PMS Provincial Management Services Solved Paper 2026 — MCQs

Prepared by **DocMCQs**

Pages **1** to **10**

Q1: 10!/7! is equal to?

A) 720

B) 820

C) 920

D) 1020

Correct: 720

Explanation:

The correct answer is **720**. The factorial notation (!) means multiplying all positive integers from the number down to 1. The expression 10! / 7! can be simplified by expanding the factorials and cancelling common terms.

Step-by-Step Solution

- **Expand the Factorials:**
  $10! = 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$
  $7! = 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$
- **Cancel the Common Factor 7!:**
  $10! / 7! = (10 \times 9 \times 8 \times \mathbf{7!}) / \mathbf{7!}$
  The 7! in the numerator and denominator cancel out completely.
- **Multiply the Remaining Numbers:**
  $10 \times 9 \times 8 = 720$
- **Verification:**
  10! = 3,628,800 and 7! = 5,040.
  3,628,800 ÷ 5,040 = 720. Confirmed.

Thus, 10! / 7! equals 720.

Q2: If 45% students are participating in writing competition are boys. If 135 boys are participating in competition. What are total numbers of Students participating in competition.

A) 300

B) 250

C) 350

D) 450

Correct: 300

Explanation:

The correct answer is **300**. We are told that 45% of the participants are boys, and the number of boys is 135. Using this information, we can find the total number of students by setting up a simple percentage equation.

Step-by-Step Solution

- **Understand the Relationship:**
  45% of the total students = Number of boys

Let the total number of students be *T*.

- **Write the Equation:**
  45% × T = 135
  (45/100) × T = 135
- **Solve for T:**
  Multiply both sides by 100 to eliminate the denominator:
  45 × T = 135 × 100
  45T = 13,500
  Divide both sides by 45:
  T = 13,500 ÷ 45
  T = **300**
- **Verification:**
  45% of 300 = (45/100) × 300 = 0.45 × 300 = 135. The answer matches the given number of boys perfectly.

Hence, the total number of students participating is 300.

Q3: If 3(x-1)=-6, find value of x is?

A) 2

B) 0

C) 1

D) -1

Correct: -1

Explanation:

The correct answer is **-1**. This is a basic linear equation. We will isolate the variable x step by step using algebraic operations.

Step-by-Step Solution

- **Write the Given Equation:**
  $3(x - 1) = -6$
- **Distribute the 3 on the Left Side (or Divide First):**
  Method 1 – Divide first:
  Divide both sides by 3 to remove the coefficient:
  $(x - 1) = -6 \div 3$
  $x - 1 = -2$
- **Isolate x:**
  Add 1 to both sides:
  $x - 1 + 1 = -2 + 1$
  $x = \mathbf{-1}$
- **Verification:**
  Substitute $x = -1$ back into the original equation:
  $3(-1 - 1) = 3(-2) = -6$. The left side equals the right side, confirming the solution.

Therefore, the value of x is -1.

Q4: If a length of the string is 72cm and increases up to 90cm. The increasing percentage will be?

A) 15%

B) 25%

C) 30%

D) 35%

Correct: 25%

Explanation:

The correct answer is **25%**. Percentage increase is calculated by finding the absolute increase (new value minus original value), dividing it by the original value, and then multiplying by 100.

Step-by-Step Solution

- **Identify Original and New Lengths:**
  Original length = 72 cm
  New length = 90 cm
- **Calculate the Absolute Increase:**

Increase = New length - Original length
Increase = 90 - 72 = **18 cm**

- **Compute the Percentage Increase:**
  Percentage Increase = (Increase ÷ Original length) × 100
  = (18 ÷ 72) × 100
  = 0.25 × 100
  = **25%**
- **Verification:**
  25% of 72 cm = (25/100) × 72 = 18 cm.
  72 cm + 18 cm = 90 cm, which matches the new length exactly.

Thus, the increasing percentage is 25%.

Q5: If AI is embedded physically with real time work?

A) General AI

B) Embedded AI

C) Machine Learning

D) Neural AI

Correct: Embedded AI

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Embedded AI**. Embedded AI refers to artificial intelligence that is integrated directly into a physical device or hardware system, enabling it to perform real-time, context-aware tasks without constant cloud connectivity.

Embedded AI and Real-Time Physical Systems

- **What is Embedded AI?:** It combines AI algorithms (often neural networks) with dedicated microcontrollers, sensors, and actuators in a single device. The AI runs locally, processing data on-the-fly to make instant decisions—critical for applications like autonomous vehicles, industrial robots, and smart cameras.
- **Real-Time Work:** Embedded AI systems are designed for low-latency responses. For example, a robotic arm on a factory floor uses embedded AI to identify defective parts and remove them within milliseconds, without needing to send data to a remote server.
- **Difference from General AI:** *General AI* (or AGI) is a hypothetical AI with human-like reasoning across diverse tasks, not specifically physical or real-time. *Machine Learning* is a broad field, and *Neural AI* is a vague term. Only "Embedded AI" precisely describes AI physically embedded for real-time work.
- **Examples in Daily Life:** Smartphones with on-device

AI for face recognition, wearables that monitor heart rate in real-time, and drones with obstacle avoidance all use embedded AI.

Therefore, when AI is embedded physically for real-time work, it is called Embedded AI.

Q6: Simplify the expression $(5p-6q)^2 + (5p+6q)^2$

A) 50p2 - 72q2

B) 25p2 + 36q2

C) 50p2 + 72q2

D) 25p2 - 36q2

Correct: 50p2 - 72q2

Explanation:

The correct answer is **$50p^2 + 72q^2$**. This algebraic simplification uses the identities for the square of a binomial: $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$ and $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. When added, the middle terms cancel beautifully.

Step-by-Step Solution

- **Expand the First Square $(5p - 6q)^2$:**
  Using $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$, with $a = 5p$ and $b = 6q$:
  $(5p)^2 - 2\times(5p)\times(6q) + (6q)^2$
  $= \mathbf{25p^2 - 60pq + 36q^2}$
- **Expand the Second Square $(5p + 6q)^2$:**
  Using $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$:
  $(5p)^2 + 2\times(5p)\times(6q) + (6q)^2$
  $= \mathbf{25p^2 + 60pq + 36q^2}$
- **Add the Two Expanded Expressions:**
  $(25p^2 - 60pq + 36q^2) + (25p^2 + 60pq + 36q^2)$
  Combine like terms:
  $25p^2 + 25p^2 = \mathbf{50p^2}$
  $-60pq + 60pq = \mathbf{0}$ (the middle terms cancel out)
  $36q^2 + 36q^2 = \mathbf{72q^2}$
  Result: $\mathbf{50p^2 + 72q^2}$
- **Verification:**
  Let $p = 1$, $q = 1$. Original expression: $(5-6)^2 + (5+6)^2 = (-1)^2 + (11)^2 = 1 + 121 = 122$.
  Our result: $50(1)^2 + 72(1)^2 = 50 + 72 = 122$. Matches.

Thus, the simplified expression is $\mathbf{50p^2 + 72q^2}$.

Q7: Which chart show the time trend changes?

A) Line Chart

B) Pie Chart

C) Bar Chart

D) Histogram

Correct: Line Chart

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Line Chart**. A line chart is specifically designed to display data points connected by straight line segments, making it the most effective chart type for visualizing trends, patterns, and changes over a continuous time period.

Why a Line Chart is Best for Time Trends

- **Continuous Data Over Time:** Time is naturally plotted on the horizontal (x-axis) while the measured variable is on the vertical (y-axis). The upward and downward slopes of the line immediately show increases, decreases, and stability.
- **Comparison with Other Charts:**
    - **Pie Chart:** Shows proportions of a whole at a single point in time, not changes over time.
    - **Bar Chart:** Compares discrete categories or

groups; can show time data, but the trend isn't as fluidly visible as with a line.
    - **Histogram:** Displays the frequency distribution of a single variable, not a time series.
- **Multiple Series:** Line charts can easily overlay multiple lines, allowing comparison of different trends (e.g., sales of two products over months).
- **Wide Usage:** In finance (stock price history), weather (temperature changes), and economics (GDP growth), the line chart is the default choice for time-based data.

Hence, the chart that shows time trend changes is the line chart.

Q8: What is the function of "Patch" software?

A) Adds new features

B) Upgrades the operation system

C) Fixes bugs and security

D) Improves performance

Correct: Fixes bugs and security

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Fixes bugs and security**. A software patch is a set of changes designed to update, repair, or improve a computer program. Its primary and most critical function is to correct errors (bugs) and close security vulnerabilities that could be exploited by attackers.

The Purpose of Software Patches

- **Bug Fixes:** Developers release patches to resolve functional errors discovered after the software's initial release—crashes, incorrect calculations, or unexpected behavior. This keeps applications stable and reliable.
- **Security Updates:** The most urgent patches address security loopholes. When a vulnerability is found, a patch is issued to prevent malware, ransomware, or unauthorized access. The infamous WannaCry attack exploited systems that lacked a critical security patch.
- **Distinction from Other Terms:** Adding *new features* is typically done through a software "update" or "upgrade," not a patch. An *operating system upgrade* is a major version change, not a patch. *Improving performance* can be a side effect, but the core definition of a patch is corrective.
- **Patch Management:** Organizations use automated patch management systems to ensure all devices receive critical

fixes promptly, forming a cornerstone of cybersecurity hygiene.

Thus, the function of patch software is to fix bugs and security issues.

Q9: Which type of panels are used in advanced monitors?

A) IPS

B) CRT

C) LCD

D) Plasma

Correct: IPS

Explanation:

The correct answer is **IPS**. IPS (In-Plane Switching) is a type of LED-backlit LCD panel technology widely used in premium computer monitors, smartphones, and televisions because of its superior color reproduction and wide viewing angles.

Why IPS Panels Are Preferred in Advanced Monitors

- **Exceptional Color Accuracy:** IPS panels produce consistent, vivid colors from any viewing angle—typically up to 178 degrees—without the color shifting or contrast loss seen in cheaper TN (Twisted Nematic) panels. This makes them ideal for graphic design, photography, and video editing.
- **Wide Viewing Angles:** Unlike older LCD technologies, the liquid crystals in an IPS display rotate horizontally, preserving image quality when viewed from the side. This is crucial for collaborative work or large monitors.
- **Comparison with Other Technologies:**
    - **CRT (Cathode Ray Tube):** The bulky, old-fashioned monitor technology, now obsolete.
    - **LCD (Liquid Crystal Display):** A broad category that includes IPS, TN, and VA panels. IPS is the premium sub-type.
    - **Plasma:** A flat-panel technology used mainly in large TVs in the 2000s, discontinued due to high power consumption and burn-in.
- **Modern Iterations:** Advanced versions like Nano IPS and IPS Black have pushed contrast ratios and response times, making IPS the dominant choice for high-end monitors in 2025.

Therefore, advanced monitors typically use IPS panels.

Q10: ARP stand for?

A) Automatic Routing Protocol

B) Address Resolution Protocol

C) Advanced Resolution Process

D) Address Routing Protocol

Correct: Address Resolution Protocol

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Address Resolution Protocol**. ARP is a fundamental network communication protocol used to map an Internet Protocol (IP) address to a physical machine address, also known as a Media Access Control (MAC) address, on a local area network.

How Address Resolution Protocol Works

- **The Need for ARP:** Devices on an Ethernet or Wi-Fi network communicate using MAC addresses. When a device wants to send data to a specific IP address, it must

first discover the corresponding MAC address. ARP broadcasts a request packet on the local network asking, "Who has this IP address?"

- **ARP Reply:** The machine with the matching IP responds with its MAC address, and the mapping is stored in the sender's ARP cache. This allows efficient communication without repeated broadcasts.
- **Why Not the Others?:** *Automatic Routing Protocol* and *Advanced Resolution Process* are fabricated terms. *Address Routing Protocol* is incorrect; the protocol resolves addresses (maps one address type to another), it does not route data like OSPF or BGP.
- **ARP Spoofing:** A security threat where attackers send forged ARP messages to link their MAC address with the IP of another device (like the gateway), enabling man-in-the-middle attacks.

Hence, ARP stands for Address Resolution Protocol.

Q11: What is a function of compiler?

A) Runs the program

B) Finds errors

C) Links libraries

D) Converts into machine codes

Correct: Converts into machine codes

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Converts into machine codes**. A compiler is a specialized program that translates the entire source code of a high-level programming language (like C, C++, or Java) into machine code, bytecode, or another lower-level form that a computer's processor can directly execute.

The Compilation Process

- **Translation, Not Execution:** The primary job of a compiler is to take human-readable code and output an executable file of binary machine instructions. This happens once, before the program runs. *Running the program* is the job of the operating system and the CPU, not the compiler.
- **Error Detection:** While compilers do find syntax errors (and some logical errors) and report them to the

programmer, this is a sub-function during the translation process. The core task remains the conversion to machine code.

- **Linking:** *Linking libraries* is the function of a linker, a separate tool that combines compiled object files with library code to produce the final executable. The compiler generates the object files, but linking is done afterward.
- **Types of Compilers:** Some compile to native machine code (C, Rust), others to bytecode (Java, which runs on the Java Virtual Machine), but all perform the essential conversion from high-level to low-level representation.

Thus, a compiler's main function is to convert source code into machine codes.

Q12: Which one is not a programming language is the following:

A) MS Word

B) C++

C) Java

D) Python

Correct: MS Word

Explanation:

The correct answer is **MS Word**. Microsoft Word is a word processing application used to create and edit text documents. It is not a programming language, which is a set of instructions and syntax used to develop software, scripts, or applications.

Distinguishing Applications from Programming Languages

- **What Are Programming Languages?:** They possess syntax, semantics, and control structures to command a computer. *C++*, *Java*, and *Python* are all powerful, general-purpose programming languages used to build everything from operating systems to websites and AI models.
- **Why MS Word Is Not a Language:** MS Word is an end-user productivity software built *using* programming languages. It provides a graphical interface for typing, formatting, and printing, but it does not allow you to write executable programs within its standard interface. (Its macro language, VBA, is a programming language, but "MS Word" itself is the application.)
- **Other Options Are Languages:**

- **C++:** An extension of C with object-oriented features, used in system software and game engines.
- **Java:** A cross-platform language used in enterprise back-end, Android apps, and big data.
- **Python:** A high-level, interpreted language dominant in data science, AI, and web development.

Therefore, MS Word is not a programming language.

Q13: How many slides can be inserted in PowerPoint?

A) 50

B) 100

C) 500

D) Unlimited

Correct: Unlimited

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Unlimited**. Microsoft PowerPoint does not impose a hard, fixed limit on the total number of slides in a presentation file. The practical number is effectively unlimited, constrained only by the computer's available memory and storage.

No Slide Count Limit in PowerPoint

- **Software Design:** Unlike some older or simpler presentation tools, PowerPoint is built to handle extremely large files. The slide sorter and navigation panels can manage thousands of slides without breaking.
- **Practical Constraints:** While there is no coded restriction, adding a massive number of slides (e.g., 100,000) would eventually slow down the application or exceed system RAM. However, there is no arbitrary ceiling at 50, 100, or 500—those numbers are far too low for many commercial, educational, and conference presentations.
- **Real-World Usage:** Academic researchers, corporate trainers, and data analysts routinely build presentations with many hundreds of slides. The unlimited design allows for flexibility without worrying about hitting a magic number.
- **Other Options:** The idea of a 500-slide limit may stem from older versions of other software, but in current PowerPoint, no such limit exists.

Hence, you can insert an unlimited number of slides in PowerPoint.

Q14: In which year first Email sent?

A) 1965

B) 1969

C) 1983

D) 1971

Correct: 1971

Explanation:

The correct answer is **1971**. The first electronic mail message was sent in 1971 by American computer engineer **Ray Tomlinson**, who implemented a system to send messages between users on different computers across the ARPANET, the precursor to the modern Internet.

The Birth of Email in 1971

- **Ray Tomlinson's Breakthrough:** Working at BBN Technologies, Tomlinson modified the existing file-transfer protocol to append a message to a mailbox file on a remote machine. He used the **@ symbol** to separate the user name from the host machine name, a convention that remains universal.
- **The First Message:** The content of the first email was a test string—reportedly "something like QWERTYUIOP"—and it was sent between two computers sitting side-by-side, connected via ARPANET.
- **Why Not the Other Years?:**
    - **1965:** MIT's Compatible Time-Sharing System (CTSS) allowed users to leave messages for others on the *same* computer, but this was not network email.
    - **1969:** The ARPANET was launched, but networked person-to-person email had not yet been invented.
    - **1983:** By this time, email was already widespread and standard protocols like SMTP were being formalized.
- **Impact:** Tomlinson's innovation is the foundation of modern digital communication, from personal messaging to global business correspondence.

Therefore, the first email was sent in 1971.

Q15: The software embedded in hardware called?

A) Software

B) Hardware

C) Firmware

D) Middleware

Correct: Firmware

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Firmware**. Firmware is a specific type of software programmed permanently into a hardware device's non-volatile memory, such as ROM, EPROM, or flash memory. It provides the low-level control instructions that allow the physical device to function and communicate with other systems.

Understanding Firmware and Its Role

- **Software Embedded in Hardware:** Unlike regular application software that runs on top of an operating system, firmware is tightly integrated with the hardware

itself. It acts as the device's "basic operating system," telling the hardware how to start up, respond to inputs, and perform its core functions. It is the invisible bridge between hardware and higher-level software.

- **Examples of Firmware:** The **BIOS/UEFI** in a personal computer, the control program inside a microwave oven, the software that runs a Wi-Fi router, or the code that manages a smart TV's basic operations are all examples of firmware. It is stored in flash memory so that it can be updated, but it remains persistent even when power is off.
- **Why Not "Software" or "Hardware"?:** Generic *software* includes applications and operating systems that are easily installed, modified, and removed by the user. Firmware is a special subset that is deeply embedded. *Hardware* is the physical component itself — the chips, circuits, and boards — not the code that runs on them.
- **Distinction from Middleware:** *Middleware* is a completely different concept; it is software that sits between an operating system and applications, enabling communication and data management across distributed systems (e.g., database drivers, message queues). It is not embedded into hardware in the low-level, permanent sense that firmware is.
- **Updates and Importance:** While historically considered unchangeable, modern firmware can often be "flashed" with updates to fix bugs, add features, or patch security vulnerabilities. Keeping firmware up-to-date is critical

for the performance and security of everything from smartphones to medical devices.

Thus, the software that is permanently embedded into hardware is called firmware.

Q16: 175% of a number is 49. The number will be:

A) 28

B) 29

C) 30

D) 31

Correct: 28

Explanation:

The correct answer is **28**. To find the unknown number, we translate the percentage statement into an algebraic equation and solve for the variable.

Step-by-Step Solution

- **Step 1 – Understand the meaning of 175%:**
  Percent means "per hundred", so 175% = 175/100 = **1.75** in decimal form.
- **Step 2 – Set up the equation:**
  Let the required number be x.
  "175% of x is 49" translates to:
  $1.75 \times x = 49$
- **Step 3 – Isolate x:**
  Divide both sides of the equation by 1.75:
  $x = 49 \div 1.75$
- **Step 4 – Simplify the division:**
  To avoid decimals, multiply the numerator and denominator by 100:
  $x = (49 \times 100) \div (1.75 \times 100) = 4900 \div 175$
  Now divide: $4900 \div 175 =$ **28**.
- **Step 5 – Verification:**
  Find 175% of 28:
  $(175/100) \times 28 = 1.75 \times 28 = 49$.
  The result matches the given value, confirming the solution.

Hence, the number is 28.

Q17: If A and B are mutually exclusive events. Their relation

will be:

A) $A \cap B = \varphi$

B) $A \cap B = S$

C) $A \cup B = \varphi$

D) $A = B$

Correct: $A \cap B = \varphi$

Explanation:

The correct answer is $\mathbf{A \cap B = \varphi}$. This notation states that the intersection of events A and B is the empty set, which perfectly describes mutual exclusivity.

Step-by-Step Explanation

- **Step 1 – Define mutually exclusive events:**
  Two events are mutually exclusive if they **cannot occur simultaneously**. For example, when rolling a die, getting a "2" and getting a "5" on the same single roll are mutually exclusive; both outcomes cannot happen at once.
- **Step 2 – Understand the set notation:**
  In probability, events are represented as sets of outcomes. $\mathbf{A \cap B}$ (A intersection B) is the set of outcomes that

belong to *both* A and B.
φ (the Greek letter phi) denotes the **empty set**, meaning there are no elements.

- **Step 3 – Apply the definition:**
  For mutually exclusive events, there is **no common outcome**. Therefore, the set containing outcomes common to both A and B is empty.
  This is written as: $A \cap B = \varphi$
- **Step 4 – Eliminate incorrect options:**
  $A \cap B = S$: This would mean the intersection is the entire sample space, implying A and B always happen together (the exact opposite of mutual exclusivity).
  $A \cup B = \varphi$: This would mean that neither A nor B ever happens, which is impossible for valid events.
  $A = B$: If A and B are the same event, they always occur together, again contradicting mutual exclusivity.
- **Step 5 – Probability consequence:**
  For mutually exclusive events, $P(A \cap B) = 0$, and the addition rule simplifies to $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$.

Therefore, the correct relation for mutually exclusive events A and B is $A \cap B = \varphi$.

Q18: The process of removing the inedible central part of seeds from a fruit is called:

A) Peeling

B) Slicing

C) Coring

D) Pitting

Correct: Coring

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Coring**. Coring is the culinary and food-processing technique used specifically to remove the tough, inedible central part (core) from fruits like apples, pears, and pineapples, which houses the seeds and fibrous placenta.

Fruit Preparation Techniques

- **Coring – Central Removal:** The term refers to extracting the core that contains the seeds and the fibrous, often unpleasant tissue. A corer tool is typically used to slice out the center while leaving the edible flesh intact.
- **Pitting – Stone Removal:** *Pitting* is the process of removing the hard, single stone (pit) from fruits like peaches, plums, cherries, and olives. It deals with a single, large seed, not a multi-seeded core.

- **Peeling and Slicing:** *Peeling* removes the skin; *slicing* cuts the fruit into pieces. Neither specifically addresses the central inedible seed-bearing structure.
- **Importance in Processing:** Coring is a critical step in the production of canned fruits, fruit juices, and baked goods, ensuring the final product is free from hard or fibrous bits.

Therefore, removing the inedible central part of seeds from a fruit is called coring.

Q19: Which one is part of Phanerozoic era?

A) Archean

B) Paleozoic

C) Hadean

D) Precambrian

Correct: Paleozoic

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Paleozoic**. The Phanerozoic Eon is the current and most recent of the four geologic eons, spanning the last 541 million years. It is divided into three major eras: the **Paleozoic**, the Mesozoic, and the Cenozoic.

Geological Time and the Phanerozoic Eon

- **Phanerozoic Subdivisions:** The Phanerozoic means "visible life" and is characterized by abundant fossil evidence. Its eras are:
    - **Paleozoic Era** (541–252 million years ago): Age of invertebrates, fish, amphibians, and early reptiles. Ends with the Permian-Triassic mass extinction.
    - **Mesozoic Era** (252–66 million years ago): Age of reptiles, including dinosaurs.
    - **Cenozoic Era** (66 million years ago–present): Age of mammals.
- **Precambrian Supereon:** The *Archean*, *Hadean*, and general *Precambrian* all belong to the time **before** the Phanerozoic. They represent the vast bulk of Earth's history (over 4 billion years) but lack abundant visible fossils.
- **Why Only Paleozoic Fits:** The question asks which one is *part* of the Phanerozoic era. The Paleozoic is indeed the first era of the Phanerozoic. The other options (Archean, Hadean, Precambrian) are all pre-Phanerozoic divisions.

- **Significance:** This division marks the explosive diversification of life known as the Cambrian explosion, which occurred at the beginning of the Paleozoic Era.

Thus, the Paleozoic is the era that belongs to the Phanerozoic Eon.

Q20: The process of arranging classes and groups of data according to common characteristics is called?

A) Tabulation

B) Categorization

C) Classification

D) Organization

Correct: Classification

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Classification**. In data management, statistics, and library science, classification is the systematic process of grouping similar items together based on shared

qualities, attributes, or relationships.

Classification vs. Related Data Processes

- **Definition of Classification:** Classification involves assigning data points or objects into pre-defined categories or classes on the basis of common characteristics. For example, biological taxonomy classifies organisms into kingdom, phylum, etc., and library systems classify books by subject.
- **Tabulation – Presentation, Not Arrangement:** *Tabulation* is the act of organizing data into a table (rows and columns) for easy reading and comparison. It does not inherently group items by characteristics; it just presents numerical or textual data in a structured format.
- **Categorization – Almost Synonymous:** *Categorization* is very similar, but in formal statistical and methodological contexts, "classification" is the preferred term for the systematic arrangement of classes and groups based on defined rules. Many exam boards distinguish the two slightly.
- **Organization – Broader Term:** *Organization* is a general term that could include any method of arranging data, such as alphabetically or chronologically. It lacks the specific nuance of grouping by shared characteristics, which is the core of classification.

Therefore, the process of arranging classes and groups of

data according to common characteristics is classification.

Q21: Chemical formula of Quartz is?

A) CaCO3

B) Al2O3

C) SiO2

D) Fe2O3

Correct: SiO2

Explanation:

The correct answer is **SiO_2**. Quartz is a hard, crystalline mineral composed entirely of silicon dioxide (SiO_2). It is the second most abundant mineral in Earth's continental crust, after feldspar.

Quartz and Common Mineral Formulas

- **SiO_2 – Silicon Dioxide:** Each silicon atom is covalently bonded to four oxygen atoms, forming a tetrahedral structure that links to create a continuous three-dimensional framework. This gives quartz its hardness (7 on the Mohs scale) and resistance to chemical weathering.
- **$CaCO_3$ – Calcium Carbonate:** This is the chemical formula of **calcite**, the main constituent of limestone and marble. It is not quartz.
- **Al_2O_3 – Aluminium Oxide:** This is **corundum**, the mineral that forms ruby and sapphire. It is extremely hard but distinct from quartz.
- **Fe_2O_3 – Iron(III) Oxide:** Commonly known as **hematite**, an iron ore. It gives a reddish streak and is often responsible for the red color of many rocks.

Thus, the chemical formula of quartz is SiO_2.

Q22: The AI vision model in humanoids which supports upper body movements is:

A) Atlas

B) Helix

C) Optima

D) Tesla Vision

Correct: Helix

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Helix**. Helix is an advanced AI vision model developed specifically for humanoid robots, enabling them to perceive their environment and coordinate complex upper-body movements with remarkable precision.

Understanding Helix and Humanoid Vision Models

- **What is Helix?:** Helix is a vision-language-action model introduced by **Figure AI** for its Figure 01 humanoid robot. It interprets visual data and natural language commands to perform dexterous manipulation tasks, such as picking up objects and placing them accurately, using only its upper body.
- **Why Not Atlas?:** *Atlas* is a highly agile humanoid robot built by Boston Dynamics, famous for parkour and full-body mobility. However, Atlas itself is not an "AI vision model"—it is a robotic platform. Its vision system is not called "Atlas" as a standalone model name.

- **Optima and Tesla Vision:** *Optima* is not associated with a known humanoid vision model. *Tesla Vision* is Tesla's camera-based autonomous driving system for its electric vehicles and the Optimus robot, but it is not specifically named as the model that "supports upper body movements" in humanoids; Helix is the one explicitly tied to upper-body coordination.
- **Significance of Upper-Body Control:** Humanoids need precise vision-guided upper-body movement for tasks like cooking, cleaning, and industrial assembly. Helix represents a breakthrough in robotic manipulation by directly mapping vision to actions.

Thus, the AI vision model supporting upper body movements in humanoids is Helix.

Q23: Which process in DNA five nucleotide cut?

A) Transcription

B) Restriction

C) Translation

D) Replication

Correct: Restriction

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Restriction**. The process of cutting DNA at specific sequences (often involving recognition sites that may be five nucleotides long, among other lengths) is performed by **restriction enzymes** in a process called restriction digestion.

Restriction Enzymes and DNA Cutting

- **Restriction Process:** Restriction enzymes are proteins that recognize specific short DNA sequences (typically 4–8 base pairs long) and cleave the phosphodiester bonds at or near that site. Some recognize pentanucleotide (5-base) sequences, making the question point to the restriction process.
- **Biotechnological Importance:** This cutting mechanism is the cornerstone of **genetic engineering** and **molecular cloning**. It allows scientists to insert genes into plasmids, create recombinant DNA, and perform gene editing.
- **Difference from Other Processes:** *Transcription* is the synthesis of RNA from a DNA template. *Translation* is protein synthesis from mRNA. *Replication* is the copying of entire DNA molecules. None of these involve cutting DNA at specific short recognition sites.
- **Natural Function:** In bacteria, restriction enzymes serve as a defense mechanism against invading bacteriophages

by cutting foreign DNA. The bacterium protects its own DNA by methylation.

Therefore, the process involving DNA cutting at specific nucleotide sequences (including a five-nucleotide cut) is restriction.

Q24: Which part of the cell is known as the site of ribosome production?

A) Nucleus

B) Cytoplasm

C) Nucleolus

D) Endoplasmic Reticulum

Correct: Nucleolus

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Nucleolus**. The nucleolus is a dense, specialized region within the nucleus of eukaryotic cells where ribosomal RNA (rRNA) is synthesized and ribosome subunits

are assembled — effectively making it the "factory" of ribosomes.

Ribosome Biogenesis in the Nucleolus

- **Function of the Nucleolus:** It transcribes ribosomal DNA (rDNA) into rRNA, processes the rRNA, and combines it with ribosomal proteins imported from the cytoplasm. The assembled small and large ribosomal subunits are then exported through nuclear pores into the cytoplasm for final maturation.
- **Why Not the Nucleus?:** While the nucleolus is located inside the nucleus, the general *nucleus* as a whole is not the specific site of ribosome production. The ribosome assembly line is localized within the nucleolus.
- **Cytoplasm and Endoplasmic Reticulum:** *Cytoplasm* is where ribosomes function during protein synthesis, but not where they are manufactured. The *Endoplasmic Reticulum* (especially rough ER) is studded with ribosomes, but again, it does not build them.
- **Significance:** Actively growing cells, such as those in embryos or cancer cells, often have prominent and enlarged nucleoli due to high demand for protein synthesis and thus ribosome production.

Hence, the factory of ribosomes within the cell is the nucleolus.

Q25: S waves in earthquakes pass through which state of matter?

A) Solid

B) Gas

C) Liquid

D) Plasma

Correct: Solid

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Solid**. Seismic S-waves (Secondary or Shear waves) are transverse waves that shake the ground perpendicular to their direction of travel. They can only propagate through **solid materials** and are unable to pass through liquids or gases.

Properties of S-Waves

- **Shear Wave Mechanism:** S-waves move by shearing or displacing material at right angles to the wave path. This

requires the medium to have **rigidity —** a property only solids possess. Liquids and gases lack shear strength and will not transmit these waves.

- **Evidence of Earth's Interior:** The fact that S-waves cannot pass through the Earth's **outer core** (which is liquid iron and nickel) provides strong evidence that the outer core is molten. Seismologists observe an "S-wave shadow zone" on the side of the Earth opposite an earthquake.
- **Comparison with P-Waves:** Primary (P) waves are compressional and can travel through solids, liquids, and gases. S-waves are slower and arrive after P-waves on a seismogram.
- **Why Not Other Options?:** S-waves cannot travel through *gas*, *liquid*, or *plasma* because these states lack the necessary shear modulus. Only *solids* support shear stress.

Thus, S-waves in earthquakes can only pass through solid matter.

Q26: Plants, vegetation and waste from living things:

A) Fossil Fuel

B) Biomass

C) Biogas

D) Compost

Correct: Biomass

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Biomass**. The term biomass refers to any organic matter derived from plants, animals, and other living organisms that can be used as a renewable source of energy or material. It includes wood, crop residues, animal manure, and biodegradable waste.

Understanding Biomass and Its Related Terms

- **Biomass – The Raw Material:** Biomass is the collective term for recently living organic material. When plants undergo photosynthesis, they store solar energy in chemical form. Biomass can be burned directly for heat or converted into liquid biofuels, biogas, and other products.
- **Biogas – A Product of Biomass:** *Biogas* is a specific fuel (mainly methane and carbon dioxide) produced by the anaerobic digestion of biomass. It is not the broad category of waste and vegetation itself, but one of many

derivatives.

- **Compost – Processed Biomass:** *Compost* is the nutrient-rich humus created by aerobic decomposition of organic waste. It is a product of managing biomass, not the overarching term for the raw material.
- **Fossil Fuel – Ancient Biomass:** *Fossil fuels* like coal, oil, and natural gas are also derived from ancient biomass that has been subjected to intense heat and pressure over millions of years. However, the phrase "plants, vegetation and waste from living things" refers to contemporary, renewable organic matter — i.e., biomass.

Thus, plants, vegetation, and waste from living things are collectively called biomass.

Q27: The bonding between molecule of water?

A) Ionic bond

B) Covalent bond

C) Hydrogen Bond

D) Metallic Bond

Correct: Hydrogen Bond

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Hydrogen Bond**. The attractive force that holds one water molecule to another is the hydrogen bond. This intermolecular bond is responsible for water's unique properties, including high surface tension, boiling point, and its ability to dissolve many substances.

Hydrogen Bonding in Water

- **How It Forms:** In a water molecule (H_2O), the oxygen atom is highly electronegative, pulling electrons away from the hydrogen atoms. This creates a **partial negative charge** on the oxygen and a **partial positive charge** on each hydrogen. The positively charged hydrogen of one molecule is attracted to the lone pair electrons of the oxygen on a neighboring molecule — this attraction is the hydrogen bond.
- **Intermolecular, Not Intramolecular:** The bonds *within* a single water molecule (O–H) are polar **covalent bonds**, where electrons are shared. The question asks about bonding *between* molecules, which is the hydrogen bond.
- **Why Not Other Bonds?:** *Ionic bonds* involve complete transfer of electrons between metal and non-metal atoms, not between neutral water molecules. *Metallic bonds* occur among metal atoms. The only accurate description

of intermolecular bonding in water is hydrogen bonding.

- **Significance of Hydrogen Bonds:** These relatively weak bonds are collectively strong enough to give water a high specific heat, capillary action in plants, and ice's lower density than liquid water — all essential for life.

Therefore, the bonding between water molecules is a hydrogen bond.

Q28: The part of chloroplast where CO2 is fixed to manufacture sugar is:

A) Lumen

B) Stroma

C) Thylakoid

D) Outer membrane

Correct: Stroma

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Stroma**. The stroma is the dense, colorless

fluid that fills the inner space of chloroplasts, surrounding the thylakoid membranes. It is within this semi-aqueous matrix that the **Calvin cycle** takes place—the set of light-independent reactions that fix carbon dioxide and produce sugar.

Why the Stroma, Not Other Parts?

- **Site of the Calvin Cycle:** The enzyme **RuBisCO** (ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase) captures CO_2 in the stroma. Through a series of reactions, carbon is reduced and ultimately converted into glucose and other carbohydrates. This is the true "sugar factory" of the chloroplast.
- **Lumen – Proton Reservoir:** The thylakoid *lumen* is the space inside the thylakoid sacs. Its primary role is to accumulate protons during the light reactions to generate a gradient for ATP synthesis, not carbon fixation.
- **Thylakoid – Light Reactions:** The *thylakoid membrane* houses the photosystems and electron transport chains that convert light energy into ATP and NADPH. These energy carriers are then consumed in the stroma during the Calvin cycle.
- **Outer Membrane – Barrier Only:** The *outer membrane* of the chloroplast is a porous envelope that allows passive transport of small molecules. It plays no direct role in photosynthesis or sugar manufacture.

Thus, CO_2 is fixed and sugar is manufactured in the stroma

of the chloroplast.

Q29: Ethanol is biofuel and named as?

A) Carbon Neutral

B) Carbon Positive

C) Carbon Negative

D) Renewable Fuel

Correct: Carbon Neutral

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Carbon Neutral**. Ethanol produced from biomass is widely described as a carbon-neutral fuel because the carbon dioxide it releases during combustion is roughly equivalent to the CO_2 absorbed by the plants during their growth.

Understanding Carbon Neutrality of Ethanol

- **The Closed Carbon Cycle:** Plants like corn, sugarcane, and switchgrass fix atmospheric CO_2 through

photosynthesis. When ethanol derived from these plants is burned, the same CO_2 is returned to the atmosphere. In theory, there is no net addition of greenhouse gases over the entire life cycle, making it "carbon neutral."

- **Carbon Positive vs. Negative:** A *carbon positive* fuel adds more CO_2 to the atmosphere than it removes (e.g., most fossil fuels). A *carbon negative* fuel removes more CO_2 than it emits, which is possible with certain advanced biofuels combined with carbon capture. Standard corn ethanol is generally considered carbon neutral, although some life-cycle analyses argue it has a small positive footprint.
- **Renewable Fuel – Broader Category:** Ethanol is indeed a renewable fuel because it is made from plants. However, the term most specifically used to describe its carbon balance relative to the atmosphere is "carbon neutral." The question asks for the specific name, not the general category.
- **Real-World Considerations:** While often labeled carbon neutral, the full life-cycle analysis (including fertilizers, land-use change, and processing energy) can shift the balance. Nonetheless, in standard environmental terminology, bioethanol is called a carbon-neutral fuel.

Therefore, ethanol as a biofuel is named carbon neutral.

Q30: The planet having the highest density:

A) Mercury

B) Earth

C) Venus

D) Mars

Correct: Earth

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Earth**. Among all the planets in our Solar System, **Earth** is the densest, with an average density of approximately **5.51 grams per cubic centimeter**. This is significantly higher than any of the other terrestrial or giant planets.

Why Earth is the Densest Planet

- **Massive Iron Core:** Earth's high density is primarily due to its large, heavy **metallic core**, composed mainly of iron and nickel. The immense pressure from the overlying layers compresses the core to a density greater than that of pure iron at the surface.

- **Comparison with Mercury:** *Mercury* is the second densest planet (about 5.43 g/cm^3). Despite having a proportionally huge iron core, its much smaller size means gravitational compression is weaker, keeping its overall density slightly below Earth's.
- **Venus and Mars:** *Venus* has a similar size and composition to Earth, but its internal structure yields a density of roughly 5.24 g/cm^3. *Mars* has a thinner, less compressed mantle and a smaller core, resulting in a density of only about 3.93 g/cm^3.
- **Giant Planets:** The gas giants (Jupiter, Saturn) and ice giants (Uranus, Neptune) are composed predominantly of lighter elements like hydrogen and helium, making their densities far lower (e.g., Saturn could theoretically float in water).

Hence, Earth is the planet with the highest average density.

Q31: In can manufacturing, which element is used for coating?

A) Aluminum

B) Zinc

C) Tin

D) Chromium

Correct: Tin

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Tin**. The process of coating steel cans with a thin layer of tin is known as **tinning**, and it is fundamental to the manufacturing of "tin cans" used widely for preserving food and beverages.

Why Tin is Used for Coating

- **Corrosion Resistance:** Tin is highly resistant to corrosion by organic acids found in foods, and it protects the underlying steel from rusting. This makes it ideal for long-term food storage without contamination.
- **Non-Toxic and Food-Safe:** Tin is non-toxic and does not react harmfully with food products. This ensures that canned goods remain safe for consumption over extended periods.
- **Solderability and Workability:** Tin provides a smooth,

shiny surface that allows easy soldering and printing. It helps in forming an airtight seal, which is crucial for the canning process.

- **Distinction from Other Metals:** *Aluminum* is used to make cans directly (like beverage cans), not as a coating on steel. *Zinc* is used to galvanize steel (prevent rust in structural applications), but not in food cans. *Chromium* is used for chrome plating but not as the standard food-can lining.

Thus, tin is the element used for coating in can manufacturing.

Q32: Nuclear Energy is what percentage of World Energy demand?

A) 5%

B) 10%

C) 15%

D) 20%

Correct: 10%

Explanation:

The correct answer is **10%**. Nuclear power currently supplies approximately **10% of the world's total electricity generation**, which, when translated into global primary energy demand, represents roughly 4-5%. However, the most commonly cited statistic in such contexts is that nuclear energy provides about 10% of the planet's electricity.

Nuclear Energy's Global Share

- **Electricity Generation Dominance:** As of the latest data, over 430 nuclear reactors operate in more than 30 countries, producing around 2,600 TWh of electricity annually. This consistently accounts for about **10%** of global electricity output.
- **Primary Energy vs. Electricity:** The question often refers to the "world energy demand" in the context of electricity. If primary energy (including transport fuels and heating) is considered, nuclear's share drops to around 4-5%. However, standard multiple-choice examinations use the electricity figure of 10%.
- **Other Options Assessed:** *5%* is too low even for primary energy, and *15% or 20%* would overstate nuclear's current global contribution. Only 10% matches the widely published statistic from organizations like the International Energy Agency (IEA) and World Nuclear

Association.

- **Future Projections:** While some nations are expanding nuclear capacity to meet climate goals, its overall share has been relatively stable. In 2025, the 10% figure remains the correct benchmark.

Therefore, nuclear energy accounts for about 10% of world electricity demand.

Q33: Sedimentation is part of which water treatment process?

A) Secondary water Treatment

B) Tertiary water Treatment

C) Primary water Treatment

D) Disinfection

Correct: Primary water Treatment

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Primary water Treatment**.
Sedimentation is a fundamental physical process used in the first

major stage of municipal wastewater treatment to remove large, settleable solids from raw sewage.

The Role of Sedimentation in Primary Treatment

- **Gravity Separation:** In primary treatment, wastewater flows into large settling tanks or clarifiers, where the velocity is reduced. Heavier particles like sand, grit, and organic sludge sink to the bottom as **primary sludge**, while lighter materials like grease and oils float to the surface and are skimmed off.
- **Removal Efficiency:** Primary sedimentation typically removes **50–70% of suspended solids** and about **25–40% of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)**. This drastically reduces the organic load before biological (secondary) treatment.
- **Distinction from Secondary and Tertiary:** *Secondary treatment* uses microorganisms to break down dissolved and colloidal organic matter, not sedimentation as the primary mechanism. *Tertiary treatment* involves advanced filtration, nutrient removal, or disinfection. While sedimentation can occur in secondary clarifiers to settle biological sludge, its principal, defining role is in primary treatment.
- **Disinfection:** Disinfection (e.g., chlorination, UV) is a final step to kill pathogens and does not involve sedimentation.

Hence, sedimentation is an integral part of primary water treatment.

Q34: Which specific particle is added is smog?

A) Sulfur Dioxide

B) Particulate Matter

C) Carbon Monoxide

D) Ozone

Correct: Particulate Matter

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Particulate Matter**. While smog is a complex mixture of various air pollutants, the specific particle that is a defining component of smog—especially the classic "London-type" and modern photochemical smog—is **particulate matter (PM)**, a suspension of fine solid and liquid particles in the air.

Particulate Matter and Smog Formation

- **What Smog Contains:** Smog is an amalgam of smoke and fog. Historically, it was dominated by soot and sulfur compounds from coal burning. Today, photochemical smog is driven by nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, and sunlight, producing ground-level ozone. However, the term "added particle" specifically points to the suspended particulates that give smog its characteristic haze.
- **PM as the Visible Component:** Particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) consists of microscopic solids or liquid droplets that are small enough to be inhaled and cause health problems. They are the visible, harmful particulate fraction of smog.
- **Other Pollutants Are Gases:** *Sulfur dioxide* is a gas that can react to form sulfate particles, but it is not itself the particle. *Carbon monoxide* is a toxic gas, and *ozone* is a secondary gaseous pollutant formed in photochemical smog. None of these are "particles" added to smog; only particulate matter fits that description.
- **Health and Environmental Impact:** PM penetrates deep into the lungs, causing respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. It is the primary metric for measuring smog severity.

Thus, the specific particle added in smog is particulate matter.

Q35: What is primary start of codon?

A) UAA

B) UAG

C) UGA

D) AUG

Correct: AUG

Explanation:

The correct answer is **AUG**. In the genetic code, the codon **AUG** serves as the primary start signal for protein synthesis. It is the first codon of a messenger RNA (mRNA) transcript that is translated by a ribosome.

Understanding Start and Stop Codons

- **Role of AUG:** AUG has a dual function. It codes for the amino acid **methionine** in eukaryotes (or formylmethionine in prokaryotes) and simultaneously signals the beginning of the protein-coding sequence. The ribosome scans the mRNA until it finds this initiation

signal.

- **Stop Codons – The Opposite Signal:** The other three options — **UAA, UAG, and UGA** — are **stop codons**. They do not code for any amino acid. Instead, they signal the termination of translation, telling the ribosome to release the newly made polypeptide chain.
- **Importance of the Start Codon:** Without a proper start codon, the ribosome cannot correctly assemble the translation machinery, and protein synthesis will not initiate. Mutations affecting the AUG sequence can lead to severe genetic disorders.
- **Exceptions and Variations:** While AUG is the universal start codon, a few organisms use alternative start codons like GUG or UUG on rare occasions. However, in standard examinations and general biology, AUG is the unambiguous primary start codon.

Thus, the primary start codon in protein synthesis is AUG.

Q36: The charged particles from the sun coming through space are called?

A) Cosmic Wind

B) Solar Wind

C) Solar Flares

D) Radiation

Correct: Solar Wind

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Solar Wind**. The solar wind is a continuous, high-speed stream of charged particles — primarily electrons and protons — that are ejected from the Sun's outermost atmosphere, the corona, and travel through interplanetary space.

Solar Wind vs. Other Solar Phenomena

- **What is Solar Wind?:** Composed mostly of plasma, the solar wind extends far beyond the planets, forming the **heliosphere**. It travels at speeds between 300 and 800 km/s and is responsible for phenomena like the auroras (Northern and Southern Lights) when it interacts with Earth's magnetic field.
- **Distinction from Solar Flares:** *Solar flares* are sudden, intense bursts of radiation and energy from the Sun's surface, not a continuous flow. They are explosive events, whereas the solar wind is a steady stream. Flares can accelerate particles but are not the same as the persistent solar wind.

- **Cosmic Wind vs. Radiation:** *Cosmic wind* is not a standard scientific term; the proper terminology is solar wind. General *radiation* encompasses many forms (electromagnetic, thermal, etc.), but the question specifically points to charged particles, which defines the solar wind.
- **Impact on Earth and Technology:** The solar wind can disturb satellite electronics, disrupt communications, and even affect power grids during geomagnetic storms. Space weather monitoring is crucial for predicting its effects.

Therefore, the charged particles coming from the sun are called solar wind.

Q37: What is the chemical nature of enzymes?

A) Carbohydrates

B) Lipids

C) Polypeptide

D) Nucleic Acids

Correct: Polypeptide

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Polypeptide**. Chemically, the vast majority of enzymes are **proteins**, and proteins are polymers made of amino acids linked by peptide bonds. Thus, enzymes are fundamentally polypeptide chains folded into specific three-dimensional structures.

Enzymes as Biological Catalysts

- **Polypeptide (Protein) Nature:** Each enzyme's unique sequence of amino acids (a polypeptide chain) determines its active site shape, which binds to a specific substrate. This proteinaceous nature allows the immense diversity and specificity required for millions of biochemical reactions in living organisms.
- **Exception – Ribozymes:** A small number of catalytic RNA molecules, called ribozymes, exist (e.g., in ribosomes). However, in standard biochemical context, when asked about the "chemical nature" of enzymes, the answer is unequivocally proteins or polypeptides, as they dominate all metabolic functions.
- **Why Not Other Biomolecules?:** *Carbohydrates* are sugars used for energy and structure. *Lipids* are fats used for membranes and energy storage. *Nucleic acids* (DNA, RNA) store and transmit genetic information. None of

these serve as enzymes in the broad sense, with the exception of the rare ribozyme, which is not the main answer.

- **Enzyme Function:** Enzymes lower the activation energy of reactions without being consumed. This function is entirely dependent on their polypeptide chain folding, which can be denatured by heat or pH changes — a classic property of proteins.

Hence, the chemical nature of enzymes is polypeptide (protein).

Q38: On 16 July, 2025 which country removed Pakistan from the Air Safety List?

A) USA

B) France

C) UK

D) Canada

Correct: UK

Explanation:

On 16 July 2025, the **United Kingdom (UK)** officially removed Pakistan from its Air Safety List.

Key Milestones of the Decision

- **The Announcement:** The UK Air Safety Committee officially lifted the restrictions, concluding a five-year operational ban on Pakistani airline carriers.
- **The Catalyst for the Ban:** The restrictions were originally put in place in June 2020 following an aviation scandal involving fake or dubious pilot licenses exposed after a fatal flight crash in Karachi.
- **Flight Resumptions:** Following the removal from the safety list, Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) secured the required permits and successfully resumed direct commercial flights to the UK later that year.

Q39: Which famous boxer was died in March,2025?

A) Mike Tyson

B) Muhammad Ali

C) Joe Frazier

D) George Foreman

Correct: George Foreman

Explanation:

The correct answer is **George Foreman**. The legendary heavyweight boxing champion and entrepreneur, George Edward Foreman, passed away peacefully at the age of 76 on **March 21, 2025**, leaving behind an unmatched legacy both inside and outside the ring.

The Life and Legacy of George Foreman

- **Two-Time Heavyweight Champion:** Foreman first won the world heavyweight title in 1973 by defeating Joe Frazier in a stunning performance. He famously lost the title to Muhammad Ali in the *"Rumble in the Jungle"* (1974) in Zaire. After a decade-long retirement and a profound spiritual transformation, he made a remarkable comeback, becoming the **oldest heavyweight champion in history** at age 45 in 1994 by knocking out Michael Moorer.
- **Olympic Gold Medalist:** Long before his professional career, Foreman captured the **Olympic gold medal** in the heavyweight division at the 1968 Mexico City

Games, establishing himself as a fearsome puncher early on.

- **Iconic Entrepreneur and Personality:** Beyond boxing, Foreman became a global household name through the **George Foreman Grill**, one of the most successful product endorsements in history. His warm, gentle personality in his later years stood in stark contrast to his ferocious image as a young fighter, endearing him to millions worldwide.
- **Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:** *Muhammad Ali* passed away in 2016 after a long battle with Parkinson's disease. *Joe Frazier* died in 2011 from liver cancer. *Mike Tyson*, while still alive, remains active in the public eye through exhibitions and media appearances. The only iconic boxer among these legends who died in March 2025 is George Foreman.

Thus, the famous boxer who died in March 2025 was George Foreman.

Q40: Ahmad Al-Haddad died in the Ankara plane Crash in Dec, 2025, belongs to which country?

A) Egypt Defense Minister

B) Jordan General

C) Libya Chief of Staff

D) Sudan Envoy

Correct: Libya Chief of Staff

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Libya Chief of Staff**. Lieutenant General Ahmad Al-Haddad, who tragically lost his life in a plane crash near Ankara in December 2025, served as the **Chief of the General Staff of the Libyan Armed Forces**. His untimely death sent shockwaves through Libya and the international community.

The Ankara Plane Crash and Ahmad Al-Haddad's Role

- **The Tragic Incident:** In December 2025, a military transport aircraft carrying a senior Libyan delegation crashed near Ankara, Turkey, shortly after takeoff. All on board, including General Al-Haddad, were killed. The delegation had been in Turkey for high-level security and military cooperation talks.
- **Who Was Ahmad Al-Haddad?:** General Al-Haddad was a prominent military figure in Libya, serving as the

Chief of Staff for the Government of National Unity's forces. He had been instrumental in efforts to unify Libya's fragmented military institutions and maintain a fragile ceasefire.

- **Role in Libyan Politics:** He was a key ally of Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Dbeibeh and a central figure in the post-civil war military restructuring. His death was a major blow to the ongoing reconciliation and peace-building process in the country.
- **Incorrect Options:** The other choices refer to officials from different nations. *Egypt's Defense Minister* is General Mohamed Zaki, *Jordan's General* would be a senior figure like the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a *Sudanese Envoy* would be a diplomatic representative. None of these are associated with the Ankara crash that claimed Al-Haddad's life.

Thus, Ahmad Al-Haddad, who died in the December 2025 Ankara crash, belonged to Libya as its Chief of Staff.

Q41: In the auction, PIA was purchases by which group ?

A) JS Group

B) Arif Habib Consortium

C) Hashoo Group

D) Lucky Group

Correct: Arif Habib Consortium

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Arif Habib Consortium**. In the landmark privatization of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), the Arif Habib Consortium emerged as the successful bidder, securing a controlling stake in the national flag carrier through a competitive auction process.

Privatization of PIA and the Arif Habib Consortium

- **The Auction Process:** After years of financial losses and operational challenges, the government of Pakistan placed PIA on the active privatization list. An open auction was conducted in which several leading business groups participated, submitting their bids to revive the struggling airline.
- **Winning Bidder:** The **Arif Habib Consortium**, led by

the well-established Arif Habib Group with diverse interests in financial services, fertilizers, and real estate, placed the highest bid and satisfied all regulatory requirements to take over the airline's operations and management.

- **Why Arif Habib?:** The consortium's strong financial health, proven track record of corporate governance, and detailed revival plan impressed the Privatisation Commission. Their proposal included fleet modernization, route expansion, and a focus on turning PIA into a profitable entity.
- **Other Contenders:** While *JS Group*, *Hashoo Group*, and *Lucky Group* are also major Pakistani conglomerates with significant interests across various sectors, they were either outbid or did not meet the final criteria. The Arif Habib Consortium's victory marked a new chapter in PIA's history.

Therefore, PIA was purchased by the Arif Habib Consortium in the auction.

Q42: Lawari Top connects Peshawar with?

A) Chitral

B) Swat

C) Gilgit

D) Skardu

Correct: Chitral

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Chitral**. Lawari Top, also known as the Lowari Pass, is a crucial high mountain pass that traverses the Hindu Kush range in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, directly connecting the regions leading from Peshawar to the remote and beautiful valley of Chitral.

Geography and Significance of Lawari Top

- **Location and Route:** The road from **Peshawar** goes north through Timergara and Dir, before climbing to the Lawari Pass at an elevation of approximately **3,118 meters (10,230 feet)**. After crossing the pass, the road descends into the Chitral district. It is the primary land route linking Chitral with the rest of Pakistan.
- **The Lowari Tunnel:** For decades, the pass remained closed for nearly six months during harsh winters due to heavy snowfall, isolating Chitral from the rest of the country. To address this, the **Lowari Tunnel** was

constructed and became fully operational in 2017, allowing year-round connectivity from Peshawar to Chitral.

- **Strategic Importance:** The route is not only a lifeline for the people of Chitral for trade, healthcare, and education but also holds strategic significance due to its proximity to the Afghan border and the Wakhan Corridor.
- **Distinction from Other Valleys:** *Swat* is accessed from Peshawar via the Malakand Pass, not Lawari. *Gilgit* and *Skardu* are reached through the Karakoram Highway (KKH) and do not involve the Lowari Pass. Lawari Top is specifically the gateway to Chitral.

Hence, Lawari Top connects Peshawar with Chitral.

Q43: Which is the largest Ocean:

A) Pacific

B) Atlantic

C) Indian

D) Arctic

Correct: Pacific

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Pacific Ocean**. The Pacific Ocean is by far the largest and deepest of the Earth's five oceanic divisions, covering an area greater than the total landmass of all continents combined.

Facts About the Pacific Ocean

- **Immense Size:** Covering approximately **165.25 million square kilometers**, the Pacific Ocean accounts for about **46% of the Earth's total water surface** and roughly one-third of the planet's total surface area. It is larger than the Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic Oceans combined.
- **Deepest Point:** The Pacific hosts the **Mariana Trench**, the deepest known point on Earth, plunging to a depth of nearly 11 kilometers at the Challenger Deep. This geological feature is home to unique life forms adapted to extreme pressure.
- **Name and Origin:** The name "Pacific" was given by Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan, who called it "Mar Pacífico" meaning "peaceful sea," after experiencing favorable, calm sailing conditions during his circumnavigation voyage.
- **Comparison with Other Oceans:** The *Atlantic Ocean* is the second largest at about 106 million sq km, followed

by the *Indian Ocean* at roughly 70 million sq km. The *Arctic Ocean* is the smallest, covering around 15 million sq km, mostly covered by sea ice.

Thus, the largest ocean on Earth is the Pacific Ocean.

Q44: HS-1 Satellite technology is related to:

A) High-speed suborbital

B) Hybrid Satellite

C) Hyperspectral Earth Observation

D) Hyper sonic strike

Correct: Hyperspectral Earth Observation

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Hyperspectral Earth Observation**. The HS-1 satellite refers to an advanced earth observation mission that utilizes hyperspectral imaging technology to capture and process extremely detailed data about the Earth's surface across a vast number of spectral bands.

Understanding HS-1 and Hyperspectral Technology

- **What is Hyperspectral Imaging?:** Unlike regular cameras or even multispectral sensors that capture images in a few broad color bands, a hyperspectral sensor collects data in **hundreds of very narrow, contiguous spectral bands**. This produces a "spectral fingerprint" for every pixel, allowing for precise identification of materials.
- **HS-1's Mission:** The HS-1 satellite, developed by Pakistan's space program, is a dedicated **hyperspectral earth observation satellite**. It is designed to monitor agriculture (crop health, soil composition), map minerals, assess water quality, detect environmental pollution, and support disaster management with a high degree of spectral detail.
- **Applications and Benefits:** With HS-1, authorities can differentiate between types of vegetation, spot illegal logging, or identify geological resources with far greater accuracy than conventional satellite imagery. It marks a significant technological leap in remote sensing for the country.
- **Why the Other Options are Incorrect:** *High-speed suborbital* refers to vehicles that reach space but don't achieve orbit. *Hybrid Satellite* is not a standard technical classification. *Hypersonic strike* relates to weapons traveling at speeds above Mach 5. HS-1 is purely a remote sensing satellite using hyperspectral technology.

Therefore, HS-1 Satellite technology is related to Hyperspectral Earth Observation.

Q45: After reception the milk is stored in?

A) Warehouse

B) Coolers

C) Silos

D) Chillers

Correct: Silos

Explanation:

After reception at a dairy plant, milk is stored in large vertical tanks called **Silos**.

Milk Storage Process

- **Silos (The Correct Answer):** These are insulated, stainless steel vertical tanks designed specifically to store thousands of liters of raw or processed milk at a constant,

controlled temperature.

- **Chillers:** These are the cooling units (heat exchangers) that rapidly drop the milk's temperature to below 4°C *before* it enters the storage silo, but they do not act as the holding storage themselves.
- **Coolers:** This term generally refers to refrigeration units or cold rooms used for storing packaged, finished dairy products (like butter, cheese, or cartons) rather than bulk liquid milk.
- **Warehouse:** This is dry storage space reserved for non-perishable goods, packaging materials, or milk powder, not raw liquid milk.

Q46: Ripening of fruits requires what natural plant:

A) Enzymes

B) Water

C) Hormones

D) Sunlight

Correct: Hormones

Explanation:

The natural plant components that directly control and regulate the ripening of fruits are **Hormones**.

The Science of Fruit Ripening

- **Hormones (The Primary Driver):** The specific plant hormone responsible for fruit ripening is a gas called **ethylene**. It acts as a chemical signal that triggers changes in color, texture, and flavor.
- **Enzymes:** While enzymes physically carry out the tasks (such as breaking down starches into sugars or softening cell walls), they are merely tools synthesized and activated by the master hormonal signal.
- **Sunlight and Water:** These are external environmental factors crucial for the plant's overall growth, photosynthesis, and fruit development, but they do not directly trigger the internal biological ripening process itself.

Q47: Sucrose is a combination of:

A) Glucose+Glucose

B) Glucose+Galactose

C) Fructose+Glucose

D) Glucose+Fructose

Correct: Glucose+Fructose

Explanation:

Sucrose is a disaccharide formed by the chemical combination of **glucose and fructose**.

Composition of Common Sugars

- **Glucose + Fructose (Correct Answer):** This combination forms sucrose, the common table sugar found in sugarcane, sugar beet, and many fruits.
- **Glucose + Glucose:** This combination forms maltose, commonly known as malt sugar.
- **Glucose + Galactose:** This combination forms lactose, the principal sugar found in milk.

Q48: Two or more than two populations having different species form which term?

A) Ecosystem

B) Community

C) Biome

D) Biosphere

Correct: Community

Explanation:

The term for two or more populations of different species living and interacting in the same area is a **Community**.

Ecological Levels of Organization

- **Community (The Correct Answer):** This level focuses specifically on the biotic interactions between different species inhabiting the same geographic space.
- **Ecosystem:** This includes the biological community plus the non-living (abiotic) factors like climate, water, and soil that the organisms interact with.
- **Biome:** This is a large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, such as a desert or tropical rainforest.
- **Biosphere:** This represents the highest level of organization, encompassing all ecosystems on Earth

where life exists.

Q49: Which is the purest form of coal?

A) Peat

B) Lignite

C) Anthracite

D) Bituminous

Correct: Anthracite

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Anthracite**. Among the four main types of coal, anthracite represents the highest rank and the purest form, distinguished by its extremely high carbon content, brilliant black lustre, and superior energy efficiency.

Understanding Coal Rank and Purity

- **Anthracite – The Purest Form:** Anthracite contains between **86% and 97% carbon**. It has the lowest

moisture content and very few volatile impurities compared to other coals. This makes it hard, slow-burning, and the cleanest burning coal, producing little smoke and a high heat output. It is primarily used in industrial furnaces and for domestic heating.

- **Bituminous Coal (Medium-High Rank):** This is the most abundant type of coal used for electricity generation and steelmaking. It has a carbon content of **45%–86%** and a higher sulfur and moisture content than anthracite, making it less pure. It burns with a smoky flame.
- **Lignite (Low Rank):** Also known as brown coal, lignite has a carbon content of only **25%–35%**. It is crumbly, contains high levels of moisture and volatile matter, and produces a lower amount of energy while emitting more pollutants. It is often used in nearby power plants because it is uneconomical to transport.
- **Peat – Not Yet Coal:** Peat is technically a **precursor** to coal, formed from partially decayed vegetation in waterlogged bogs. It has the lowest carbon content (below 60% when dry) and must be dried out for a long time before it can be burned. It is not considered true coal in the strictest geological sense.

Thus, the purest form of coal with the highest carbon content is anthracite.

Q50: How much percentage of land should be under forest to maintain ecological system?

A) 20%

B) 25%

C) 30%

D) 33%

Correct: 33%

Explanation:

The correct answer is **33%**. According to scientific consensus and forestry policy, a minimum of **33% of a country's total land area** should be covered by forests to maintain a healthy ecological balance, ensure biodiversity, and sustainably regulate the climate.

The 33% Rule for Ecological Stability

- **Origin of the Standard:** The target of **33% forest cover** is widely referenced in international forestry guidelines, including the **National Forest Policy of India (1952)** and subsequent recommendations by the

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It aims to balance land use for agriculture, habitation, and ecological services.

- **Ecological Functions:** Forests act as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide and mitigating climate change. They regulate the water cycle, prevent soil erosion, maintain watersheds, and provide habitat for 80% of terrestrial species. A minimum threshold of one-third land cover is deemed necessary to keep these systems functional.
- **Global and Regional Context:** Many countries strive to meet this benchmark. For example, Pakistan's forest cover is estimated to be around 5% (far below the target), which has prompted massive reforestation drives like the *Billion Tree Tsunami*. In contrast, nations like Bhutan and Finland have forest cover well above the 33% threshold.
- **Incorrect Percentages Explained:** *20%* and *25%* are often cited as minimums for specific ecological zones or for combating desertification, but the globally recognized standard for overall ecological system maintenance is **33%**. *30%* is close but not the authoritative benchmark.

Therefore, the recommended percentage of land that should remain under forest cover to sustain a healthy ecological system is 33%.

Q51: After 11 years, Pakistan reached the final of which Hockey Cup?

A) Asian Games

B) FIH Nation Cup

C) Commonwealth Games

D) None of these

Correct: FIH Nation Cup

Explanation:

The correct answer is **FIH Nation Cup**. In December 2022, the Pakistan men's hockey team ended an 11-year drought without a major final by reaching the final of the inaugural FIH Hockey Men's Nations Cup in South Africa.

Pakistan's Return to a Hockey Final

- **The Nations Cup 2022:** The FIH Nations Cup is a tournament for the best-ranked teams outside the top-tier Pro League. The first edition was held in **Potchefstroom, South Africa, from November 28 to December 4, 2022**.
- **Road to the Final:** Pakistan topped its pool with wins over Canada and France and a draw against South Africa. In the semifinal, they defeated **Malaysia 6–4** in a tense encounter to book a place in the final.
- **The Final Against South Africa:** In the championship match, Pakistan faced hosts South Africa. Despite a valiant effort, they lost **4–3** in a closely contested game, finishing as runners-up.
- **Significance of the Achievement:** Prior to this tournament, Pakistan's last appearance in a major international final was at the **2011 Asian Champions Trophy**. Reaching the final revived hopes for the revival of Pakistan's golden hockey legacy.

Thus, after 11 years, Pakistan reached the final of the FIH Nations Cup.

Q52: Which country left the Paris agreement according to 2025 report?

A) Russia

B) USA

C) China

D) Brazil

Correct: USA

Explanation:

The correct answer is **USA**. According to 2025 reports, the United States once again withdrew from the Paris Climate Agreement following a change in presidential administration, marking the second time the country had pulled out of the landmark climate pact.

The US and the Paris Agreement: A Tumultuous History

- **The Paris Agreement (2015):** The accord was adopted by 196 parties in 2015, aiming to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. The US, under President Obama, was a key architect and signatory.
- **First Withdrawal (2017–2020):** In 2017, President Donald Trump announced the US intention to exit, citing

economic disadvantages. The formal withdrawal took effect on **November 4, 2020**.

- **Rejoining and Second Withdrawal:** President Joe Biden rejoined the agreement on his first day in office in 2021. However, when Trump returned to power in 2025, he immediately signed an executive order to withdraw the United States again, making it the only major emitter to leave the pact twice.
- **Global Implications:** The US is the world's second-largest greenhouse gas emitter. Its departure significantly undermines global climate efforts and places greater responsibility on the remaining signatories, including China and the European Union.

Therefore, the country that left the Paris Agreement according to the 2025 report was the USA.

Q53: Which country signed a deal to purchase 40 JF-17 fighter aircraft from Pakistan in 2025?

A) Azerbaijan

B) Turkey

C) Qatar

D) Egypt

Correct: Azerbaijan

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Azerbaijan**. In a landmark defense deal, Azerbaijan became the latest export customer of the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex by signing an agreement to acquire 40 JF-17 Block-III multirole fighter jets in early 2025.

The JF-17 Deal with Azerbaijan

- **Contract Details:** The deal, reportedly worth approximately **$1.6 billion**, was finalized during high-level visits between Azerbaijani and Pakistani defense officials. It includes not only aircraft but also training, logistics, and weapon packages.
- **JF-17 Thunder Block-III:** The aircraft is an advanced variant jointly developed by Pakistan and China, featuring an **AESA radar**, upgraded avionics, a helmet-mounted display, and beyond-visual-range missile capability. It is a highly cost-effective modern combat platform.
- **Strategic Implications:** This agreement marks Pakistan's largest single export order for military aircraft and significantly strengthens the defense relationship between the two countries. It also gives Azerbaijan a

modern air combat capability amid regional tensions.

- **Why Not the Others?:** *Turkey* is developing its own fifth-generation fighter (KAAN) and is not an import customer for JF-17. *Qatar* operates advanced Western jets like the Rafale and F-15, and *Egypt* has a diversified fleet but has not purchased JF-17s from Pakistan. Azerbaijan is the confirmed buyer in 2025.

Hence, the country that signed a deal to purchase 40 JF-17s from Pakistan in 2025 is Azerbaijan.

Q54: After 13 years, Pakistan foreign minister visited which country in 2025

A) Bangladesh

B) Iran

C) Saudi Arabia

D) Turkey

Correct: Iran

Explanation:

After a gap of 13 years, Pakistan's Foreign Minister visited **Bangladesh**.

Key Details of the Visit

- **The Milestone:** Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ishaq Dar paid an official visit to Dhaka on August 23–24, 2025.
- **Historical Context:** This marked the first visit by a Pakistani foreign minister to Bangladesh since Hina Rabbani Khar's visit in November 2012.
- **Diplomatic Reset:** The trip served as a major diplomatic thaw following the formation of Bangladesh's interim government led by Chief Adviser Professor Muhammad Yunus.

Q55: Which country has the most foreign direct investment in Pakistan in 2025?

A) UAE

B) China

C) USA

D) Saudi Arabia

Correct: China

Explanation:

The correct answer is **China**. As of 2025, China continues to be the largest source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Pakistan, primarily driven by the multibillion-dollar China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and deep bilateral economic ties.

China's Dominance in Pakistan's FDI Landscape

- **The CPEC Factor:** Launched in 2015, the **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)** is a flagship project of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Under CPEC, China has pledged over **$60 billion** in investments, focusing on energy, infrastructure, and industrial cooperation. This massive inflow ensures China's top position in FDI.
- **Key Sectors of Investment:** Chinese investment has poured into coal, solar, wind, and hydropower plants to address Pakistan's energy crisis. Additionally, major road networks, the Gwadar Port, and Special Economic Zones are being developed with Chinese financing and technical assistance.
- **Consistent Top Investor:** For several consecutive fiscal

years, China has accounted for the largest share of FDI in Pakistan. In recent years, Chinese net FDI has consistently exceeded that of other nations, making up over **30-40%** of total inflows.

- **Comparison with Other Countries:** While the *UAE* is a significant investor, particularly in real estate, banking, and telecom sectors, its total FDI stock does not surpass China's. The *USA* and *Saudi Arabia* have historically been important partners, with Saudi Arabia recently showing increased interest under its Vision 2030, but neither matches the scale of Chinese investment as of 2025.
- **Strategic Depth:** Beyond purely economic returns, China's investment in Pakistan is rooted in strategic connectivity, securing energy routes, and fostering regional stability. This long-term, state-backed approach ensures a sustained capital flow that private investment from other nations cannot easily replicate.

Therefore, China holds the position of the country with the most foreign direct investment in Pakistan in 2025.

Q56: Pakistan exports the largest share of its textiles to which country?

A) China

B) USA

C) Germany

D) UK

Correct: USA

Explanation:

Pakistan exports the largest share of its textiles to the **USA**.

Market Share Breakdown

- **United States (USA):** The absolute top buyer, importing over $4 billion worth of Pakistani textiles annually according to global data from the Observatory of Economic Complexity (OEC).
- **Germany:** Stands as the second-largest destination, purchasing approximately half the volume of the US market.
- **United Kingdom (UK):** Ranks third globally, trailing closely behind Germany in total imports.
- **China:** Primarily acts as a regional competitor and processing partner rather than a primary consumer of completed textile goods from Pakistan.

Q57: European Union gave status of GSP+ to Pakistan in which year?

A) 2014

B) 2015

C) 2016

D) 2017

Correct: 2014

Explanation:

The European Union granted the GSP+ (Generalized Scheme of Preferences Plus) status to Pakistan in the year **2014**.

Key Details of the Status

- **Effective Date:** The trade incentive formally took effect on **January 1, 2014**, following a favorable vote in the European Parliament.
- **Economic Impact:** This special status allowed Pakistan to export more than 6,000 product tariff lines to the EU

market at zero-percent import duties.
- **Core Sectors:** The textile and apparel industry has been the primary beneficiary, experiencing massive export growth to Europe because of this status.

Q58: The Federal Constitution Court is formed by amending which article?

A) Article 184

B) Article 175

C) Article 51

D) Article 199

Correct: Article 175

Explanation:

The Federal Constitutional Court is formed by amending **Article 175** of the Constitution of Pakistan.

Key Architectural Changes

- **Structural Insertion:** Clause (1) of **Article 175** was specifically amended to formally establish the "Federal Constitutional Court of Pakistan" as a distinct court alongside the Supreme Court and High Courts.
- **Jurisdictional Transfer:** Following this structural overhaul, the constitutional and *suo motu* powers previously held by the Supreme Court under **Article 184** were omitted and transferred over to this newly created court.

Q59: Which book is not written by Faiz Ahmad Faiz?

A) Dast-e-Saba

B) Nuskha-Ha-e-Wafa

C) Dard-e-Ashob

D) Zindan-Nama

Correct: Dard-e-Ashob

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Dard-e-Ashob**. Faiz Ahmad Faiz, one of

the most celebrated Urdu poets of the 20th century, wrote several landmark poetry collections, but "Dard-e-Ashob" is not among them.

Faiz's Major Poetry Collections

- **Dast-e-Saba (1952):** Meaning "The Hand of the Morning Breeze," this is one of Faiz's most famous collections, written during his imprisonment. It contains some of his most powerful verses of hope and resistance.
- **Zindan-Nama (1956):** Translated as "Prison Notebook," this work was also composed during his jail years and reflects deeply on freedom, love, and the human condition under oppression.
- **Nuskha-Ha-e-Wafa (1984):** A later compilation of his ghazals and poems, the title means "Prescriptions of Fidelity." It was assembled and published shortly after his death, gathering many previously scattered pieces.
- **Why Dard-e-Ashob is Incorrect:** "Dard-e-Ashob" (Pain of the Agitator) is a poetic theme often used in Urdu literature to express the suffering of a rebellious heart. It is not, however, a published book title by Faiz. The other three options are confirmed titles in his bibliography.

Therefore, the book not written by Faiz Ahmad Faiz is Dard-e-Ashob.

Q60: Kartarpur Corridor became operational in which year?

A) 2019

B) 2020

C) 2018

D) 2021

Correct: 2019

Explanation:

The correct answer is **2019**. The Kartarpur Corridor, a historic visa-free border crossing between India and Pakistan, was officially inaugurated on November 9, 2019, to facilitate Sikh pilgrims visiting the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib in Kartarpur, Pakistan.

Historic Opening of the Kartarpur Corridor

- **Inauguration Date:** The corridor was formally opened on **November 9, 2019**, just days before the 550th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the founder of Sikhism. The timing was symbolic, marking a significant

moment of interfaith harmony.

- **Agreement and Construction:** Both India and Pakistan signed a memorandum of understanding in October 2019 after rapid construction on both sides. Pakistan completed its side of the corridor, a 4.7 km road, in record time.
- **Guru Nanak's Final Resting Place:** The corridor connects **Dera Baba Nanak** in India's Punjab state to **Kartarpur Sahib** in Pakistan's Punjab province, where Guru Nanak spent the last 18 years of his life. The gurdwara is one of the holiest sites for Sikhs worldwide.
- **Visa-Free Pilgrimage:** Indian pilgrims are allowed to visit without a visa, using a special permit. The crossing operates daily, allowing up to 5,000 pilgrims per day. This landmark initiative has been described as a "Corridor of Peace."

Thus, the Kartarpur Corridor became operational in the year 2019.

Q61: Who was the only Vice president of Pakistan?

A) Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry

B) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

C) Iskander Mirza

D) Nur Ul Amin

Correct: Nur Ul Amin

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Nur Ul Amin**. The office of Vice President of Pakistan existed for a brief period in the country's constitutional history, and only one person, Nurul Amin, ever held this position.

The Unique Office of Vice President

- **Constitutional Context:** The office of Vice President was created under the **Legal Framework Order (LFO) 1970** issued by President Yahya Khan. It was designed to share executive functions alongside the President and the newly established position of Prime Minister.
- **Nurul Amin's Appointment:** Following the general elections of 1970, Nurul Amin, a prominent Bengali politician and former Chief Minister of East Pakistan,

was appointed Vice President on **December 20, 1971**, just days after the fall of East Pakistan.

- **A Symbolic Role:** Amin, who had stood against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League in the elections, was largely a symbolic figure meant to represent East Pakistani representation in the central government, even after East Pakistan had become Bangladesh. He served until the adoption of the 1973 Constitution.
- **Abolishment of the Office:** The **1973 Constitution** abolished the office of Vice President and vested executive powers in the Prime Minister, with the President becoming a ceremonial head of state. Since then, Pakistan has not had a Vice President.

Therefore, the only Vice President in Pakistan's history was Nur Ul Amin.

Q62: Who was not a member of the 1st cabinet of Pakistan?

A) M.A Bogra

B) Liaquat Ali Khan

C) I.I Chundrigar

D) Ghulam Muhammad

Correct: M.A Bogra

Explanation:

The correct answer is **M.A Bogra**. The first cabinet of Pakistan was formed immediately after independence in 1947 under the leadership of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. Mohammad Ali Bogra was not part of this initial cabinet; he rose to political prominence later.

Composition of Pakistan's First Cabinet

- **Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan:** As the first Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan headed the cabinet and held the defence and foreign affairs portfolios. He was the central figure of the new government.
- **I.I. Chundrigar:** Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar was a founding member and served as the **Minister for Commerce and Industries** in the first cabinet. He later became the sixth Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1957.
- **Ghulam Muhammad:** Malik Ghulam Muhammad was appointed as the **Minister of Finance** in the first cabinet. He later became the Governor-General of Pakistan in 1951, succeeding Khawaja Nazimuddin.
- **Why M.A. Bogra is the Exception:** Mohammad Ali Bogra was a diplomat serving abroad during the early

years. He became the Prime Minister in 1953, six years after the first cabinet was formed. He was never a member of the original 1947 cabinet, unlike the other three figures.

Hence, M.A. Bogra was not a member of the first cabinet of Pakistan.

Q63: Wakhan corridor, the area of Afghanistan connects Pakistan with which country:

A) China

B) Uzbekistan

C) Tajikistan

D) Kyrgyzstan

Correct: Tajikistan

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Tajikistan**. The Wakhan Corridor is a narrow panhandle of Afghan territory that separates Pakistan's

northern region of Gilgit-Baltistan from Tajikistan, effectively creating a bridge between South and Central Asia.

Geography of the Wakhan Corridor

- **A Narrow Strip of Land:** The Wakhan Corridor is approximately **350 km long and 13–65 km wide**, stretching from northeastern Afghanistan to the border with China. It was created in the 19th century as a buffer zone between the British and Russian empires during the "Great Game."
- **Connecting Pakistan and Tajikistan:** To the south, the corridor shares a border with **Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan**. To the north, it borders the **Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous region of Tajikistan**. Thus, the Wakhan Corridor directly separates and connects the two countries.
- **Notable Neighbors:** The eastern tip of the corridor touches the Xinjiang region of **China**, making it a strategic tri-junction. However, the corridor does not border Uzbekistan or Kyrgyzstan directly; those countries lie further north and west beyond Tajikistan.
- **Strategic and Cultural Significance:** The corridor follows the Wakhan River valley and is home to the Wakhi and Kyrgyz peoples. It remains one of the most remote and sparsely populated regions on earth, yet it is a crucial geographical link between Pakistan and Central Asia.

Thus, the Wakhan Corridor connects Pakistan with Tajikistan through Afghan territory.

Q64: The largest industry near Karachi and Balochistan coastal areas:

A) Shipbuilding

B) Fish Industry

C) Salt Mining

D) Tourism

Correct: Fish Industry

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Fish Industry**. The coastal belt of Sindh and Balochistan, particularly around Karachi and the Makran coast, is the heart of Pakistan's fishing and seafood processing industry, which provides livelihoods to hundreds of thousands of people.

Dominance of the Fishing Industry

- **Abundant Marine Resources:** Pakistan's coastline stretches over **1,000 km**, with rich fishing grounds in the Arabian Sea. The Karachi Fish Harbour is the largest and most modern in the country, handling a significant portion of the catch.
- **Export and Processing Hubs:** The seafood industry is a major export earner, with fish processing plants concentrated along the coasts of **Korangi, Hawkesbay, and Gwadar**. Fish products, including shrimp and frozen fish, are exported to China, the Middle East, and Europe.
- **Employment and Local Economy:** The fishing sector employs an estimated **1.5 million people** directly and indirectly, making it the single largest coastal industry. Entire communities in Balochistan's Pasni, Jiwani, and Ormara depend on fishing.
- **Comparison with Other Industries:** While *shipbuilding* exists at the Karachi Shipyard and *tourism* is emerging along the Balochistan coast, neither matches the scale and economic impact of the fish industry. *Salt mining* occurs inland, not primarily along the coast.

Therefore, the largest industry near Karachi and the Balochistan coastal areas is the fish industry.

Q65: Awaz-e-Dost book written by:

A) Mukhtar Masood

B) Bano Qudsia

C) Ashfaq Ahmed

D) Quratulain Hyder

Correct: Mukhtar Masood

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Mukhtar Masood**. "Awaz-e-Dost" (Voice of a Friend) is a celebrated Urdu book by Mukhtar Masood, a distinguished Pakistani bureaucrat, writer, and intellectual. The book is a poignant account of his visit to East Pakistan during the 1971 conflict.

About Mukhtar Masood and "Awaz-e-Dost"

- **A Personal Narrative of 1971:** The book is a deeply moving, first-person narrative of Masood's journey to East Pakistan shortly before its separation. It captures the human tragedy, the breakdown of social bonds, and the personal anguish of a nation's partition.
- **Author's Background:** Mukhtar Masood (1926–2017) was a senior civil servant who held important positions,

including Secretary to the President. Despite his bureaucratic career, he was a prolific writer known for his elegant prose style.

- **Literary Significance:** "Awaz-e-Dost" was first published in 1973 and is considered a classic of modern Urdu literature. It is widely read for its honest, compassionate, and reflective tone on the events surrounding the creation of Bangladesh.
- **Distinction from Other Writers:** *Bano Qudsia* wrote "Raja Gidh," *Ashfaq Ahmed* wrote "Zavia," and *Quratulain Hyder* wrote "Aag Ka Darya." "Awaz-e-Dost" is uniquely associated with Mukhtar Masood.

Hence, "Awaz-e-Dost" was written by Mukhtar Masood.

Q66: Who is the founder of Oracle Corporation?

A) Bill Gates

B) Larry Ellison

C) Larry Page

D) Steve Jobs

Correct: Larry Ellison

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Larry Ellison**. Lawrence Joseph Ellison is the co-founder and long-time CEO of Oracle Corporation, one of the world's largest software companies and a pioneer in relational database management systems.

The Founding of Oracle

- **Early Background:** In the 1970s, Ellison worked for Ampex Corporation, where he was part of a team contracted by the CIA to build a database. The project, code-named "Oracle," inspired the company's future name.
- **Established in 1977:** Ellison, along with Bob Miner and Ed Oates, founded **Software Development Laboratories (SDL)** in 1977. The company later changed its name to Oracle Systems Corporation, after its flagship product, the Oracle Database.
- **Revolutionizing Data Management:** Oracle was the first company to commercialize a relational database management system (RDBMS) that used SQL (Structured Query Language). This innovation made data storage, retrieval, and management vastly more efficient and accessible for businesses.
- **Distinction from Other Tech Leaders:** *Bill Gates*

founded Microsoft, *Larry Page* co-founded Google with Sergey Brin, and *Steve Jobs* co-founded Apple. Larry Ellison is uniquely the founder of Oracle Corporation, which he led as CEO until 2014 and continues as CTO and board chairman.

Thus, the founder of Oracle Corporation is Larry Ellison.

Q67: World Environment Day is celebrated on?

A) 22nd April

B) 5th June

C) 21st July

D) 16th September

Correct: 5th June

Explanation:

The correct answer is **5th June**. World Environment Day, celebrated annually on June 5th, is the United Nations' principal vehicle for encouraging worldwide awareness and action for the

protection of our environment.

History and Significance of World Environment Day

- **Established in 1972:** The day was designated by the UN General Assembly during the **Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment —** the first world conference to make the environment a major global issue. It was first celebrated in 1974.
- **Annual Global Host:** Each year, a different country hosts the official celebrations, with a unique theme to focus global efforts. Past themes have included "Beat Plastic Pollution," "Ecosystem Restoration," and "Only One Earth."
- **Purpose and Reach:** The day is observed by millions of people in over 143 countries, providing a global platform for governments, businesses, and citizens to rally around pressing environmental issues, from climate change to biodiversity loss.
- **Distinguishing from Other Dates:** *22nd April* is Earth Day, *21st July* has no major global environmental observance, and *16th September* is International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer. World Environment Day is firmly established on June 5th.

Therefore, World Environment Day is celebrated on 5th June each year.

Q68: Which female player was added in ICC Hall of Fame?

A) Mithali Raj

B) Belinda Clark

C) Sana Mir

D) Ellyse Perry

Correct: Sana Mir

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Sana Mir**. The former captain of the Pakistan women's cricket team, Sana Mir, was inducted into the prestigious **ICC Cricket Hall of Fame** in November 2024, making history as the first Pakistani female cricketer to receive this honour.

Sana Mir's Historic Induction

- **Announcement in 2024:** Sana Mir was named as one of the inductees in the ICC Hall of Fame Class of 2024. She was honoured alongside Sri Lankan fast bowler *Lasith*

Malinga and South African batting great *Hashim Amla*.

- **Pioneering Captain:** Mir led the Pakistan women's team with distinction from 2009 to 2017. Under her leadership, Pakistan won two Asian Games gold medals (2010 and 2014) and reached the finals of the ICC Women's World Cup Qualifier.
- **Exceptional All-Rounder:** A right-arm off-spin bowler and a reliable middle-order batter, she was the first Pakistani woman to take 100 wickets in One Day Internationals (ODIs). She also captained the side in two World Cups and several World T20s.
- **Why the Others are Incorrect:** *Belinda Clark* (Australia) was inducted into the Hall of Fame earlier (2011) for her legendary career. *Mithali Raj* and *Ellyse Perry*, while among the greatest female cricketers, had not been inducted at the time Sana Mir received the honour. Perry is still an active player and therefore not yet eligible.

Thus, the female player recently added to the ICC Hall of Fame is Pakistan's Sana Mir.

Q69: Which digital currency is used worldwide without government?

A) Bitcoin

B) Ripple

C) Litecoin

D) None of these

Correct: Bitcoin

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Bitcoin**. Bitcoin is the world's first and most widely used decentralized digital currency, operating without any central authority, government, or financial institution controlling it.

Understanding Bitcoin's Decentralized Nature

- **Creation and Foundation:** Bitcoin was introduced in 2009 by an anonymous entity known as **Satoshi Nakamoto**. It runs on a peer-to-peer network where transactions are verified by network nodes through cryptography and recorded on a public distributed ledger called a **blockchain**.
- **No Government Control:** Unlike traditional fiat currencies (like the US dollar or Pakistani rupee), Bitcoin is not issued or regulated by any government, central

bank, or single administrator. Its supply is algorithmically capped at 21 million coins, making it immune to inflationary policies controlled by states.

- **Global Accessibility:** Bitcoin can be sent or received anywhere in the world without the need for intermediaries like banks. This borderless, permissionless nature makes it a truly global currency accessible to anyone with an internet connection.
- **Distinction from Other Options:** *Ripple (XRP)* is a digital payment protocol developed by Ripple Labs, a private company, which centrally manages a large portion of the supply. *Litecoin* is also a decentralized cryptocurrency like Bitcoin, but it has far less adoption and market capitalization. Bitcoin remains the quintessential decentralized, government-free digital currency used worldwide.

Therefore, the digital currency used worldwide without government is Bitcoin.

Q70: Greenland is part of which continent?

A) Europe

B) Asia

C) North America

D) Antarctica

Correct: North America

Explanation:

The correct answer is **North America**. Geographically, Greenland is an integral part of the North American continent, despite its strong political and cultural ties to Europe.

Greenland's Continental Identity

- **Tectonic Plate Location:** Greenland sits entirely on the **North American tectonic plate**, which also carries Canada, the United States, and parts of Siberia. This is the primary scientific basis for its continental classification.
- **Proximity to Canada:** The island is separated from Canada's Ellesmere Island by only the narrow *Nares Strait*. Its closest neighbours are all North American, not European.
- **Political vs. Geographic Distinction:** Greenland is an autonomous territory within the **Kingdom of Denmark**, which is culturally and politically European. However, political ownership does not change geographical fact — just as French Guiana is geographically South American

despite being a part of France.

- **Why Not the Others?** *Europe* is often mistakenly assumed due to Danish sovereignty, but the nearest European land (Iceland) is over 300 km away. *Asia* and *Antarctica* are entirely separate and geographically distant. Greenland is definitely not part of Antarctica, which lies in the Southern Hemisphere.

In conclusion, geographically and tectonically, Greenland is unequivocally part of North America.

Q71: Which category of Nobel prize is decided by Norwegian committee rather than Swedish panel?

A) Physics

B) Medicine

C) Literature

D) Peace

Correct: Peace

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Peace**. The Nobel Peace Prize is uniquely awarded by a Norwegian committee, while all other Nobel Prizes are decided by Swedish institutions, in accordance with Alfred Nobel's will.

Why Norway Awards the Peace Prize

- **Alfred Nobel's Decision:** In his 1895 will, Alfred Nobel specified that the Peace Prize should be awarded by a committee of five persons chosen by the **Norwegian Parliament (Storting)**. The reasons remain debated, but Nobel likely admired Norway's peaceful traditions and wanted to separate the Peace Prize from the politics of Sweden.
- **The Norwegian Nobel Committee:** This five-member committee is appointed by the Norwegian Parliament and operates independently. The award ceremony takes place in **Oslo City Hall** every December 10th, the anniversary of Nobel's death.
- **Other Prizes by Swedish Panels:** The prizes in *Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, and Literature* are awarded by Swedish committees — the Royal Swedish Academy of

Sciences, the Karolinska Institute, and the Swedish Academy — and the ceremonies are held in Stockholm. The Economics prize (added later) is also Swedish.
- **Global Significance:** The Peace Prize has been awarded to individuals and organizations that have worked to end conflicts, promote disarmament, and advance human rights, making it one of the most globally recognized awards.

Therefore, the Nobel Peace Prize is the only category decided by a Norwegian committee, not a Swedish panel.

Q72: Which one book is not written by Henry Kissinger?

A) World Order

B) Politics and Principles

C) Diplomacy

D) On China

Correct: Politics and Principles

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Politics and Principles**. The book "Politics and Principles" is not among the major works authored by Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. Secretary of State and Nobel Peace Prize laureate. He authored several significant books on diplomacy and world order, but this title does not belong to his bibliography.

Key Books by Henry Kissinger

- **"World Order" (2014):** Kissinger examines the historical evolution of global order and the balance of power among major civilizations. It is a seminal work on international relations.
- **"Diplomacy" (1994):** A comprehensive history of diplomacy from Cardinal Richelieu to the end of the Cold War, drawing on Kissinger's own experience as a diplomat. It is one of his most acclaimed books.
- **"On China" (2011):** This book explores Chinese statecraft and history, focusing on China's strategic culture and its interactions with the West, especially the United States. Kissinger's deep involvement in U.S.-China rapprochement lends it unique authority.
- **Why "Politics and Principles" is Incorrect:** There is no known book by Henry Kissinger with this title. It may refer to a different author or be a fictional work. Given the options, it is clearly the book not written by him.

Therefore, "Politics and Principles" is not a work by Henry

Kissinger.

Q73: Abdul Al Aziz Albaz, a religious leader belongs to which country?

A) Egypt

B) Jordan

C) Saudi Arabia

D) UAE

Correct: Saudi Arabia

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Saudi Arabia**. Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Baz (commonly referred to as Ibn Baz) was one of the most prominent Islamic scholars and the Grand Mufti of Saudi Arabia from 1993 until his death in 1999.

Life and Influence of Sheikh Ibn Baz

- **Early Life and Education:** Born in Riyadh in 1910, he

lost his eyesight at an early age but memorized the Quran and pursued Islamic studies vigorously. He became a judge and later a respected scholar in Medina.

- **Grand Mufti of Saudi Arabia:** In 1993, King Fahd appointed him as the Grand Mufti of the Kingdom, the highest religious authority in the country. He was responsible for issuing fatwas and guiding the country's religious policy.
- **Key Positions:** He served as the president of the *Council of Senior Scholars*, head of the *Permanent Committee for Islamic Research and Issuing Fatwas*, and rector of the Islamic University of Medina. His influence extended far beyond Saudi Arabia due to his extensive writings and teachings.
- **Distinction from Other Countries:** While *Egypt* and *Jordan* have their own renowned religious scholars, and the *UAE* has a different religious leadership structure, Sheikh Ibn Baz is distinctly associated with **Saudi Arabia** and its religious establishment.

Hence, Abdul Al Aziz Albaz (Sheikh Ibn Baz) belongs to Saudi Arabia.

Q74: Ahmad Ben Bella belongs to which country:

A) Tunisia

B) Morocco

C) Algeria

D) Libya

Correct: Algeria

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Algeria**. Ahmed Ben Bella was a pivotal figure in the Algerian War of Independence and went on to become the country's first President after independence from France.

Ahmed Ben Bella's Legacy

- **Revolutionary Leader:** Ben Bella was one of the nine founding leaders of the *National Liberation Front (FLN)*, which led the armed struggle against French colonial rule from 1954 to 1962. He was arrested by the French in 1956 but continued to be a symbol of resistance.
- **First President of Algeria:** After Algeria achieved independence in 1962, Ben Bella emerged as the leader of the new government and became the first **President of the Republic of Algeria** in 1963. He pursued socialist

and non-aligned policies.

- **Ouster and Exile:** In 1965, he was overthrown in a coup led by his defense minister, Houari Boumédiène. Ben Bella remained under house arrest for years before being allowed to go into exile in 1980.
- **Incorrect Options:** *Tunisia* was led by Habib Bourguiba, *Morocco* by King Mohammed V and later Hassan II, and *Libya* by King Idris and later Muammar Gaddafi. None of these are associated with Ben Bella, who is an exclusively Algerian national hero.

Thus, Ahmed Ben Bella unequivocally belongs to Algeria.

Q75: Ceylon was the old name of which country:

A) Myanmar

B) Sri Lanka

C) Maldives

D) Singapore

Correct: Sri Lanka

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Sri Lanka**. Ceylon was the official name of the island nation now known as Sri Lanka, a name it held during British colonial rule and for several decades after independence.

From Ceylon to Sri Lanka

- **Colonial Legacy:** The Portuguese, Dutch, and finally the British controlled the island from the 16th century onward. The British unified the territory and named it **Ceylon**, which remained the official name when it gained independence as a dominion in 1948.
- **Becoming Sri Lanka:** In 1972, a new constitution transformed Ceylon into the **Republic of Sri Lanka**, adopting the Sinhala name "Sri Lanka" to reflect the country's indigenous heritage and move away from colonial-era nomenclature. "Sri Lanka" means "resplendent island."
- **Famous Ceylon Tea:** The name "Ceylon" is still commercially famous for the country's premium tea. "Ceylon Tea" remains a globally recognized brand, often using the old name to denote quality.
- **Why Not the Others?:** *Myanmar* was formerly Burma, *Maldives* has never been called Ceylon, and *Singapore* was part of British Malaya. Only Sri Lanka bears the historical name Ceylon.

Therefore, Ceylon is the old name of Sri Lanka.

Q76: SAVAK was a pre-revolutionary secret agency of which country?

A) Iraq

B) Iran

C) Turkey

D) Afghanistan

Correct: Iran

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Iran**. SAVAK (Sazman-e Ettela'at va Amniyat-e Keshvar) was the notorious secret police and intelligence agency of Imperial Iran during the reign of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

SAVAK: The Shah's Iron Fist

- **Establishment and Training:** Founded in 1957 with

substantial assistance from the **CIA** and Israel's Mossad, SAVAK was designed to protect the monarchy and suppress internal dissent. Its methods included surveillance, torture, and arbitrary imprisonment.

- **Role in Society:** SAVAK infiltrated every segment of Iranian society — universities, media, labor unions, and even the armed forces — to root out opponents of the Shah. It was deeply feared and became a symbol of state repression.
- **Fall During the Revolution:** During the 1979 Islamic Revolution, SAVAK headquarters were attacked, and the organization was dismantled. Many of its officials fled or were executed. It was replaced by the **SAVAMA** (later VEVAK) under the new Islamic Republic.
- **Distinguishing from Neighbours:** *Iraq* had the dreaded Mukhabarat under Saddam Hussein, *Turkey* had the MIT, and *Afghanistan* had KHAD. None of these were SAVAK, which is specifically tied to pre-revolutionary Iran.

Hence, SAVAK was the secret agency of pre-revolutionary Iran.

Q77: Which country is not a member of ECO?

A) Bangladesh

B) Turkey

C) Iran

D) Pakistan

Correct: Bangladesh

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Bangladesh**. The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) is a regional intergovernmental organization that primarily includes countries from Central and West Asia, and Bangladesh is not among its member states.

Understanding the ECO Membership

- **Founding Members:** ECO was founded in 1985 by **Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey** as a successor to the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD). These three countries remain the core members.
- **Expansion in 1992:** After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, seven new members joined: **Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan**. This brought the total to 10 full members.

- **Geographical Focus:** The organization spans Central and West Asia, focusing on trade, infrastructure, and energy cooperation. Bangladesh, being located in South Asia, has its primary regional affiliation with **SAARC** (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) instead.
- **Why Bangladesh is Excluded:** Despite having cultural and religious ties with some ECO members, Bangladesh is not geographically part of the ECO region and has never sought membership. It is active in SAARC, BIMSTEC, and other forums.

Thus, Bangladesh is not a member of the Economic Cooperation Organization.

Q78: The last stat which joined USA?

A) Alaska

B) Arizona

C) Hawaii

D) New Mexico

Correct: Hawaii

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Hawaii**. Hawaii became the 50th and most recent state to join the United States of America on August 21, 1959, completing the present-day union.

The Path of Hawaii to Statehood

- **From Kingdom to Territory:** Hawaii was an independent kingdom until 1893, when Queen Lili‘uokalani was overthrown by American planters. It was annexed by the United States in 1898 and became a U.S. territory in 1900.
- **Statehood Vote and Admission:** In 1959, a referendum in Hawaii saw an overwhelming 94% vote in favor of statehood. President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Hawaii Admission Act, and Hawaii officially became the 50th state on August 21, 1959.
- **Alaska's Precedence:** Just a few months earlier, Alaska was admitted as the 49th state on January 3, 1959. The other options — Arizona (48th, 1912) and New Mexico (47th, 1912) — joined decades earlier.
- **Geographic Uniqueness:** Hawaii is the only U.S. state composed entirely of islands, the only one located in Oceania, and the only state outside North America. It brought a unique Polynesian cultural heritage to the

union.

Therefore, the last state to join the USA was Hawaii in 1959.

Q79: Long Walk to Freedom book written by?

A) Mahatma Gandhi

B) Martin Luther King Jr.

C) Nelson Mandela

D) Winston Churchill

Correct: Nelson Mandela

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Nelson Mandela**. "Long Walk to Freedom" is the deeply inspiring autobiography of Nelson Mandela, the iconic anti-apartheid revolutionary who became South Africa's first Black president.

About "Long Walk to Freedom"

- **Published in 1994:** The book was released the same year Mandela was inaugurated as President of South Africa. It chronicles his early life, coming of age, education, and 27 years in prison, ending with his release and the transition to multiracial democracy.
- **Key Themes:** The autobiography details Mandela's transformation from a young activist in the African National Congress (ANC) to a leader who championed reconciliation over retribution. It highlights his philosophy of non-racialism and the struggle against institutionalized apartheid.
- **Writing Process:** Much of the manuscript was secretly written while Mandela was imprisoned on Robben Island. Fellow prisoners helped transcribe and hide the manuscript, risking severe punishment.
- **Distinction from Other Leaders:** *Mahatma Gandhi* wrote "The Story of My Experiments with Truth", *Martin Luther King Jr.* wrote "Stride Toward Freedom", and *Winston Churchill* wrote numerous historical works but not "Long Walk to Freedom". This title is uniquely associated with Mandela.

Hence, "Long Walk to Freedom" was written by Nelson Mandela.

Q80: 10th Downing Street is famous for:

A) French President's Office

B) UN Headquarters

C) Official Residence of British PM

D) British Parliament

Correct: Official Residence of British PM

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Official Residence of British PM**. 10 Downing Street is one of the most iconic addresses in the world, closely tied to British political life for nearly three centuries.

Why 10 Downing Street Matters

- **Official Residence and Office:** It has been the official residence and executive office of the **Prime Minister of the United Kingdom** since Sir Robert Walpole in 1735. The Prime Minister lives and works here, hosting world leaders and making critical government decisions.
- **Location:** Situated in the **City of Westminster, London**, it is just a short walk from the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace, symbolising its central role in governance.

- **Historical Significance:** The street was built by *Sir George Downing* in the 1680s. Over the centuries, it has witnessed countless historic events, from war cabinets during World War II to modern-day press briefings.
- **Common Misconceptions:** The other options are incorrect. The *French President's Office* is the Élysée Palace in Paris, the *UN Headquarters* is in New York City, and the *British Parliament* meets at the Palace of Westminster, not at Number 10.

Thus, 10 Downing Street is famously the official residence of the British Prime Minister.

Q81: How many countries are "Central Asian States"?

A) 2

B) 3

C) 4

D) 5

Correct: 5

Explanation:

The correct answer is **5**. The region known as **Central Asia** is almost universally defined as comprising five independent republics that emerged following the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

The Five Central Asian Nations

- **Kazakhstan:** The largest landlocked country in the world, rich in natural resources and spanning both Asia and a small part of Europe.
- **Kyrgyzstan:** A mountainous nation known for its nomadic heritage and stunning alpine landscapes.
- **Tajikistan:** Home to the Pamir Mountains, often called the "Roof of the World", with a deep Persian cultural influence.
- **Turkmenistan:** Dominated by the Karakum Desert, known for its large natural gas reserves and unique post-Soviet architecture.
- **Uzbekistan:** Famous for ancient Silk Road cities like Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva, and the most populous Central Asian state.

Key Point: While broader definitions sometimes include Afghanistan, Mongolia, or parts of western China, the standard political and geographical definition counts exactly five independent Central Asian states.

Q82: Kyat is currency of?

A) Thailand

B) Myanmar

C) Laos

D) Vietnam

Correct: Myanmar

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Myanmar**. The **kyat** (pronounced "chat") is the official currency of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, also known historically as Burma.

Details About the Kyat

- **Currency Code and Subdivision:** The international currency code is **MMK**. One kyat is subdivided into **100 pyas**, although pya coins are rarely used today due to inflation.
- **Historical Roots:** The term "kyat" has been used since the 19th century. The currency was decimalised in 1952, replacing the Burmese rupee.
- **Banknotes and Symbol:** Banknotes are issued by the *Central Bank of Myanmar* in denominations from 50 kyats up to 10,000 kyats. The common symbol is **K**.
- **Neighbouring Currencies:** The other options are incorrect. *Thailand* uses the baht, *Laos* uses the kip, and *Vietnam* uses the dong. Each represents a distinct Southeast Asian monetary system.

Therefore, the currency called kyat belongs exclusively to Myanmar.

Q83: The monetary value of Nobel Prize is:

A) 9 million SEK

B) 10 million SEK

C) 11 million SEK

D) 15 million SEK

Correct: 11 million SEK

Explanation:

The correct answer is **11 million SEK**. The Nobel Prize carries a substantial cash award, adjusted periodically by the Nobel Foundation to maintain its prestige and long-term financial sustainability.

Evolution of the Nobel Prize Amount

- **Current Value (2023 onwards):** Since 2023, each full Nobel Prize category is worth **11 million Swedish kronor**, which is approximately **1 million US dollars** depending on exchange rates.
- **2020 Adjustment:** In 2020, the prize money was increased from **9 million SEK to 10 million SEK** after the Foundation's finances had stabilised following a previous reduction.
- **Historical Peak and Cuts:** In 2011, the amount was 10 million SEK, but it was cut to 8 million in 2012 to safeguard the endowment. The recent increases reflect the Foundation's strong financial performance.
- **Purpose of the Award:** Alfred Nobel's will stipulated that the prize should be awarded to those who have "conferred the greatest benefit on mankind". The

monetary reward allows laureates to continue their work freely, without financial pressure.

In summary, the current monetary value of a Nobel Prize stands at 11 million SEK.

Q84: Which Country filed case against Myanmar for Rohingya Genocide?

A) Gambia

B) Malaysia

C) South Africa

D) Pakistan

Correct: Gambia

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Gambia**. In a historic and unprecedented move, the small West African nation of The Gambia took Myanmar to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) over the alleged genocide of the Rohingya Muslim minority.

How Gambia Led the Genocide Case

- **Filing the Lawsuit:** In **November 2019**, The Gambia filed an application at the ICJ in The Hague, accusing Myanmar of violating the **1948 Genocide Convention**, to which both countries are signatories.
- **Backing by the OIC:** The Gambia acted on behalf of the **Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)**, which comprises 57 member states. The OIC strongly supported the legal action as a collective response to the atrocities against the Rohingya.
- **Aung San Suu Kyi's Defense:** Then-Myanmar leader Aung San Suu Kyi personally travelled to the ICJ to defend her country against the charges, marking a rare appearance by a head of government at the court.
- **Why Not the Others?:** While *Malaysia, South Africa, and Pakistan* have all strongly condemned the violence and supported the Rohingya cause, they did not initiate the legal proceedings. The Gambia, despite its small size and no direct connection to Myanmar, took the lead under the principle that genocide prevention is a universal obligation.

Thus, The Gambia is the country that officially filed the genocide case against Myanmar.

Q85: HAMAS was founded in 1987 by?

A) Yasser Arafat

B) Sheikh Ahmad Yasin

C) Khaled Mashal

D) Ismail Haniyeh

Correct: Sheikh Ahmad Yasin

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Sheikh Ahmad Yasin**. HAMAS, the Islamic Resistance Movement, was founded in 1987 during the first Palestinian uprising, or *Intifada*, with Sheikh Ahmad Yasin as its spiritual leader and primary founder.

Origins and Leadership of HAMAS

- **Founding Context:** HAMAS emerged in **December 1987**, just days after the outbreak of the First Intifada against Israeli occupation. It began as an offshoot of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, combining Palestinian nationalism with Islamist ideology.
- **Sheikh Ahmad Yasin's Role:** A quadriplegic cleric who

had been active in charitable and religious work in Gaza for decades, Yasin articulated the movement's charter and goals. He remained its spiritual leader until his assassination by Israel in **2004**.

- **Distinguishing Other Figures:** *Yasser Arafat* was the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and leader of Fatah, a rival political faction. *Khaled Mashal* and *Ismail Haniyeh* are prominent HAMAS figures but came to leadership roles later; Mashal served as head of the political bureau, and Haniyeh was a prime minister in the HAMAS government in Gaza, but neither founded the movement.
- **Charter and Military Wing:** HAMAS's founding charter called for the establishment of an Islamic Palestinian state. Its military wing, the *Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades*, was formed later to carry out armed resistance.

Therefore, the correct founder of HAMAS is Sheikh Ahmad Yasin.

Q86: Why "Somaliland" is in highlights in 2025?

A) Civil War

B) Israel accepted it

C) Famine

D) UN Membership

Correct: Israel accepted it

Explanation:

Why Somaliland is in the News: The 2025 Breakthrough

The primary driver behind Somaliland's sudden surge in global headlines is that **Israel accepted it** as an independent, sovereign nation. This landmark decision shattered decades of diplomatic isolation for the region.

Breaking Down the Key Factors

- **Israel Accepted It (The Catalyst):** On December 26, 2025, Israel made history by becoming the first United Nations member state to formally recognize Somaliland's independence. The two nations signed a joint declaration establishing full diplomatic ties and opening bilateral embassies.
- **UN Membership (The Diplomatic Clash):** Somaliland has operated as a self-governing, de facto

independent state since 1991 but has been denied official UN membership. Israel's unilateral recognition bypassed the UN security apparatus, triggering fierce international debate over state sovereignty.

- **Civil War (The Historical Context):** Media coverage frequently highlighted Somaliland's history, pointing back to the brutal civil war under dictator Siad Barre. That conflict originally prompted Somaliland to declare independence from the rest of Somalia 35 years ago.
- **Famine (The Ongoing Vulnerability):** While severe drought, climate shocks, and food insecurity remained critical humanitarian issues across the Horn of Africa through 2025, they served as a backdrop rather than the trigger for these specific geopolitical headlines.

Q87: Badminton originated from which country in 1870?

A) USA

B) France

C) UK

D) China

Correct: UK

Explanation:

The modern game of **badminton** originated in **England (United Kingdom)** during the 19th century. It evolved from a game called **"Poona"**, which British army officers learned while stationed in India.

History of Badminton

- **Origin in India:** During the 1860s, British officers in India played a game called *Poona*, which was developed from the traditional battledore and shuttlecock game.
- **Introduction to England:** Returning officers introduced the game to England in the early 1870s, where it quickly gained popularity.
- **How the Game Got Its Name:** In 1873, the sport was played at **Badminton House**, the estate of the Duke of Beaufort in Gloucestershire, England. The game later became known as **Badminton**.
- **Official Rules:** The Bath Badminton Club published the first standardized rules in 1877, and the **Badminton Association of England** was established in 1893 to govern the sport.

Therefore, the correct answer is England (United Kingdom).

Q88: √9801 =

A) 99

B) 101

C) 103

D) 109

Correct: 99

Q89: If the ratio is 1 : x : 5 and the sum is 11, then x =

A) 5

B) 6

C) 7

D) 8

Correct: 5

Q90: Evaluate: 16/4 + 9 – 6

A) 4

B) 5

C) 6

D) 7

Correct: 7

Explanation:

Correct Answer: 7

To evaluate the expression **16/4 + 9 – 6**, we apply the **order of operations (BODMAS/PEMDAS)**. Division is performed before addition and subtraction. First, divide 16 by 4 to obtain **4**. The expression then becomes **4 + 9 – 6**. Next, perform addition: **4 + 9 = 13**. Finally, subtract 6 from 13 to get **7**. Following the correct order of operations ensures accurate results in arithmetic calculations. Questions of this type are commonly asked in competitive examinations to test understanding of mathematical rules and calculation speed.

- **Step 1:** 16 ÷ 4 = 4.

- **Step 2:** 4 + 9 = 13.
- **Step 3:** 13 − 6 = 7.
- **Rule Used:** BODMAS (Order of Operations).
- **Correct Answer:** 7.

Q91: If 5 men complete a job in 6 days, how many days will 6 men take to complete the same job?

A) 3 days

B) 4 days

C) 5 days

D) 6 days

Correct: 5 days

Explanation:

Correct Answer: 5 days

Work problems are based on the principle that the amount of work remains constant. Total work can be calculated by multiplying the number of workers by the number of days. Here, **5 men × 6 days = 30 man-days**. If the same work is to be completed by **6 men**, the required time is **30 ÷ 6 = 5 days**. This demonstrates an inverse relationship between the number of workers and the time taken to complete a fixed amount of work. As the number of workers increases, the number of days decreases proportionally, assuming every worker performs at the same rate and works for the same duration each day.

- **Total Work:** 5 × 6 = 30 man-days.
- **Required Workers:** 6 men.
- **Time Required:** 30 ÷ 6 = 5 days.
- **Concept:** Inverse Proportion.
- **Correct Answer:** 5 days.

Q92: XML stands for:

A) Extensible Markup Language

B) External Modern Language

C) Extra Modern Language

D) Expanded Media Language

Correct: Extensible Markup Language

Q93: Which programming language is most widely used in Artificial Intelligence today?

A) C++

B) Python

C) Java

D) HTML

Correct: Python

Q94: Which generation of computers introduced microprocessors?

A) First

B) Second

C) Third

D) Fourth

Correct: Fourth

Q95: Which keyboard shortcut inserts the current date in Microsoft Excel?

A) Ctrl+;

B) Ctrl+D

C) Ctrl+T

D) Ctrl+'

Correct: Ctrl+;

Q96: What was the original name of Microsoft Word?

A) Word Pro

B) Multi-Tool Word

C) Write Master

D) Office Scribe

Correct: Multi-Tool Word

Q97: Which type of AI is designed to generate new content by learning patterns from large datasets?

A) Reactive AI

B) Narrow AI

C) Supervised AI

D) Generative AI

Correct: Generative AI

Q98: Which programming language is historically associated with Artificial Intelligence?

A) Python

B) C++

C) Lisp

D) Prolog

Correct: Lisp

Q99: Who invented email?

A) Ray Tomlinson

B) Vint Cerf

C) Tim Berners-Lee

D) Steve Jobs

Correct: Ray Tomlinson

Q100: 3D printing primarily uses which manufacturing technique?

A) Additive Manufacturing

B) Injection Molding

C) Casting

D) None of these

Correct: Additive Manufacturing

Q101: Simplify: $x(x^2)/x^3$

A) x^4

B) x^6

C) 1

D) x^7

Correct: 1

Explanation:

To simplify the expression $x(x^2)/x^3$, first multiply the terms in the numerator. Using the law of exponents, $x \times x^2 = x^3$. The expression therefore becomes x^3/x^3. According to the exponent rule $am/an = am-n$ (where $a \neq 0$), we subtract the exponents: $x3-3 = x^0$. Since any non-zero number raised to the power of zero equals 1, the simplified value of the

expression is 1.

Exponent laws are fundamental in algebra and are widely used to simplify mathematical expressions. Some important rules include: $\mathbf{am \times an = am+n}$, $\mathbf{am/an = am-n}$, and $\mathbf{a^0 = 1}$ for $\mathbf{a \neq 0}$. These principles are frequently tested in school mathematics as well as competitive examinations because they provide a quick and systematic method for solving algebraic problems involving powers and exponents.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- $\mathbf{x^4}$ is incorrect because the exponents are not added after dividing; the numerator first becomes $\mathbf{x^3}$, which then cancels with the denominator.
- $\mathbf{x^6}$ is incorrect because it results from incorrectly multiplying all exponents instead of applying the laws of exponents.
- $\mathbf{x^7}$ is incorrect because there is no valid exponent rule that produces $\mathbf{x^7}$ from the expression $\mathbf{x(x^2)/x^3}$.

Q102: Brackish water is commonly found in:

A) Lakes

B) Glaciers

C) Estuaries

D) Rivers

Correct: Estuaries

Q103: What is the default text alignment in Microsoft Word?

A) Center

B) Right

C) Left

D) Justify

Correct: Left

Q104: Burning fossil fuels mainly results in:

A) Emission of Oxygen

B) Emission of Carbon Dioxide

C) Emission of Nitrogen

D) Emission of Water Vapour

Correct: Emission of Carbon Dioxide

Q105: Biogas is mainly a mixture of:

A) Ethane and Oxygen

B) Propane and Carbon Monoxide

C) Methane and Carbon Dioxide

D) Butane and Nitrogen

Correct: Methane and Carbon Dioxide

Q106: The energy reaching Earth from the Sun is produced by which reaction?

A) Fission Reaction

B) Combustion Reaction

C) Chemical Reaction

D) Fusion Reaction

Correct: Fusion Reaction

Q107: Which of the following contains amino acids?

A) Collagen

B) Starch

C) Glucose

D) Cellulose

Correct: Collagen

Q108: Comets move at their highest speed when they are:

A) Far from the Sun

B) In the Asteroid Belt

C) Near the Sun

D) In the Oort Cloud

Correct: Near the Sun

Q109: Who is known as the "Father of the Atomic Bomb"?

A) Albert Einstein

B) J. Robert Oppenheimer

C) Enrico Fermi

D) Niels Bohr

Correct: J. Robert Oppenheimer

Q110: The process of removing the inedible central part of a fruit is called:

A) Peeling

B) Slicing

C) Coring

D) Pitting

Correct: Coring

Q111: The basic structural and functional unit of both plant and animal tissues is:

A) Nitrogen

B) Cell

C) Oxygen

D) Hydrogen

Correct: Cell

Q112: The UN carbon credit mechanism operates primarily under which agreement?

A) Paris Agreement

B) Kyoto Protocol

C) Montreal Protocol

D) UNFCCC

Correct: Paris Agreement

Explanation:

The Paris Agreement provides the primary framework for the current United Nations carbon credit mechanism through **Article 6**, which establishes international cooperation for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Adopted in 2015, the Paris Agreement allows countries to voluntarily trade carbon credits, known as **Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs)**, to help achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Article 6 also created a UN-supervised global carbon market to encourage investment in emission reduction projects while ensuring transparency, environmental integrity, and the avoidance of double counting. This mechanism supports global efforts to combat climate change by enabling countries and organizations to reduce emissions in a cost-effective manner.

Although the **Kyoto Protocol** introduced earlier carbon market mechanisms such as the **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)**, **Joint Implementation (JI)**, and **International Emissions Trading (IET)**, the modern UN carbon credit system is now primarily governed by the **Paris Agreement**. The

detailed rules for implementing Article 6 were finalized at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow, making the Paris Agreement the principal international framework for carbon credit trading in the current climate regime.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Kyoto Protocol** established the first international carbon market mechanisms but is no longer the primary framework for the current UN carbon credit system.
- **Montreal Protocol** focuses on protecting the ozone layer by phasing out ozone-depleting substances and is unrelated to carbon credit trading.
- **UNFCCC** is the parent international climate convention under which both the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement were adopted, but it does not itself operate the current carbon credit mechanism.

Q113: The UN carbon credit mechanism operates primarily under which agreement?

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B) Kyoto Protocol

C) Montreal Protocol

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Q114: In Pakistan, protein is mainly obtained from:

A) Fruits

B) Pulses and Legumes

C) Dairy Products

D) Meat

Correct: Pulses and Legumes

Q115: A thick waxy outer covering on plant leaves mainly helps to:

A) Attract pollinators

B) Prevent water loss

C) Enhance photosynthesis

D) Protect from insects

Correct: Prevent water loss

Q116: The final, stable and self-sustaining stage of ecological succession is called:

A) Climax Community

B) Seral Stage

C) Pioneer Community

D) Primary Succession

Correct: Climax Community

Q117: Which bond stores energy for cellular activities in ATP?

A) Ionic Bond

B) Hydrogen Bond

C) High-energy Phosphate Bond

D) Covalent Bond

Correct: High-energy Phosphate Bond

Q118: What is the end product of glycolysis?

A) Pyruvate

B) Glucose

C) ATP

D) Lactic Acid

Correct: Pyruvate

Q119: Which of the following rivers does NOT pass through Jammu and Kashmir?

A) Indus

B) Jhelum

C) Ravi

D) Chenab

Correct: Ravi

Q120: Which type of rock is formed in oceans over a long period of time?

A) Igneous Rocks

B) Sedimentary Rocks

C) Lava Rocks

D) Metamorphic Rocks

Correct: Sedimentary Rocks

Q121: P-waves travel at what speed compared to S-waves during an earthquake?

A) Faster

B) Negligible

C) Slower

D) Equal

Correct: Faster

Explanation:

Correct Answer: Faster

Primary waves (P-waves) are the fastest type of seismic waves generated during an earthquake and are therefore the first to be detected by seismographs. They travel through solids, liquids,

and gases by compressing and expanding the material in the direction of travel, which is why they are also known as compressional or longitudinal waves. In contrast, Secondary waves (S-waves) move only through solids and travel at a slower speed because they move particles perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation. The difference in arrival times between P-waves and S-waves helps scientists determine the location and magnitude of earthquakes. Studying these waves has also provided valuable information about the internal structure of the Earth, including the presence of the liquid outer core.

- **Fastest Seismic Wave:** P-wave.
- **Also Called:** Primary or Compressional wave.
- **Travels Through:** Solids, liquids, and gases.
- **Importance:** First wave detected during earthquakes.
- **Correct Answer:** Faster.

Q122: Which process is a non-carbon source of glucose synthesis?

A) Photosynthesis

B) Glycolysis

C) Gluconeogenesis

D) Fermentation

Correct: Gluconeogenesis

Q123: A neutron is converted into a proton with the emission of an electron and:

A) Positron

B) Photon

C) Antineutrino

D) Alpha Particle

Correct: Antineutrino

Q124: What is the main source of energy in cellular respiration?

A) Protein

B) Lipids

C) Vitamin C

D) Glucose

Correct: Glucose

Q125: The total power of radiation emitted by a star is called:

A) Magnitude

B) Luminosity

C) Intensity

D) Flux

Correct: Luminosity

Q126: Water moving downward into the soil is called:

A) Evaporation

B) Transpiration

C) Percolation

D) Condensation

Correct: Percolation

Q127: The final stage of ecological succession in an ecosystem is called:

A) Seral Stage

B) Pioneer Community

C) Secondary Succession

D) Climax Community

Correct: Climax Community

Q128: Noble gases have which type of bonding between their atoms?

A) Ionic Bonding

B) No Chemical Bonding

C) Metallic Bonding

D) Covalent Bonding

Correct: No Chemical Bonding

Q129: Air masses generally move from:

A) Low Pressure to High Pressure

B) West to East Only

C) High Pressure to Low Pressure

D) North to South Only

Correct: High Pressure to Low Pressure

Q130: LPG is mainly a mixture of:

A) Methane and Ethane

B) Helium and Neon

C) Propane and Butane

D) Oxygen and Nitrogen

Correct: Propane and Butane

Q131: Which disease is related to metabolism?

A) Malaria

B) Diabetes

C) Tuberculosis

D) Influenza

Correct: Diabetes

Q132: Operation Rising Lion was launched against which country?

A) Iraq

B) Syria

C) Iran

D) Yemen

Correct: Iran

Explanation:

Operation Rising Lion was a military operation launched by **Israel** against **Iran** in June 2025. The operation targeted Iranian nuclear facilities, missile infrastructure, military installations, and senior military commanders. According to Israeli authorities, the objective was to reduce Iran\'s nuclear and missile capabilities and address what Israel viewed as an immediate security threat. The operation marked a significant escalation in tensions between the two countries and attracted widespread international attention, with many governments calling for restraint to prevent a broader regional conflict.

The operation was followed by Iranian retaliatory missile and drone attacks against Israel, resulting in several days of military exchanges. International organizations and world leaders expressed concern over the possibility of further escalation in the Middle East and urged diplomatic efforts to restore stability. Due to its geopolitical significance, **Operation Rising Lion** became an important topic in current affairs and is frequently included in competitive examinations focusing on international relations and global events.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Iraq** is incorrect because Operation Rising Lion was not directed against Iraq.
- **Syria** is incorrect because, although Israel has conducted military operations in Syria in the past, Operation Rising Lion specifically targeted Iran.
- **Yemen** is incorrect because the operation was unrelated to military actions against Yemen.

Q133: Which is the largest ocean in the world?

A) Pacific Ocean

B) Atlantic Ocean

C) Indian Ocean

D) Arctic Ocean

Correct: Pacific Ocean

Q134: The international boundary between Pakistan and India is called

A) Durand Line

B) Radcliffe Line

C) McMahon Line

D) Line of Control

Correct: Radcliffe Line

Q135: Which Pakistani cricketer played in six consecutive Cricket World Cups?

A) Shahid Afridi

B) Javed Miandad

C) Inzamam-ul-Haq

D) Wasim Akram

Correct: Javed Miandad

Q136: Pakistan's first female Supreme Court judge is:

A) Nasira Iqbal

B) Ayesha Malik

C) Mushir Alam

D) Hina Jilani

Correct: Ayesha Malik

Q137: The 27th Amendment of the Constitution of Pakistan is related to:

A) Education

B) Constitutional Court

C) Finance

D) Province

Correct: Constitutional Court

Explanation:

The 27th Constitutional Amendment of Pakistan is primarily related to the establishment of a **Constitutional Court**. Enacted in 2025, the amendment introduced a separate Constitutional Court to hear and decide cases involving constitutional interpretation, enforcement of fundamental rights, disputes between constitutional institutions, and other important

constitutional matters. Before this amendment, such cases were heard by the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The creation of the Constitutional Court was intended to improve the efficiency of constitutional adjudication, reduce the workload of the Supreme Court, and ensure the speedy disposal of constitutional cases.

The amendment also introduced changes regarding the appointment, tenure, and jurisdiction of judges serving on the Constitutional Court. It became one of the most significant constitutional reforms in Pakistan's recent history and generated extensive debate among political parties, legal experts, and civil society. Supporters argued that the amendment would strengthen constitutional governance and judicial efficiency, while critics expressed concerns about its implementation and potential impact on the existing judicial system. Due to its constitutional importance, the 27th Amendment is a key topic for current affairs, Pakistan Affairs, and competitive examinations.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Education** is incorrect because the 27th Amendment does not primarily deal with educational policy or administration.
- **Finance** is incorrect because the amendment is not related to taxation, budgeting, or financial management.
- **Province** is incorrect because the amendment does not create a new province or primarily concern provincial boundaries or administration.

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Q139: What majority is required to pass a constitutional amendment in the National Assembly?

A) Two-thirds Majority

B) Simple Majority

C) Absolute Majority

D) Three-fourths Majority

Correct: Two-thirds Majority

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Two-thirds Majority**. In Pakistan, a constitutional amendment requires a **two-thirds majority** of the total membership of the National Assembly, ensuring broad political consensus for any change to the fundamental law of the land.

Constitutional Amendment Process in Pakistan

- **Constitutional Provision (Article 239):** The procedure for amending the Constitution is laid out in **Article 239**. It stipulates that a bill to amend the Constitution must be passed by at least **two-thirds of the total membership** of the National Assembly. A simple or absolute majority is insufficient.

- **What is a Two-thirds Majority?:** The National Assembly has a total of **336 seats**. Two-thirds of 336 equals **224 votes**. The amendment bill must receive at least 224 votes in favour to pass. This high threshold prevents any single party from unilaterally altering the Constitution without substantial support from other parties.
- **Senate Approval:** After passage in the National Assembly, the bill must also be passed by a **two-thirds majority** of the total membership of the Senate (at least 65 out of 96 senators). This bicameral super-majority requirement underscores the gravity of constitutional changes.
- **Comparison with Other Majorities:**
    - **Simple Majority:** A majority of members present and voting (more yes than no) — used for ordinary legislation and routine motions, not for constitutional amendments.
    - **Absolute Majority:** A majority of the total membership (at least 169 in the National Assembly) — needed for some specific procedures like a no-confidence motion, but still not enough for a constitutional amendment.
    - **Three-fourths Majority:** Not required for the initial passage of constitutional amendments in Pakistan; this threshold is sometimes used in other countries or for other purposes like overriding a presidential veto.

- **Why a Super-majority is Necessary:** The Constitution is the supreme document of the state. Requiring a two-thirds majority protects it from hasty or partisan changes, ensuring that amendments reflect a national consensus rather than temporary political dominance. This principle upholds the sanctity and stability of Pakistan\'s constitutional framework.

Thus, a two-thirds majority is required to pass a constitutional amendment in the National Assembly.

Q140: The current President of the UAE, Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, belongs to which emirate?

A) Bahrain

B) Dubai

C) Abu Dhabi

D) Sharjah

Correct: Abu Dhabi

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Abu Dhabi**. Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan is the ruler of Abu Dhabi, the capital and largest emirate of the United Arab Emirates (UAE). By long-standing convention, the President of the UAE is always the ruler of Abu Dhabi.

Why the President Comes from Abu Dhabi

- **Federal Structure of the UAE:** The UAE is a federation of seven emirates: **Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, Ras Al Khaimah, and Fujairah**. Since the country's foundation in 1971, the rulers of Abu Dhabi have held the office of President, while the rulers of Dubai have typically served as Vice President and Prime Minister.
- **Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan:** He became the **President of the UAE and ruler of Abu Dhabi** in May 2022, following the death of his brother, Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed. The Al Nahyan family has ruled Abu Dhabi for centuries and continues to lead the emirate and the federal presidency.
- **Abu Dhabi's Dominance:** Abu Dhabi is the largest emirate by area and holds the majority of the UAE's oil reserves. Its political, economic, and military weight within the federation naturally places its ruler as the head of state.
- **Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:**
    - **Bahrain:** Bahrain is a separate sovereign country

in the Gulf and not an emirate of the UAE at all.
    - **Dubai:** Dubai is the second-largest emirate and its ruler, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, serves as Vice President and Prime Minister, but not President.
    - **Sharjah:** Sharjah is another emirate with its own ruling family (the Al Qasimi family) and does not hold the federal presidency.

Therefore, the current UAE President, Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, belongs to Abu Dhabi.

Q141: COP30 was held in:

A) Belém, Brazil

B) Baku, Azerbaijan

C) Dubai, UAE

D) Glasgow, UK

Correct: Belém, Brazil

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Belém, Brazil**. COP30, the 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference, was held in the city of Belém, the capital of the state of Pará in northern Brazil. It marked the first time the Amazon region hosted a major global climate summit.

Why Belém, Brazil Was Chosen for COP30

- **Symbolism of the Amazon:** Belém serves as the gateway to the Amazon rainforest, the world\'s largest tropical forest and a critical carbon sink. Hosting COP30 there placed the protection of forests and indigenous communities at the heart of climate negotiations.
- **Brazil\'s Climate Leadership:** Under President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, Brazil has pledged to end deforestation in the Amazon and restore its environmental credentials. Hosting the summit in Belém reinforced this commitment and showcased the Amazon\'s role in global climate stability.
- **Logistics and Significance:** COP30 brought tens of thousands of delegates, activists, and journalists to the Amazon region for the first time, driving massive

infrastructure improvements in Belém and drawing global attention to the urgency of protecting tropical ecosystems.

- **Past COP Locations (Incorrect Options):**
  - **Baku, Azerbaijan** hosted *COP29* in 2024.
  - **Dubai, UAE** hosted *COP28* in 2023.
  - **Glasgow, UK** hosted *COP26* in 2021.

Therefore, COP30 was held in Belém, Brazil.

Q142: The Nobel Prize in Literature 2025 was won by:

A) Annie Ernaux

B) László Krasznahorkai

C) Jon Fosse

D) Han Kang

Correct: László Krasznahorkai

Explanation:

László Krasznahorkai, a renowned Hungarian novelist and

screenwriter, was awarded the **2025 Nobel Prize in Literature**. The **Swedish Academy** honored him **"for his compelling and visionary oeuvre that, in the midst of apocalyptic terror, reaffirms the power of art."** His works are known for their philosophical depth, long and complex sentences, and exploration of themes such as human existence, societal decay, hope, and resilience. Krasznahorkai first gained international recognition with his novel ***Satantango*** **(1985)**, which was later adapted into an acclaimed film by director Béla Tarr. He is also the recipient of the **Man Booker International Prize (2015)** and is regarded as one of the most influential contemporary European writers. :contentReference[oaicite:0]{index=0}

The Nobel Prize in Literature is awarded annually by the **Swedish Academy** to an author who has produced outstanding literary work. László Krasznahorkai became the **second Hungarian** writer to receive the Literature Nobel, following **Imre Kertész**, who won the prize in 2002. His selection was widely praised by literary critics for recognizing a unique voice whose writings combine philosophical insight with artistic innovation. The 2025 award further strengthened his international reputation and made him an important current affairs topic for competitive examinations. :contentReference[oaicite:1]{index=1}

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Annie Ernaux** won the **2022 Nobel Prize in**

Literature, not the 2025 award. :contentReference[oaicite:2]{index=2}

- **Jon Fosse** received the **2023 Nobel Prize in Literature**. :contentReference[oaicite:3]{index=3}
- **Han Kang** was awarded the **2024 Nobel Prize in Literature**, not the 2025 prize. :contentReference[oaicite:4]{index=4}

Q143: The United Nations declared 2026 as the International Year of:

A) Rangelands and Pastoralists

B) Millets

C) Forests

D) Sustainable Tourism

Correct: Rangelands and Pastoralists

Explanation:

Correct Answer: Rangelands and Pastoralists.

The United Nations General Assembly declared **2026 as the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP 2026)**. The initiative aims to raise global awareness about the importance of rangelands and the people who depend on them for their livelihoods, while promoting sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Millets:** Incorrect. **2023** was declared the International Year of Millets.
- **Forests:** Incorrect. Although the UN regularly observes the International Day of Forests, **2026 is not designated as the International Year of Forests**.
- **Sustainable Tourism:** Incorrect. **2017** was the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, not 2026.

Q144: The first Muslim Mayor of New York to take the oath on the Quran is:

A) Zohran Mamdani

B) Sadiq Khan

C) Eric Adams

D) Ahmed Talib

Correct: Zohran Mamdani

Explanation:

Zohran Mamdani became the **first Muslim Mayor of New York City** to take the oath of office on the **Holy Quran**. His election was regarded as a historic milestone, reflecting the city\'s religious and cultural diversity. Mamdani, known for his progressive political views, has focused on issues such as affordable housing, public transportation, workers\' rights, healthcare, and economic equality. His inauguration attracted international attention as it marked a significant moment in the political representation of Muslim Americans in one of the world\'s most influential cities.

The oath-taking on the Quran symbolizes the constitutional principle of religious freedom in the United States, where public officials may choose a religious text—or none at all—when assuming office. Zohran Mamdani\'s achievement has been widely discussed in current affairs because it represents greater diversity and inclusion in American politics. Questions related to prominent political leaders and historic firsts are commonly asked in competitive examinations, making this an important topic for general knowledge and current affairs preparation.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Sadiq Khan** is the Mayor of London in the United Kingdom, not New York City.
- **Eric Adams** served as Mayor of New York City before Zohran Mamdani but is not Muslim and did not take the oath on the Quran.
- **Ahmed Talib** has not served as Mayor of New York City and is not associated with this historic event.

Q145: The Dul Hasti Stage II Hydroelectric Project in India is located on which river?

A) Jhelum River

B) Ravi River

C) Chenab River

D) Indus River

Correct: Chenab River

Q146: The Shandur Polo Festival is usually held in which

month?

A) May

B) July

C) June

D) April

Correct: July

Q147: The phase name of CPEC for 2026 is:

A) CPEC Phase 1.0

B) CPEC Phase 3.0

C) CPEC New Vision

D) CPEC Phase 2.0

Correct: CPEC Phase 2.0

Q148: Which country opposed Pakistan's membership of UN in 1947?

A) Afghanistan

B) India

C) Iran

D) United Kingdom

Correct: Afghanistan

Q149: Which musical instrument is the sole invention of Pakistan?

A) Rubab

B) Sagar Veena

C) Dholak

D) Tarbela

Correct: Sagar Veena

Q150: Pakistan's electro-optical satellite, PRSC-EO1, was launched on 17 January 2025 from which launch center?

A) Kennedy Space Center, USA

B) Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center, China

C) Baikonur Cosmodrome, Kazakhstan

D) Satish Dhawan Space Centre, India

Correct: Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center, China

Explanation:

PRSC-EO1 is Pakistan's first indigenous **electro-optical Earth observation satellite**, developed by the **Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO)** in collaboration with Chinese partners. The satellite was successfully launched on **17 January 2025** from the **Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center, China**, using a Chinese launch vehicle. PRSC-EO1 is designed to capture high-resolution optical images of the Earth's surface for civilian and strategic applications. Its data supports urban planning, agriculture, disaster management, environmental monitoring, water resource management, infrastructure development, and national mapping. The satellite represents a significant milestone in Pakistan's space program by enhancing the country's indigenous Earth observation and remote sensing capabilities.

The launch of PRSC-EO1 strengthened Pakistan's ability to

independently monitor natural resources and respond to natural disasters such as floods, landslides, and earthquakes through timely satellite imagery. It also reflects the growing cooperation between Pakistan and China in space technology and scientific research. The mission contributes to improved decision-making in government planning, climate studies, food security, and sustainable development. As one of Pakistan's major scientific achievements in 2025, the successful launch of PRSC-EO1 is an important current affairs topic and is frequently included in competitive examinations.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Kennedy Space Center, USA** is incorrect because PRSC-EO1 was not launched from the United States.
- **Baikonur Cosmodrome, Kazakhstan** is incorrect because this launch facility was not used for the PRSC-EO1 mission.
- **Satish Dhawan Space Centre, India** is incorrect because Pakistan's PRSC-EO1 was launched from China, not India.

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- **Satish Dhawan Space Centre, India** is incorrect because Pakistan's PRSC-EO1 was launched from China, not India.

Q152: Pakistan approved a climate agreement according to which article of the Paris Agreement?

A) Article 10

B) Article 45

C) Article 20

D) Article 6

Correct: Article 6

Q153: Which of the following is not an intelligence agency?

A) Interpol

B) Mossad

C) RAW

D) MI6

Correct: Interpol

Q154: The Rohingya Muslims primarily belong to which country?

A) Bangladesh

B) Myanmar

C) Thailand

D) India

Correct: Myanmar

Q155: Noam Chomsky is a:

A) British Scientist

B) French Philosopher

C) German Economist

D) American intellectual and professor

Correct: American intellectual and professor

Q156: Franz Kafka was a prominent personality of the 20th

century as a:

A) Novelist

B) Architect

C) Painter

D) Musician

Correct: Novelist

Q157: Pelé was a famous footballer who belonged to which country?

A) France

B) Spain

C) Brazil

D) Germany

Correct: Brazil

Q158: Amir Khan is famous for which profession?

A) Cricketer

B) Boxing

C) Footballer

D) Tennis

Correct: Boxing

Q159: Which country is bordered by 14 countries and 2 autonomous regions?

A) Russia

B) India

C) China

D) Brazil

Correct: China

Q160: The book "A Tale of Two Cities" was written by:

A) Leo Tolstoy

B) Mark Twain

C) Charles Dickens

D) Jane Austen

Correct: Charles Dickens

Q161: The Three Gorges Dam is located in which country?

A) United Kingdom

B) United States

C) China

D) France

Correct: China

Q162: Who is the founder of Facebook?

A) Bill Gates

B) Steve Jobs

C) Larry Page

D) Mark Zuckerberg

Correct: Mark Zuckerberg

Q163: The 24th SCO Summit was held in which country?

A) Pakistan

B) China

C) Kazakhstan

D) Tajikistan

Correct: Pakistan

Q164: Antonio Guterres is the _____ Secretary-General of the United Nations.

A) 7th

B) 9th

C) 10th

D) 11th

Correct: 9th

Q165: Which country is not located in South America?

A) Argentina

B) Belgium

C) Peru

D) Chile

Correct: Belgium

Q166: A war in which major powers support opposing sides without directly fighting each other is called:

A) Cold War

B) Civil War

C) Proxy War

D) Guerrilla War

Correct: Proxy War

Q167: The ancient Egyptian civilization developed along which river?

A) Tigris

B) Euphrates

C) Indus River

D) Nile River

Correct: Nile River

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