NUST Past Paper – Engineering

	Total Tim	ne: 3 Hrs Total Question: 200
		ne: 3 Hrs
L.	The subse	t A of B which is different from the set of B itself, is called
L.	a.	Proper subset
	b.	Improper subset
	c.	
		Equal set
2.		789123456789123456789
	a.	An irrational number
	b.	A rational number
	c.	A whole number
	d.	A –ive number
3.	Every inte	ger number is also
	a.	Irrational number Whole number Natural number
		Whole number
		Rational number
1.		ver \sqrt{n} , where n is a prime number is
	a.	
	b.	An Irrational number
	С.	A Natural number
_		integer number
5.		ve inverse of real numbers
	a. b.	1
	D. C.	2
	d.	
5 .	If $z = a + b$	
		-(a + b)
		-a + b
	c.	a-b
	d.	none
7.	The multi	plicative inverse of 2 is
	a.	8 MANNO CLEE
	b.	
	c.	-2
	d.	1/2

- b. (3,-4) c. (-3,-4) d. (43,4) 8. Conjugate of (-3, 4) is
- 9. 1 > -1 -3 > -5, this property is called
 - a. Additive property
 - b. Transitive property
 - c. Multiplicative property
 - d. Closure property
- 10. It Q, R. are any sets, then Q R =
 - a. $Q \cap (Q R)$
 - b. $Q-(Q \cup R)$
 - c. $Q-(Q \cap R)$
 - d. $Q \cup (Q R)$
- JKidumya.com 11. The equation |x + 4| = x has solution
 - a. X = -2
 - b. X = 2
 - c. X = -4
 - d. X = 4
- 12. Geometrically, the modulus of a complex number represents its distance from the

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- a. Point (1,0)
- b. Point (0, 1)
- c. Point (1, 1)
- d. Point (0,0)
- 13. Associative law of multiplication
 - a. ab = ba
 - b. a(bc) = (ab)c
 - c. a(a+b) = ab+bc
 - d. (a+b)c = ac+bc
- 14. a.a-1 = a-1.a =1 is a
 - a. Commutative law of multiplication
 - b. Multiplicative identity
 - c. Associative law of multiplication
 - d. Multiplicative inverse
- 15. (a +bi) (c + di)
 - a. (a + b) = (c + d)
 - b. (a + c) + i(b + d)
 - c. (a c) + i(c d)

d. (a - c) + i(b - d) [[] (b - d) [] (b - d)

- 16. (a,b)+(-a,b)=
 - a. (0,0)
 - b. (a,b)
 - c. (-a,-b)
 - d. (1,1)
- 17. (a,0)x(c,0) =
 - a. (0,ac)
 - b. (ac,0)
 - c. (0,0)
 - d. (a,c)
- 18. (7,9)+(3,-5)=
 - a. (4,4)
 - b. (10,4)
 - c. (9,-5)
 - d. (7,3)
- 19. If z1 = 2 + 6i and z2 = 3 + 7i, then which expression defines the products of z1 and z2?

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- a. 36 + (-32)i
- b. -36 + 32i
- c. 6 + (-11)i
- d. 0, + (-12)i
- 20. Which element is the additive inverse of (a, b) in complex numbers?
 - a. (a,0)
 - b. (0,b)
 - c. (a,b)
 - d. (-a,-b)
- 21. The set (Z, t) forms a group
 - a. Forms a group w.r.t addition
 - b. Non commutative group w.r.t multiplication
 - c. Forms a group w.r.t multiplication
 - d. Does not form group
- 22. Which of the following has the same value as i¹¹³?
 - a. Vi
 - b. -
 - c. -i
 - d. 1
- 23. P: Islamabad is a capital of Pakistan q: Lahore is not a city of Pakistan, the conjunction of p q is
 - a. False

- b. True
- c. Not valid
- d. Known



- a. P is false
- b. Both p and q is true
- c. One of P and q is true
- d. Q is false

25. The set of real number R is a subset of

- a. The set of natural Numbers N
- b. The set of inters Z
- c. The set of complex numbers C
- d. The set of even integer E

26. An element 'b' of a set B can be written as mnkidumya.com

- a. $b \subset B$
- b. b < B
- c. $b \in B$
- $d. B \in b$

27. The set A is

- a. Improper subset of A
- b. Proper submit of A
- c. Not a subset of A
- d. Not superset of A

28. A set containing only one element is called the

- a. Empty set
- b. Singleton set
- c. Null set
- d. Solution set

29. To each element of a group there correspond how many inverse element Kidunya.com

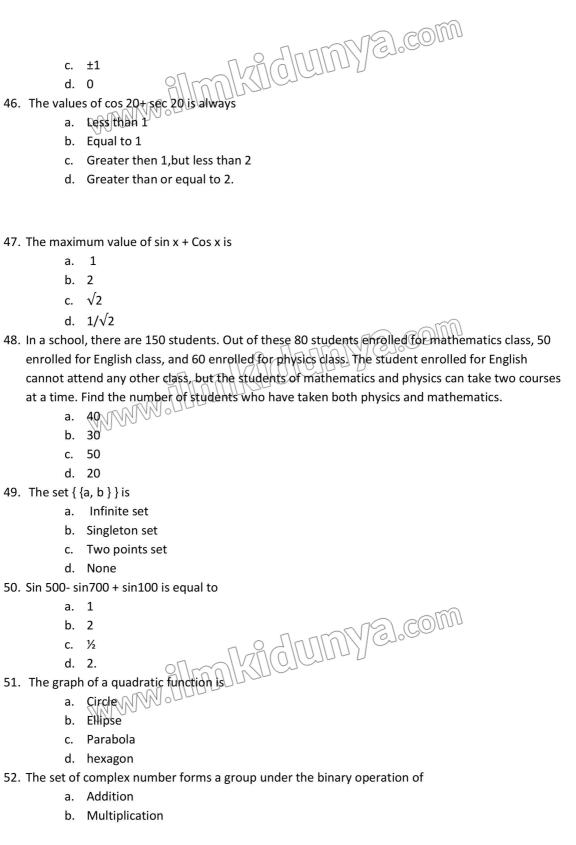
- a. Only one
- b. At least one
- c. More than one
- d. Two

30. The set of students of your class is

- a. Infinite set
- b. Finite set
- c. Empty set
- d. Null set

31. To draw g	general conclusions from accepted or well-known facts is called:
b.	Proposition STORY STORY
C.	Deduction
d.	Aristotelian logic
32. The truth	value of the proportion is a positive number or 2+2 = 4 is
a.	
b.	
C.	Contingency
	None
a.	general conclusions from a limited number of observation or experiences is called Proposition
а. b.	
C.	
	Induction Knowledge
	tive statement which may be 3 true or false but not both is called
a.	Proposition Company of the Proposition Company o
b.	Deduction
C.	Induction
d.	
	the following is not mooned w.r.t addition?
-	Z
b.	N W
c. d.	
	 VE LOGIC IN WHICH EVERY STATEMENT IS REGARDED AS TRUE OR FALSE AND THE
	OR A THIRD OR FOURTH POSSIBILITY IS CALLED
a.	PROPOSITION
b.	DEDUCTION
C.	NON Aristotelian logic
	NON Aristotelian logic Aristotelian logic
37. A disjunct	tion of two statements pand of structure
a.	P IS FALSE
b.	Both pland gare false
C.	One of p and q is true
d.	Q is false ity element of N, w.r.t addition is
36. The lucili	1

the hope is a. 15° b. 30° c. 45° d. 60° 44. The area of a sector with a central angle of 0.5 radians in a circular region whose radius is 2 a. $\pi/2$ m ² b. $\pi/3$ m ² c. $\pi/6$ m ² d. 1m^2 45. The multiplicative inverse of -1 in the set $\{-1,1\}$ is: a. 1	b. 0 c. 2 d. None 39. The set of the first element of the ordered pairs forming a relation is called ots: a. Relation of A to B b. Relation from B to A c. Relation in A d. Relation in B
 b. Relation from B to A c. Relation in A d. Relation in B 41. Cos [-150(π/2) =? a. 0 b. 1 c1 d. ∞ 42. 45° =? a. 3π/2 radians b. 2π/3 radians c. π/4 d. 180π radians 43. A circular wire of radius 3cm us cut straightened and then bent so as to lie along the circumference of a hoop of radius 24cm.the measure of the angle subs tended at the center the hope is a. 15° b. 30° c. 45° d. 60° 44. The area of a sector with a central angle of 0.5 radians in a circular region whose radius is 2 a. π/2 m² b. π/3 m² c. π/6 m² d. 1m² 45. The multiplicative inverse of - 1 in the set {-1,1}is: a. 1 	IO. A subset of B x A is called a
c. Relation in A d. Relation in B 41. $\cos [-150(\pi/2) = ?]$ a. 0 b. 1 c1 d. ∞ 42. $45^\circ = ?$ a. $3\pi/2$ radians b. $2\pi/3$ radians c. $\pi/4$ d. 180π radians 43. A circular wire of radius 3cm us cut straightened and then bent so as to lie along the circumference of a hoop of radius 24cm.the measure of the angle subs tended at the center the hope is a. 15° b. 30° c. 45° d. 60° 44. The area of a sector with a central angle of 0.5 radians in a circular region whose radius is 2 a. $\pi/2$ m² b. $\pi/3$ m² c. $\pi/6$ m² d. $1m^2$ 45. The multiplicative inverse of -1 in the set $\{-1,1\}$ is: a. 1	
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a. 15° b. 30° c. 45° d. 60° 44. The area of a sector with a central angle of 0.5 radians in a circular region whose radius is 2 a. $\pi/2$ m ² b. $\pi/3$ m ² c. $\pi/6$ m ² d. 1 m ² 45. The multiplicative inverse of -1 in the set $\{-1,1\}$ is: a. 1	circumference of a hoop of radius 24cm.the measure of the angle subs tended at the center
b. 30° c. 45° d. 60° 44. The area of a sector with a central angle of 0.5 radians in a circular region whose radius is 2 a. $\pi/2 \text{ m}^2$ b. $\pi/3 \text{ m}^2$ c. $\pi/6 \text{ m}^2$ d. 1m^2 45. The multiplicative inverse of -1 in the set $\{-1,1\}$ is: a. 1	
c. 45° d. 60° 44. The area of a sector with a central angle of 0.5 radians in a circular region whose radius is 2 a. $\pi/2$ m ² b. $\pi/3$ m ² c. $\pi/6$ m ² d. 1 m ² 45. The multiplicative inverse of -1 in the set $\{-1,1\}$ is: a. 1	
d. 60° 44. The area of a sector with a central angle of 0.5 radians in a circular region whose radius is 2 a. $\pi/2$ m ² b. $\pi/3$ m ² c. $\pi/6$ m ² d. 1 m ² 45. The multiplicative inverse of -1 in the set $\{-1,1\}$ is: a. 1	
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b. $\pi/3$ m ² c. $\pi/6$ m ² d. 1 m ² 45. The multiplicative inverse of -1 in the set $\{-1,1\}$ is:	a. $\pi/2 \text{ m}^2$
d. 1m ² 45. The multiplicative inverse of – 1 in the set {-1,1}is: a. 1	
45. The multiplicative inverse of – 1 in the set {-1,1}is: a. 1	c. π/6 m ²
a. 1	d. 1m ²
h i	
D1	b1



c. ±1

a. 1 b. 2 c. √2 d. $1/\sqrt{2}$

30 b.

50 c. d. 20 49. The set { {a, b } } is

d. None

b. Ellipse

d. hexagon

a. 1 b. 2 c. ½ d. 2.

c. Division d. Subtraction 53. The multiplicative inverse of 1 in the {1,-1} is a. b1 c. ±1 d. 0 e. Does not exist
54. The set {1,- 1/, <i>i</i> , <i>i</i> }, form a group under
a. Addition
b. Multiplication
c. Subtraction
d Name
55. The set of all positive even integers is a. Not a group
a. Not a group
b. A group w.r.t, subtraction
c. A group w.r.t, division
d. A group with multiplication
56. The vector quantity in the following
a. Distance
b. Impulse
c. Energy
d. 1
57. The set (Q,)
a. Forms a group
b. Does not room a group
c. Contains no additive identity
d. Conations on additive inverse
58. The set (Z, +) forms a group a. Forms a group w.r.t addition
a. Forms a group w.r.t addition b. Non commutative group w.r.t multiplication
c. Forms a group w.r.t Multiplication
d. Doesn't form a group
59. Total number of subsets that can be formed out of the set{a, b, c}is
a. M
b. 4
c. 8
d. 12

a. b. c. d. 61. If x = 1/x fo a.	A -a+b A-b A+b or x = R then the respect to subtraction is 1 2 4
62. The identi	ity element with respect to subtraction is
a.	
b.	1
c.	±1
d.	Does not exist
63. Multiplicat	tive inverse of 0 is
a.	tive inverse of 0 is 0 1 ±1
b.	
C.	
d.	Does not exist
	art of trational number is
	Terminating Reporting and the second
b.	Repeating only
C.	Neither repeating nor terminating
d.	Repeating and terminating
65. The trigon	ometric ratio change into co- ratio and vice versa if $^{oldsymbol{\phi}}$ is added to or subtracted from
a.	Even – multiple of right angle
b.	Odd of $\pi/2$ multiple
C.	Both a and b
d.	None of these
	ry, 55% of the male population has houses in cities while 30% have houses both in
	in villages. Find the percentage of the population that has houses only in villages,
a.	45
b.	30
C.	25
a.	50
C7 If ~ f1.	
67. If a functio	on f. A→B is such that fan f=B then f is a/ an? Into function

b.	Onto function
Б. С.	
	Bi-jective function one – one function
	the first elements of the orders pairs forming a relation is called its
a.	relation in B
b.	range
C.	Dòmain
d.	Relation in A
	in which the second elements of the order pairs are distinct is called
a.	Onto function
	One-one function
c.	Identity function
d.	Inverse function
	n whose range is just one element is called
a.	One –one function
b.	Constant function
c.	Onto function
d.	Onto function Identity function
71. The graph	of a quadratic function is
a.	Circle
b.	Straight line
c.	Parabola
d.	Triangle
72. To each el	lement of a group there corresponds inverse element
a.	Two
b.	One
c.	No
d.	Three
73. The set of	integer is
a.	Finite group
b.	A group w.r.t addition
c.	A group w.r.t multiplication
d.	A group w.r.t addition A group w.r.t multiplication Not a group complex number forms
74. The set of	complex number prins
a.	Commutative group wirt addition
b.	Commutative group w.r.t multiplication
c.	Commutative group w.r.t division
d.	Non commutative group w.r.t addition
75. The set R	is w.r.t subtraction
a.	Not a group
b.	A group

c.	No conclusion drawn
d.	Non commutative group
76. Power set	of x l.e. p(x)under the binary operation of union
a.	Forms a group
	Does not form a group
	Has no identity element
	Infinite set although x is infinite
77. Any point,	where f is neither increasing nor decreasing and $f''(x) = 0$ at that point, is called a
a.	Minimum
	Maximum
	Stationary point
d.	Constant point
	,4,5,6} and gives relation {(1,1),(2,2),(3,3),(4,4),(5,5),(6,6)} is called:
	Binary relation
	Inverse relation
	Range at a relation
	Inverse relation Range at a relation Identity relation
	ose or a row matrix is a 1111
a.	Column matrix
b.	Diagonal matrix
	Zero matrix
	Scalar matrix
	he following is unary operation:
	Square root Union of sets
	Addition
	Multiplication
	subtended at the center of sphere by its surface area is equal to:
-	4/2
	4/3 π steradian
	4/3 π steradian 4 π steradian 2 π steradian
	2 π steradian
a.	nd 4.81 are two significant numbers, their multiplication in significant digits is 36.72435
b.	36.724
C.	36.72
d.	36.7

83. The magnitude of the resultant of two forces is 2F. if the magnitude of each force is F, then
angle b/w these forces is
a. 0°
b. 90°
b. 90°
d. 180 ⁰
84. I(k x j) is equal to
a1
b. 0
c. 1
d. 2
85. Three vectors of equal magnitude are acting on the three sides of an equilateral triangle. The
magnitude of their resultant is
a. 0
b. 3
c. √3
d. 1.72
86. The physical quantity which produces angular acceleration in the body is
a. Force
b. Moment of inertia
c. Impulse
d. Torque
87. The point at which an applied force produces linear motion but no rotatory motion is
a. Mid-point
b. Centre of gravity
c. Optical center
d. Pole
88. Bodies which fall freely under the action of gravity is an example of
a. Uniform acceleration
b. Variable acceleration
c. Uniform velocity
d. Average velocity
c. Uniform velocity d. Average velocity 89. Crystalline solids have the properties such as a. Regular arrangement
b. Covalent arrangement
c. Somewhat defective
d. All of them
90. A man throws a ball vertically upward in a compartment of an accelerated train. The ball will fall a. In front of him
c. Behind him

- d. Beside him 91. A bomber drops a bomb, when it is vertically above the target. It misses the target because of a. Vertical component of the velocity of bomber b. Forces of gravity c. Acceleration of the bomber d. Horizontal component of the velocity of bomber 92. The property of the moving object by virtue of which it experts forces on the object that tries to stop it is
 - a. Inertia of body
 - b. Quantity of motion of body
 - c. acceleration of body
 - d. all of these
- 93. the dot product of force and velocity is equal to
 - a. power
 - b. impulse
 - c. couple
 - d. momentum
- ilmikidumya.com 94. the escape velocity from the earth gravitational field depend upon
 - a. rotation of earth
 - b. mass of body
 - c. radius of body
 - d. mass of earth
- 95. if the velocity of a body becomes half, the kinetic energy of body will become
 - a. one fourth
 - b. double
 - c. four times
- 294N 58.8N 882N 96. a 60kg man In a lift which is moving upward with an acceleration of 48m/s will have apparent weight of
 - a. 588N
 - b. 294N
- 97. The apparent weight of pilot when diving down in a jet plane with an acceleration of 9.8m/s² will become
 - a. Double
 - b. Half
 - c. -ive

- Kidumya.com d. 0 98. The geostationary satellites are a. Stationary W.R.T earth
 - b. rotating W.R.T earth
 - c. rotating very fast
 - d. rotating very slow
- 99. [ML ⁻¹T⁻¹] are the dimensions of
 - a. Angular momentum
 - b. Power
 - c. Impulse
 - d. Viscosity
- 100. A two meter high tank is full of water a hole is made in the middle of the tank. The speed of efflux is
 - a. 4.9m/s
 - b. 9.8m/s
 - c. 4.42m/s
 - d. 3.75m/s
- 101. The quantity which specifies the displacement as well as the direction of motion in simple harmonic motion is the

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- a. Phase angle
- b. Angular frequency
- c. Path difference
- d. None
- 102. The number of loops in stationary waves depends upon
 - a. Velocity of waves
 - b. Wavelength of wave
 - c. Nature of the medium
 - d. Frequency of waves
- 103. When the light enters from air to glass, it suffers a change in the E).COM
 - a. Wavelength of light
 - b. speed of light
 - c. Frequency of light
 - d. Wavelength and speed of light
- 104. Which one of the following properties of light does not change with the nature of medium?
 - a. Frequency of light
 - b. Wavelength of light
 - c. speed of light
 - d. all of these

a. interface b. diffraction c. polarization d. dispersion 106. The powers of the objective and eye piece of telescope are 0.5 diopter and 10 diopter respectively. The magnifying power of telescope is a. 0.5 b. 10 c. 20 d. 0.05 107. At constant temperature when the volume of the given mass of gas is doubled its debecomes a. Double b. one fourth c. four times d. half 108. the process which is performed quickly is a. Isobaric process b. adiabatic process c. isothermal process d. isochoric process 109. the correct expression for the coulomb's law/force is a. F= (1/k)(q1q2/r²) b. F= (k)(q1q2/r²) c. F= 4π ∈ (q1q2/r²) d. F= (k)(r²/q1q2) 110. The wave nature of an electron is illustrated by its a. Photoelectric effect b. Compton effect c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having , separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 No.1		near sound around the corner but cannot see because of interface
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c. isothermal process d. isochoric process 109. the correct expression for the coulomb's law/force is a. $F = (1/k)(q1q2/r^2)$ b. $F = (k)(q1q2/r^2)$ c. $F = 4\pi \in (q1q2/r^2)$ d. $F = (k)(r^2/q1q2)$ 110. The wave nature of an electron is illustrated by its a. Photoelectric effect b. Compton effect c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having , separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. $240 \text{ NC}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	a. 🤇	(lisabarie process
d. isochoric process 109. the correct expression for the coulomb's law/force is a. $F = (1/k)(q1q2/r^2)$ b. $F = (k)(q1q2/r^2)$ c. $F = 4\pi \in (q1q2/r^2)$ d. $F = (k)(r^2/q1q2)$ 110. The wave nature of an electron is illustrated by its a. Photoelectric effect b. Compton effect c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having , separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC^{12}	b.	adiabatic process
109. the correct expression for the coulomb's law/force is a. $F = (1/k)(q1q2/r^2)$ b. $F = (k)(q1q2/r^2)$ c. $F = 4\pi \in (q1q2/r^2)$ d. $F = (k)(r^2/q1q2)$ 110. The wave nature of an electron is illustrated by its a. Photoelectric effect b. Compton effect c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having, separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC^{2}	c.	isothermal process
a. $F=(1/k)(q1q2/r^2)$ b. $F=(k)(q1q2/r^2)$ c. $F=4\pi \in (q1q2/r^2)$ d. $F=(k)(r^2/q1q2)$ 110. The wave nature of an electron is illustrated by its a. Photoelectric effect b. Compton effect c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having, separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC^{12}	d.	isochoric process
b. $F=(k)(q1q2/r^2)$ c. $F=4\pi \in (q1q2/r^2)$ d. $F=(k)(r^2/q1q2)$ 110. The wave nature of an electron is illustrated by its a. Photoelectric effect b. Compton effect c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having, separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC 12	109. the corre	ct expression for the coulomb's law/force is
 c. F= 4π ∈ (q1q2/r²) d. F= (k)(r²/ q1q2) 110. The wave nature of an electron is illustrated by its a. Photoelectric effect b. Compton effect c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having, separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC¹² 	a.	$F=(1/k)(q1q2/r^2)$
d. F= (k)(r²/q1q²) 110. The wave nature of an electron is illustrated by its a. Photoelectric effect b. Compton effect c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having, separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC¹¹	b.	$F=(k)(q1q2/r^2)$
110. The wave nature of an electron is illustrated by its a. Photoelectric effect b. Compton effect c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having, separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC ¹	c.	$F = 4\pi \in (q1q2/r^2)$
 a. Photoelectric effect b. Compton effect c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having, separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC¹ 	d.	$F=(k)(r^2/q1q2)$
b. Compton effect c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having, separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC 12	110. The wave	e nature of an electron is illustrated by its
c. Penetrating effect d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having , separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC ¹	a.	Photoelectric effect
d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having , separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC ¹	b.	Compton effect
d. Diffraction 111. The potential gradient between the two charged plates having, separation of 0.5cm potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC ¹	C.	Penetrating effect
potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC ¹	d.	Diffraction Toma (U) U
potential difference of 12 volts is a. 240 NC i	111. The pote	ntial gradient between the two charged plates having, separation of 0.5cm and
a. 240 NC 11		
/1/0 =		
	,	(10 -
c. 2.4 NC ⁻¹		

- d. 2400 NC⁻¹

 112. The rate of change of electric potential w.r.t displacement is equal to

 a. Potential gradient

 b. Electric potential energy

 c. Electric intensity

 d. Electric flux

 113. A wire of uniform cross section A, length 1 and resistance R is cut into two equal pieces. The resistivity of each piece will be

 a. The same

 b. One fourth
- d. One half
 114. Two metallic conductors have the same value of resistivity. These conductors can be differentiated from the values of their
 - a. Temperature coefficient
 - b. Resistance

c. Double

- c. Conductance
- d. Conductivity
- 115. Two metallic Wires are lying parallel. If the current in these wires be flowing in the same direction, the wires will:

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- a. Attract each other
- b. Repel each other
- c. Have no force of attraction or repulsion
- d. Remain stationary
- 116. The S.I unit of magnetic flux is weber which is equal to:
 - a. Nm/A
 - b. Nm²/A¹
 - c. NA/ m¹
 - d. NA/ m²
- 117. An electron and proton are projected with same velocity normal to magnetic field which one will suffer greater deflection
 - a. Proton
 - b. Electron
 - c. Both will suffer greater defection
 - d. Wone
- 118. The magnetic field due to current in solenoids can be increased by
 - a. Increasing the number of turns per unit length
 - b. Using soft iron core

•	Increasing the current All of these
c.	All of these
	All of these cond /ampere is equal to
a.	Gauss
b.	Weber
c. S	Henry
	Tesla
	nter torque produced in the moving coil of generator is called
a.	Restoring torque
b.	Deflection torque
C.	Back motor torque
d.	All of these
121. The indu	ctive reactance of the coil having inductance of 0.5 henry in which AC of 50hz flows is
	94.2 ohm
b.	1.57 ohm
C.	157 ohm
d.	9.4 ohm
122. In RLC se	eries circuit when the frequency of AC source is very low, The circuit is a/an
a.	Resistive circuit
b.	Capacitive circuit
c.	Inductive circuit
d.	Resonant circuit
123. Which of	the following makes the motion of a perpetual motion machine a physical
impossibi	lity
a.	First law of thermodynamics
b.	Second law of thermodynamics
C.	Third law of thermodynamics
d.	None of these
124. The proc	ess of combining low frequency signal with high frequency carries waves is called
a.	Rectification
b.	Amplification
C.	Modulation
d.	Magnification
125. The ratio	of volumetric strain to volumetric stress is called
a.	Compressibility
b.	Young's modulus
C.	Bulk's modulus
d.	Plastic modulus 1
126. The subs	tance which undergoes plastic deformation until it breaks is :
a.	Ductile substance
b.	Brittle substance

- Junya.com c. Plastic substance d. All of these 127. Choose the region of the spectrum which would be used to determine the structure of crystalline solids a. Wisible b. Infrared c. X rays d. Ultraviolet 128. The depletion region contains a. Electron b. Holes c. Electrons and holes d. No holes and electrons 129. The process by which the potential barrier of the depletion region can be increased or wing almakadumya.com decreased is called a. Amplification b. Biasing c. Modulation 130. The color of light emitted by light emitting diode depends upon a. Forward voltage b. Reverse current
- - c. Forward current
 - d. Type of semiconductors
- 131. The combination of AND and NOT gate is called
 - a. NAND gate
 - b. NOR gate
 - c. OR gate
 - d. XOR gate
- 132. If the temperature of the black body becomes double the intensity of radiation from it will become

 - b. Four time
 - Six times
 - d. Sixteen time
- 133. The scattering angle for which the Compton shift in wavelength is equal to Compton wavelength is

a.	θ =90° θ =0° θ =45°
b.	Θ =0°
C.	Θ =45°
	A = 180° A U
134. The thre	shold frequency for a metal having work function 6.5e.V is
(a.	6.4 × 10 13 HZ
b.	6.4 x 10 ⁻³⁴ HZ
C.	1.5 x 10 ¹⁵ HZ
	1.5 x 10 ⁻¹⁵ HZ
	ertainty in energy of photon which is emitted from an atom radiating for 104 second is
	4 x 10 ⁻⁷ joules
	4 x 10 ⁻¹⁷ eV
	6.6 x 10 ⁻²⁰ eV
	4 x 10 joule
136. If an ato	om exists in the excited state n =5, the maximum number of transition takes place is
a.	6
b.	4
C.	10
d.	
137. When th	e voltage of the target in the x ray tube increases then the
a.	Penetrating power of x rays increase
b.	Intensity of x ray increases
C.	Wavelength of x ray increase
(d)	All of these
138. The freq	uency of light having wavelength 3 x 10 ⁻³
a.	1x 10 ⁶
b.	
C.	10×10^{10}
d.	1×10^{13}
139. The situa	ation in which then excited state i.e metastable state contains more number of
electrons	than the ground is called
a.	lonized state
b.	Stimulation state
C.	Population state
d.	All of these
140. The exci	ted state which persists for unusually longer period of time is called
a.	Ground state
b.	Ionized state
c.	Metastable state
d.	Ordinary excited state
141. %age_of	calcium in calcium carbonate is
W	1 000

	80%
	30% 40% 20%
	40%
	20%
142. The empi	rical formula of the compound having 50% Sulphur and 50% oxygen by mass is
a.	20 M M 02 2
b.	S ₂ O ₃
	SO ₂
	has two isotopes having the relative abundance as 75 Br ₃₉ = 50.51% and 81 Br ₃₅ = 49.49%.
	e atomic mass of bromine is
a.	
b.	
	79.5
d.	
	m constant has units if
	No. of moles of reactants and products are same Unequal no of moles Both
	Unequal no of moles
	None of these
145. 1 mole of	
	6.02 × 10 3 atoms of H
	4 g-atom of hydrogen
	3.0 g of carbon
	y moles of helium gas occupy 22.4 l at 0°C at 1 atm. Pressure
	011
	0.90
	1.0 1.11
	per of oxygen atoms in 4.4g of carbon dioxide is approximately? 1.2 x 10 ²³
a.	6 x 10 ²²
	6 x 10 ²² 6 x 10 ²³ 12 x 10 ²³
c. d.	12 x 10 ²³
	01120112
ions N ³⁻ is	vogadro's number, then humber, then number of valence electrons in 4.2g of nitride
	2.4 N _A
a. b.	4.2 N _A
Б. С.	1.6 N _A
	3.2 N _A
u.	J. № 17A

149. Pure wat	er is
a.	Poor conductor
b.	Very good conductor
c.	Slight conductance
d.	Neutral Neutral
150. All of the	following statements are incorrect for 20 moles of hydrogen per oxide except is has
A.	80 mole of atoms
b.	30 moles of Oxygen atoms
c.	30 moles of hydrogen atoms
d.	20 moles of hydrogen atoms
151. Empirica	formula and formula unit of an ionic compound

- b. Are always similar
- a. Are always different
- c. May be similar or different
- d. Ionic compound do not have any empirical formula
- 152. When forward reaction and reverse reaction occur at the same time it is called
 - a. Forward equilibrium
 - b. Reverse equilibrium
 - c. Chemical equilibrium
 - d. None of above
- 153. The largest number of molecules are present in
 - a. 3.6g of water
 - b. 4.4g of C₂H₅OH
 - c. 2.8g of CO
 - d. 5.4g of N 2O2
- 154. The presence of common ions ----- the solubility of a slightly soluble ionic compound.
 - a. Decreases
 - b. Increases
 - c. Neither decrease nor increase
 - d. None
- 155. An X gram of calcium carbonate was completely burnt in air. The weight of the solid residue formed is 28 g. what is the value of X in grams
 - a. 44
 - b. 200
 - c. 150
- 156. What is the concentration of nitrate ions, if equal volumes of 0.1M AgNO₃ and 0.1M NaCl are mixed together?

7	(Quily lin PH
6	Only POH
C	d. Does not resist
158. The vo	lume in litters of ${\rm CO_2}$ liberated at STP when 10 grams of 90% pure limestone is heated
complet	tely is
ā	a. 22.4
k	o. 2.24
C	20.16
C	d. 2.016
159. An org	anic compound contains 49.3% carbon, 6.84% hydrogen and its vapors density is 73.
Molecu	ar formula of compound is
â	a. $C_3H_5O_2$
k	o. $C_6H_{10}O_4$
C	$C_3H_{10}O_2$
	$C_3H_{10}O_2$ $C_4H_{10}O_2$
160. The nu	mber of atoms in 0.004g of magnesium is close to
	1. 24
k	o. 2 x10 ²⁰
7	
ć	0.02×10^{23}
161. The w	eight of 11.2 liters of CO₂ at STP would be
â	n. 88g
k	o. 44g
C	c. 32g
C	d. 22g
162. Wt. of	112 ml of oxygen at STP on liquefaction would be
ā	n. 0.32g
k	o. 0.64g
C	:. 0.16g
	d. 0.96g
163.	Law of mass action determines
â	a. Only products
Ω	MANN OUT TO
//	

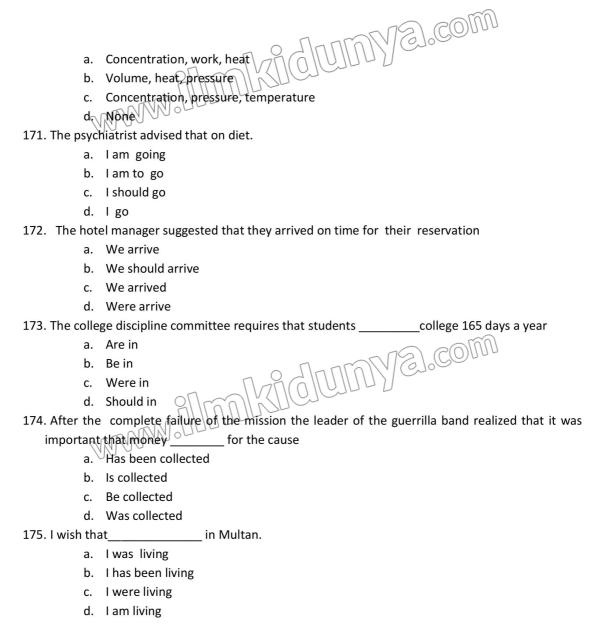
a. 0.1Mb. 0.2Mc. 0.05Md. 0.25M

a. Which resist in change in PH and POH

157. Buffer solutions are

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c. d. 164. 100g of Ca after the co a. b. c.	Composition of reacting substances and products Only reacting substances None of above aCO ₃ is treated with 1 liter of 1 NHCl. What would be the weight of CO ₂ liberated completion of the reaction 5.5g 11g 22g 33g
165. If we cons	sider that 1/6, in place of 1/12. Mass of carbon atom is taken to be the relative atomic
mass unit,	the mass of one mole of substance will
a.	Decrease twice
b.	Increase two fold
C.	Remains unchanged
d.	Be a function of the molecular mass of substance
166. If 30mL of	f H_2 and 20 mL of O_2 reacts to form water, what is left at the end of the reaction?
a.	10mL of H ₂
b.	5mL of H ₂
c.	10mL of O ₂
d.	5mL of O ₂
167. How can v	we yield maximum ammonia from Haber's process?
a.	High pressure, low temperature, continual removal of ammonia
b.	Low pressure, high temperature, increase the ammonia content
c.	High temperature and high pressure
d.	All of above
	as obeying kinetic gas equation can be liquefied if
	Its temperature is more than critical temperature Its pressure is more than critical pressure
c.	Its pressure is more than critical pressure but temperature is less than critical
_ 1	temperature of the state of Board T
	It cannot be liquefied at any value of P and T.
	nergy of one mole of an ideal gas at 300K in kj is
a.	34.8
	3.48
C.	3.74
	348
170. Le Chater	lier's principle discussed the effects of following on equilibrium



The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is subject if vital concern. There is a growing realization that though Pakistan has enough food to feed its masses three square meals a days, the monster of s starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS).

Although the PDS is extensive- it is one of the largest such systems in the world - it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places.it remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor

still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be steam lined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is strong case for making RDS target group oriented

The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and %age insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in past few years. The rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of in equality. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A to the poor, the self-employed and those in the organized sector of economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to real consumer and even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need.

It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and needlest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with PDS should be closely linked with PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

176. Which of the following is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest?

- a. Mismanagement of food stocks
- b. Absence of proper public distribution system
- c. Production of food is less than the demand
- d. Governments apathy towards the poor

177. What, according to the passage, is he the main purpose of public policy in the long run?

- a. Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies
- b. Providing enough food to all the citizens
- c. Good standard of living through productive employment
- d. Equalizing per capita income across different strata of society

178. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?

- a. It has improved its effectiveness over the years.
- b. It has remained effective only in the cities
- c. It is the unique in the world because of its effectiveness

d. It has reached the remotest corner of the country 179. The word "square" as used in the passage means a. Rich b. Sumptuous c. Sufficient d. Quality 180. Which of the following words is the same in meaning as "power" as used in the passage? a. Vigour b. Energy c. Influence d. Capacity 181. RIB CAGE :LUNGS:: a. Skull: brain b. Appendix: organ c. Sock: foot d. Skeleton:body nkidumya.com 182. Scientist: laboratory (analogy) a. Teacher: classroom b. Dentist: drill c. Lawyer : client d. Actor: playwright 183. Brittle :fracture(analogy) a. Rain : umbrella b. Flammable: burn c. Perpetual: stop d. Ice:cold 184. Gymnasium: exercise (analogy) a. Diseases :diagnose b. Birthday: celebrate c. Store: shop d. Army: discharge ikidumya.com 185. Compass: navigation a. Clock: dial b. Physician: disease c. Camera:photography d_ Rillot Hight 186. He is believed to be a very industrious worker: synonym

a. Successful

	- O ANTINIVE COM			
	Sensible Punctual			
b.	Sensible Pure study			
c. d.	Punctual Diligent			
	Parks to suggest that I was cheeting (supervise)			
	ne' herve to suggest that I was cheating.(synonyms)			
a. b.	Strength			
D. C.	Capacity Audacity			
d.	Courage			
u. L88. Apathy(a				
a. b.	Enemy Love			
	Noble			
C.				
d.	Temptation			
189. Outbreak				
a. b.	Confined Smash Reliability Tumult			
	Reliability			
c. d.	Tumult			
	t: (antonyme)			
_	Active			
b.	Agile			
C.	Squander			
d.	Oppressive			
l91. The dasu	hydro power project is to be built onriver			
a.	Jhelum			
b.	Chenab			
С.	Ravi			
d.	Indus			
192. The head	lquarter of Anjuman Tariqi-i-Urdu is located in			
a.	Lahore			
b.	Lahore Karachi Rawalpindi			
С.	Rawalpindi			
d.	Rawalpindi Multan			
193 The incur	L93. The incumbent president of all Pakistan newspaper society (APNS) is			
a.	Aslam Chelas			
а. b.	Burhand Ud Din			
C.	Furrukh Niazi			
C.	I ULI UNIT INIGLI			

d. Hameed Haroon

194. When was earth hour observed?				
a.	1 April, 2014			
b.	22 March, 2014			
c.	29 March, 2014			
d. (31 March, 2014			
195. Book titl	ed the "Wrong Enemy America in Afghanistan 2001- 2014" has been written			
by				
a.	Carlotta gall			
b.	Henderson brooks			
c.	Neville Maxwell			
d.	None of these			
196. When is v	world water day celebrated annually?			
a.	22 March			
b.	5 March			
c.	13 March			
d.	20 March			
197. Who is a	uthor of the Book the "Sahara Testaments"?			
	Tade Ipadeola			
b.	Rebbeca Hunt Abdul Kalam			
c.	Abdul Kalam			
	Victoria Grassack			
198. Who is cu	urrently acting chairmen of the Competition Commission of Pakistan			
a.	Rahat Kaunain			
197	Muhammad Zubair			
Č.	Nadeem ul Haq			
d.	Dr. Joseph Wilion			
199. The incu	mbent P.M. of Italy is			
a.	Mario monte			
b.	Lamberto dini			
	Enrico letta			
d.	Matteo renzi			
	n the cholistan jeep rally 2014?			
a. '-	Ali Hassan Baloch			
b.	Qasiar Khan Rind			
C.	Nadir Ali Magsi			
a.	Ayaz Latif Chandio			
- 0(Nadir Ali Magsi Ayaz Latif Chandio			
M	100-			