligman**
B	Carl Rogers
C	Gordon Allport
D	Jean Piaget

Explanation: Repeated uncontrollable failure can make people stop trying, even when escape is possible.

Q13	Eysenck's personality dimensions are:
A	Fluid, crystallized and general
B	Id, ego and superego
✓	**C. Extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism**
D	Openness, trust and doubt
	Explanation: Hans Eysenck proposed these as the major dimensions of personality.

Q14	The 16PF questionnaire, developed by Raymond Cattell, measures:
✓	**A. Sixteen primary personality factors**
B	Sixteen reflexes
C	Sixteen emotions
D	Sixteen types of memory
	Explanation: It describes personality through traits such as warmth, reasoning and emotional stability.

Q15	Gordon Allport is best known for his:
A	Study of dreams
B	Study of inkblots
C	Experiments on dogs
✓	**D. Trait theory of personality**
	Explanation: Allport described traits as stable patterns of behaviour and thought.

Q16	Mary Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation' studies focused on:
A	Adult intelligence
✓	**B. Attachment between infants and caregivers**
C	Vision
D	Group conformity
	Explanation: They identified secure and insecure attachment patterns in children.

Q17	Insight learning (the 'aha' moment) was demonstrated by Wolfgang Kohler using:
A	Rats
B	Dogs
C	Pigeons
✓	**D. Chimpanzees**

Explanation: The chimpanzees suddenly solved problems, such as stacking boxes to reach fruit.

Q18	Humanistic psychology emphasises:
A	Only unconscious drives
B	Only rewards and punishments
C	Only brain chemistry
✓	**D. Personal growth, free will and self-fulfilment**

Explanation: Maslow and Rogers were leading humanistic psychologists.

Q19	Cognitive psychology mainly studies:
A	Only handwriting
B	Only physical growth
✓	**C. Mental processes such as memory, thinking and problem solving**
D	Only animal instincts
	Explanation: It treats the mind somewhat like an information-processing system.

Q20	Modern psychology is defined as the scientific study of:
A	Only dreams
B	Only illness
C	Only the soul
✓	**D. Behaviour and mental processes**
	Explanation: This definition covers observable actions as well as thoughts and feelings.

PART 2
Memory, Learning, Attention and Perception

Q21	Miller's 'magical number' for short-term memory capacity is about:
A	100 items
B	2 items
C	20 items
✓	**D. 7 plus or minus 2 items**
	Explanation: Most people can hold roughly five to nine items at once.

Q22	Grouping separate items into larger meaningful units to remember them is called:
A	Habituation
B	Extinction
✓	**C. Chunking**
D	Shaping
	Explanation: For example, remembering a phone number in groups of digits.

Q23	Remembering how to ride a bicycle is an example of:
A	Semantic memory
B	Episodic memory
✓	**C. Procedural memory**
D	Sensory memory
	Explanation: Procedural memory stores skills and habits.

Q24	Remembering your last birthday party is an example of:
✓	**A. Episodic memory**
B	Sensory memory
C	Priming
D	Procedural memory
	Explanation: Episodic memory stores personal events linked with time and place.

Q25 **Knowing that Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan is an example of:**

✓ **A. Semantic memory**

B Procedural memory

C Episodic memory

D Iconic memory

Explanation: Semantic memory holds facts and general knowledge.

Q26 **A memory aid such as the acronym 'OCEAN' is called a:**

A Stereotype

B Reflex

C Norm

✓ **D. Mnemonic**

Explanation: Mnemonics make information easier to encode and retrieve.

Q27	The tendency to remember the first items of a list best is the:
A	Recency effect
B	Halo effect
C	Placebo effect
✓	**D. Primacy effect**
	Explanation: Early items get more rehearsal and enter long-term memory.

Q28	The tendency to remember the last items of a list best is the:
A	Pygmalion effect
B	Hawthorne effect
C	Primacy effect
✓	**D. Recency effect**
	Explanation: The latest items are still active in short-term memory.

Q29	Following one conversation in a noisy room is an example of:
A	Divided attention
B	Extinction
C	Habituation
✓	**D. Selective attention**
	Explanation: The 'cocktail party effect' shows we can focus on one stream of sound.

Q30	In the Muller-Lyer illusion, two lines of equal length appear:
✓	**A. Unequal in length**
B	Moving
C	Equal in colour
D	Invisible
	Explanation: It shows that perception can be fooled by surrounding cues.

Q31	Seeing an object as standing out from its background is called:
A	Habituation
✓	**B. Figure-ground perception**
C	Depth perception
D	Reaction formation
	Explanation: It is a basic principle of how we organise what we see.

Q32	Compared with cramming, studying in spaced sessions usually leads to:
A	Faster forgetting
B	Poorer memory
C	No difference at all
✓	**D. Better long-term retention**
	Explanation: Spacing practice over time strengthens memory.

Q33 The Zeigarnik effect states that people tend to remember:

- ✓ **A. Unfinished tasks better than finished ones**
- B Only completed tasks
- C Nothing about tasks
- D Only boring tasks

Explanation: Unfinished tasks keep a mental tension that keeps them in mind.

Q34 Retrieval cues are:

- ✓ **A. Hints that help bring stored information back to mind**
- B Intelligence tests
- C Types of dreams
- D Medicines for memory

Explanation: Smells, places or key words can trigger recall.

Q35	In conditioning, extinction is the:
A	Increase of a response
✓	**B. Gradual disappearance of a learned response when reinforcement stops**
C	Fastest learning
D	Creation of a habit
	Explanation: If the reward or pairing is withdrawn, the response fades.

Q36	Observational learning means learning by:
A	Guessing
✓	**B. Watching and imitating others**
C	Reading only
D	Sleeping
	Explanation: Albert Bandura showed that children imitate models they observe.

Q37 Habituation is:

✔ **A. Decreased response to a harmless stimulus after repeated exposure**

B Increased fear

C Sudden insight

D A type of reward

Explanation: People stop noticing a constant sound such as a ticking clock.

Q38 Sensory memory lasts for:

A A full day

B Several years

C A lifetime

✔ **D. Only a second or a few seconds**

Explanation: It briefly holds raw information from the senses.

Q39	Transfer of learning means:
A	Forgetting old skills
✓	**B. Using skills learned in one situation in another**
C	Changing schools
D	Learning in sleep
	Explanation: Positive transfer helps new learning, such as driving skills helping with flying controls.

Q40	In depth perception, 'linear perspective' means that:
A	Objects shrink when touched
B	Distant objects look bigger
C	Colours disappear
✓	**D. Parallel lines seem to meet in the distance**
	Explanation: It is a monocular cue used by artists and by pilots in landing judgement.

PART 3
Emotions, Motivation and Decision Making

Q41	The James-Lange theory of emotion says that we feel an emotion because:
A	It is learned from books
B	Others tell us how to feel
C	The brain feels it before the body
✓	**D. We first notice our body's reaction**
	Explanation: For example, we feel afraid because we notice our trembling.

Q42	The Schachter-Singer two-factor theory says emotion depends on:
A	Only thoughts
B	Only memory
✓	**C. Physical arousal plus a mental label for it**
D	Only body changes
	Explanation: We interpret our arousal using the situation around us.

Q43	Paul Ekman found that universal facial expressions include:
A	Only happiness
✓	**B. Happiness, sadness, fear, anger, surprise and disgust**
C	None across cultures
D	Only anger
	Explanation: These six basic emotions are recognised across many cultures.

Q44	Confirmation bias is the tendency to:
A	Forget old beliefs
✓	**B. Favour information that supports what you already believe**
C	Trust no one
D	Seek opposing views first
	Explanation: It can cause poor decisions because contrary evidence is ignored.

Q45	Anchoring bias is relying too heavily on:
A	The last piece of information
✓	**B. The first piece of information received**
C	No information
D	Advice from experts only
	Explanation: An early number or idea can unfairly shape later judgement.

Q46	The sunk-cost fallacy is:
A	Saving money wisely
B	Planning carefully
C	Quitting too early
✓	**D. Continuing something because of past investment, even when it no longer pays**
	Explanation: Good decisions focus on future benefits, not past spending.

Q47	The availability heuristic means judging how likely something is by:
A	Exact statistics
B	Coin tosses
✓	**C. How easily examples come to mind**
D	Expert tables
	Explanation: Vivid news stories can make rare events seem common.

Q48	Overconfidence bias is:
A	Avoiding decisions
B	Doubting all facts
C	Underestimating oneself
✓	**D. Overestimating one's own knowledge or ability**
	Explanation: Overconfidence can lead to careless risks.

Q49	Hindsight bias is the feeling that:
A	Memory is perfect
B	The future is unknown
C	Nothing can be predicted
✓	**D. 'I knew it all along' after an outcome is known**

Explanation: Outcomes seem more predictable after they have happened.

Q50	Herzberg's two-factor theory separates job:
A	Rewards and fines
✓	**B. Hygiene factors and motivators**
C	Rules and plans
D	Skills and talents

Explanation: Hygiene factors prevent dissatisfaction. Motivators create satisfaction.

Q51	McClelland's 'need for achievement' is the desire to:
A	Avoid all work
✓	**B. Excel and accomplish challenging goals**
C	Be popular always
D	Gain only money
	Explanation: High achievers like moderately difficult goals with feedback.

Q52	Locke's goal-setting theory says performance improves most with goals that are:
A	Constantly changing
B	Vague and easy
C	Secret
✓	**D. Specific and challenging**
	Explanation: Clear and challenging goals direct effort and persistence.

Q53	Vroom's expectancy theory says motivation depends on:
A	Age
✓	**B. Believing effort will lead to performance and reward**
C	Luck alone
D	Rank only
	Explanation: People work harder when they expect effort to pay off.

Q54	'Flow', described by Csikszentmihalyi, is:
A	A type of anger
B	A weather condition
✓	**C. A state of deep, enjoyable absorption in an activity**
D	A learning disability
	Explanation: Flow occurs when a task's challenge matches one's skill.

Q55	Extrinsic motivation comes from:
✓	**A. External rewards or pressures**
B	Inner satisfaction
C	Personal values only
D	Pure curiosity
	Explanation: Examples are salary, grades and praise.

Q56	Drive-reduction theory says that:
A	Needs disappear by themselves
✓	**B. Unmet needs create tension that motivates behaviour to reduce it**
C	Behaviour has no cause
D	Only fear motivates
	Explanation: Hunger, for example, drives us to eat to restore balance.

Q57	Cognitive reappraisal is a way of managing emotions by:
✓	**A. Changing how you think about the situation**
B	Shouting
C	Sleeping
D	Hiding from it
	Explanation: Seeing a challenge as an opportunity reduces its emotional impact.

Q58	Optimism bias is the belief that:
A	Luck is useless
B	Everyone will fail
✓	**C. Bad events are less likely to happen to oneself than to others**
D	The future is certain
	Explanation: It can lead people to ignore real risks.

Q59	A good decision-making process begins with:
A	Ignoring facts
✓	**B. Defining the problem clearly**
C	Choosing quickly
D	Asking no one
	Explanation: A clear problem statement keeps the options relevant.

Q60	Impulsive decisions are typically:
✓	**A. Made quickly without thinking through the consequences**
B	Always correct
C	Made in groups
D	Based on long study
	Explanation: Pausing before acting improves decisions under pressure.

PART 4
Aviation Psychology and Human Factors

Q61	Hypoxia is a condition caused by:
A	Loud noise
B	Too much oxygen
✓	**C. Too little oxygen reaching the body's tissues**
D	Bright light

Explanation: It can impair judgement, vision and coordination without the person noticing.

Q62	The circadian rhythm is:
A	A learning method
B	A kind of memory
✓	**C. The body's internal clock of about 24 hours**
D	A type of exercise

Explanation: Disturbed rhythms from night duty or travel can reduce alertness.

Q63	Fatigue in aviation mainly affects:
A	Eye colour
B	Hair growth
C	Height
✓	**D. Attention, reaction time and judgement**
	Explanation: Tired crews make more errors and may not notice them.

Q64	Spatial disorientation occurs when a pilot:
A	Forgets a name
B	Loses a pen
C	Feels hungry
✓	**D. Misjudges the aircraft's attitude, altitude or movement**
	Explanation: In cloud or darkness, the senses can mislead, so pilots must trust instruments.

Q65	In human-error terms, a 'slip' is:
A	A memory lapse only
B	A rule violation
C	A planned wrong decision
✓	**D. An unintended action, such as pressing the wrong switch**
	Explanation: A slip happens even when the plan was correct.

Q66	A 'lapse' in human-error terms is:
A	A weather problem
✓	**B. A memory failure, such as forgetting a step**
C	A wrong plan
D	A deliberate act
	Explanation: Checklists help prevent lapses.

Q67	A 'mistake' in human-error terms is:
✓	**A. A wrong plan or decision carried out as intended**
B	A forgotten word
C	A slip of the hand
D	A power cut
	Explanation: A mistake comes from faulty knowledge or judgement.

Q68	James Reason's 'Swiss cheese model' says accidents happen when:
✓	**A. Holes in several layers of defence line up**
B	A single person is careless
C	Aircraft are old only
D	The weather is bad only
	Explanation: Multiple safeguards reduce risk, and failures in all layers allow accidents.

Q69	Complacency in a routine task is:
A	Extra caution
✓	**B. Reduced alertness caused by overconfidence or habit**
C	A weather term
D	A type of training
	Explanation: It is dangerous because small signs of trouble are missed.

Q70	Endsley's three levels of situational awareness are:
✓	**A. Perception, comprehension and projection**
B	Sight, sound and touch
C	Eat, rest and sleep
D	Plan, act and review
	Explanation: Noticing information, understanding it and predicting what happens next.

Q71 'Tunnel vision' under stress means:

✓ **A. Attention narrows onto one thing and other cues are missed**

B A medical test

C Flying in a tunnel

D Better vision at night

Explanation: Crews must scan widely to avoid fixation.

Q72 A 'read-back' of a radio instruction is done to:

A Waste airtime

B Practise speaking

✓ **C. Confirm that the message was received and understood correctly**

D Test the radio only

Explanation: It catches misunderstandings before they cause errors.

Q73	Mental workload is:
A	Number of flights
B	Weight carried
✓	**C. The amount of mental effort demanded by tasks at a given time**
D	Hours of sleep
	Explanation: Too high or too low a workload can lead to mistakes.

Q74	Over-reliance on automation can lead to:
A	Perfect safety always
B	Better situational awareness always
✓	**C. Reduced vigilance and loss of manual skills**
D	No need for training
	Explanation: Pilots must still monitor and be ready to take over.

Q75	In the SHELL model of human factors, 'Liveware' means:
A	The weather
B	The rules
✓	**C. The people involved**
D	The aircraft hardware
	Explanation: It looks at how people interact with software, hardware, environment and other people.

Q76	Threat and error management means:
A	Blaming the individual
✓	**B. Anticipating, recognising and managing threats and errors before they cause harm**
C	Avoiding reports
D	Ignoring small errors
	Explanation: It is a proactive safety approach used in crew training.

Q77	Alcohol is dangerous before duty mainly because it:
A	Sharpens memory
✓	**B. Impairs judgement, coordination and reaction time**
C	Cures tiredness
D	Improves reflexes
	Explanation: Its effects can last for many hours after drinking.

Q78	Mild dehydration can cause:
✓	**A. Headache, tiredness and reduced concentration**
B	Better memory
C	Faster reactions
D	Improved mood
	Explanation: Staying hydrated helps maintain alertness.

Q79 **Assertiveness in a crew means:**

✓ **A. Speaking up clearly about safety concerns, whatever the rank**

B Avoiding all discussion

C Obeying silently

D Shouting orders

Explanation: Junior crew must be able to raise concerns respectfully and firmly.

Q80 **The main purpose of a pre-mission briefing is to:**

A Replace training

B Show rank

✓ **C. Share the plan, roles and contingencies with the whole team**

D Pass the time

Explanation: A shared mental model improves coordination.

PART 5
General Awareness and Basic Skills

Q81	Pakistan gained independence on:
A	25 December 1876
B	6 September 1965
✓	**C. 14 August 1947**
D	23 March 1940
	Explanation: Pakistan Day is on 23 March and Defence Day is on 6 September.

Q82	The founder of Pakistan is:
A	Allama Iqbal
B	Liaquat Ali Khan
✓	**C. Muhammad Ali Jinnah (Quaid-e-Azam)**
D	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
	Explanation: He is respected as Quaid-e-Azam, the Great Leader.

Q83 The Quaid-e-Azam's motto for the nation was:

- ✓ **A. Unity, Faith, Discipline**
- B Work, Rest, Play
- C Speed, Skill, Strength
- D Peace, Trade, Power

Explanation: The motto is printed on many national symbols and displays.

Q84 The national poet of Pakistan is:

- A Faiz Ahmad Faiz
- B Mirza Ghalib
- ✓ **C. Allama Muhammad Iqbal**
- D Ahmad Faraz

Explanation: Iqbal is also known as the Poet of the East.

Q85	The capital of Pakistan is:
✓	**A. Islamabad**
B	Karachi
C	Lahore
D	Peshawar
	Explanation: Islamabad has been the capital since the 1960s.

Q86	Pakistan Day, celebrated on 23 March, marks the:
A	Independence of 1947
B	War of 1965
C	First constitution
✓	**D. Lahore Resolution of 1940**
	Explanation: The resolution called for separate states for Muslims of the subcontinent.

Q87	Defence Day is observed in Pakistan on:
A	23 March
B	14 August
✓	**C. 6 September**
D	11 September
	Explanation: It honours the armed forces' defence of the country in 1965.

Q88	How many provinces does Pakistan have?
A	Six
B	Five
✓	**C. Four**
D	Three
	Explanation: They are Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

Q89	The PAF Academy for officer cadets is located at:
A	Karachi
✓	**B. Risalpur**
C	Quetta
D	Sargodha
	Explanation: The Academy trains future officers and pilots of the Pakistan Air Force.

Q90	In the PAF, the officer rank directly above Squadron Leader is:
A	Group Captain
✓	**B. Wing Commander**
C	Flying Officer
D	Flight Lieutenant
	Explanation: The order is Flying Officer, Flight Lieutenant, Squadron Leader, Wing Commander, Group Captain.

Q91	In the PAF, the officer rank directly below Flight Lieutenant is:
A	Wing Commander
B	Squadron Leader
C	Air Commodore
✓	**D. Flying Officer**
	Explanation: Flying Officer is a junior commissioned rank.

Q92	The Chief of the Air Staff of the PAF holds the rank of:
A	Squadron Leader
B	Air Commodore
C	Wing Commander
✓	**D. Air Chief Marshal**
	Explanation: It is the highest rank in the air force's structure.

Q93 Choose the correct spelling:

- ✓ **A. Discipline**
- B Dicipline
- C Disipline
- D Discipeline

Explanation: Discipline has a 'sc' in the middle.

Q94 Choose the correct sentence:

- ✓ **A. She goes to school every day.**
- B She go to school every day.
- C She going to school every day.
- D She gone to school every day.

Explanation: A singular subject takes the verb 'goes' in the present tense.

Q95	A car covers 150 km in 3 hours. Its average speed is:
A	153 km/h
✓	**B. 50 km/h**
C	450 km/h
D	30 km/h
	Explanation: Speed = distance / time = 150 / 3 = 50 km/h.

Q96	The square root of 144 is:
A	14
B	11
✓	**C. 12**
D	16
	Explanation: 12 x 12 = 144.

Q97	A jacket costs 400 rupees and is sold at a 25% discount. The new price is:
A	100 rupees
✓	**B. 300 rupees**
C	350 rupees
D	375 rupees
	Explanation: 25% of 400 is 100, so 400 - 100 = 300.

Q98	Choose the word closest in meaning to 'vigilant':
✓	**A. Watchful**
B	Slow
C	Careless
D	Sleepy
	Explanation: A vigilant person stays alert for possible danger.

Q99	The idiom 'a piece of cake' means something that is:
✓	**A. Very easy**
B	Very old
C	Very costly
D	Very sweet
	Explanation: Idioms carry a meaning different from their literal words.

Q100	What time is it 3 hours and 40 minutes after 8:30 AM?
A	11:50 AM
B	11:10 AM
C	12:40 PM
✓	**D. 12:10 PM**
	Explanation: 8:30 + 3 hours = 11:30, and 40 more minutes gives 12:10 PM.

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 3 COMPLETE

Mubarak! You Finished All 100 MCQs

Stay calm, honest and natural at every stage.
Revise weak topics with the explanations.
Be yourself in the EQi test and the AHQs board.

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Share with friends preparing for PAF