



CADET COLLEGE PREP

Class 8 Entry Test — Original Sample Paper

100 MCQs · 1 mark each · Time allowed: 90 minutes · No calculator

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Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 100

MATHEMATICS — 25 QUESTIONS

1. The HCF of 24 and 36 is:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| (A)6 | (B)12 |
| (C)8 | (D)9 |

2. The LCM of 12 and 18 is:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (A)36 | (B)72 |
| (C)54 | (D)6 |

3. 15% of Rs 800 is:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (A)Rs 100 | (B)Rs 80 |
| (C)Rs 120 | (D)Rs 15 |

4. A shirt marked Rs 950 is sold at a 20% discount. The sale price is:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A)Rs 730 | (B)Rs 750 |
| (C)Rs 780 | (D)Rs 760 |

5. A trader buys a bag for Rs 400 and sells it for Rs 460. His profit percentage is:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A)15% | (B)10% |
| (C)12% | (D)20% |

6. The ratio 45 : 60 in its simplest form is:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A)5 : 6 | (B)3 : 4 |
| (C)4 : 5 | (D)2 : 3 |

7. Rs 630 is divided between two brothers in the ratio 2 : 5. The smaller share is:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A)Rs 210 | (B)Rs 252 |
| (C)Rs 450 | (D)Rs 180 |

8. The simple interest on Rs 5,000 at 8% per year for 3 years is:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A)Rs 400 | (B)Rs 1,000 |
| (C)Rs 1,200 | (D)Rs 1,400 |

9. A car covers 180 km in 3 hours. Its average speed is:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A)50 km/h | (B)60 km/h |
| (C)65 km/h | (D)540 km/h |

10. A cyclist rides 24 km at a steady 12 km/h. The journey takes:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A)2 hours | (B)1.5 hours |
| (C)2.5 hours | (D)288 hours |

11. If 6 workers finish a job in 10 days, how long will 12 equally fast workers take?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (A)4 days | (B)6 days |
| (C)20 days | (D)5 days |

12. One pipe fills a tank in 6 hours and another fills it in 3 hours. Together they fill it in:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (A)4.5 hours | (B)3 hours |
| (C)2 hours | (D)9 hours |

13. If $3x + 4 = 19$, then x equals:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (A)7 | (B)5 |
| (C)15 | (D)12 |

14. If $2x - 7 = 11$, then x equals:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| (A)9 | (B)2 |
| (C)7 | (D)18 |

15. $5(2x - 3) - 3(x + 2)$ simplifies to:

- (A) $7x - 9$
(C) $7x - 21$

- (B) $2x - 21$
(D) $7x + 21$

16. $x^2 - 9$ factorised is:

- (A) $(x - 3)^2$
(C) $(x + 3)^2$

- (B) $(x - 9)(x + 1)$
(D) $(x - 3)(x + 3)$

17. The sum of the interior angles of any triangle is:

- (A) 180°
(C) 270°

- (B) 90°
(D) 360°

18. Two angles on a straight line measure 65° and x° . The value of x is:

- (A) 25°
(C) 125°

- (B) 115°
(D) 65°

19. Each exterior angle of a regular hexagon measures:

- (A) 45°
(C) 60°

- (B) 72°
(D) 90°

20. The area of a rectangle 12 m long and 7 m wide is:

- (A) 38 m^2
(C) 168 m^2

- (B) 76 m^2
(D) 84 m^2

21. The circumference of a circle of radius 7 cm ($\pi = 22/7$) is:

- (A) 22 cm
(C) 49 cm

- (B) 44 cm
(D) 154 cm

22. The volume of a cube of edge 4 cm is:

- (A) 64 cm^3
(C) 48 cm^3

- (B) 16 cm^3
(D) 96 cm^3

23. The mean of 12, 15, 18 and 15 is:

- (A) 12
(C) 15

- (B) 14
(D) 16

24. The mode of 3, 5, 5, 7, 8, 5, 9 is:

- (A) 3
(C) 9

- (B) 6
(D) 5

25. A fair die is rolled once. The probability of an even number is:

- (A) $1/6$
(C) $1/3$

- (B) $1/2$
(D) $2/3$

26. Choose the correct form: He ____ to school every day.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| (A)go | (B)goes |
| (C)going | (D)gone |

27. Choose the correct form: They ____ cricket yesterday.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (A)played | (B)play |
| (C)plays | (D)playing |

28. Change into the passive: 'Ali wrote the letter.' → The letter ____ by Ali.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A)wrote | (B)was wrote |
| (C)was written | (D)is written |

29. He said, 'I am tired.' → He said that he ____ tired.

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| (A)is | (B)has been |
| (C)were | (D)was |

30. Fill in the article: ____ honest man is respected everywhere.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| (A)An | (B)A |
| (C)The | (D)Some |

31. She is deeply interested ____ science.

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| (A)on | (B)in |
| (C)at | (D)for |

32. Neither of the boys ____ present in the hall.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A)are | (B)were |
| (C)have | (D)was |

33. Choose the word nearest in meaning to 'brave':

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A)timid | (B)clever |
| (C)courageous | (D)careless |

34. Choose the opposite of 'ancient':

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| (A)modern | (B)old |
| (C)antique | (D)aged |

35. One word for 'a person who writes books':

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (A)editor | (B)author |
| (C)publisher | (D)reader |

36. The idiom 'once in a blue moon' means:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (A)very often | (B)at night |
| (C)very rarely | (D)under the moonlight |

37. The idiom 'a piece of cake' means:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (A)a dessert | (B)a small part |
| (C)a birthday gift | (D)very easy |

38. The teacher, as well as the students, ____ late today.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| (A)was | (B)were |
| (C)have | (D)being |

39. The plural of 'ox' is:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A)oxes | (B)oxen |
| (C)oxis | (D)ox |

40. If I ____ rich, I would help the poor.

(A)am

(C)was being

(B)will be

(D)were

41. Choose the correctly spelled word:

(A)Necenary

(C)Necessary

(B)Neccessary

(D)Necessery

42. The adverb form of 'quick' is:

(A)quicker

(C)most quick

(B)quickly

(D)quickness

43. The collective noun for a group of sheep is:

(A)flock

(C)swarm

(B)herd

(D)pack

44. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

(A)Its raining today

(C)It's raining today

(B)It is'nt raining today

(D)Its' raining today

45. In the sentence 'The light of the lamp flickered', the word 'flickered' means:

(A)shone steadily

(C)made a loud noise

(B)went out

(D)shone unsteadily

GENERAL SCIENCE — 25 QUESTIONS

46. The SI unit of force is the:

- (A) joule
- (C) newton

- (B) watt
- (D) pascal

47. A push or a pull acting on an object is called a:

- (A) force
- (C) energy

- (B) pressure
- (D) work

48. Friction always acts:

- (A) in the direction of motion
- (C) upward only

- (B) downward only
- (D) opposite to the direction of motion

49. Which of these is a renewable source of energy?

- (A) coal
- (C) petrol

- (B) sunlight
- (D) natural gas

50. Sound cannot travel through:

- (A) a vacuum
- (C) steel

- (B) water
- (D) air

51. A light-year is a unit of:

- (A) time
- (C) distance

- (B) speed
- (D) brightness

52. Melting of ice into water is an example of a:

- (A) chemical change
- (C) combustion reaction

- (B) physical change
- (D) rusting process

53. Which of these is a compound?

- (A) oxygen
- (C) nitrogen

- (B) iron
- (D) water

54. In a mixture, the substances are:

- (A) not chemically joined
- (C) always gases

- (B) chemically combined
- (D) always metals

55. Pure water is:

- (A) an acid
- (C) neutral

- (B) a base
- (D) a salt

56. The chemical formula of water is:

- (A) HO
- (C) OH

- (B) H₂O₂
- (D) H₂O

57. Which gas do plants take in for photosynthesis?

- (A) oxygen
- (C) nitrogen

- (B) carbon dioxide
- (D) hydrogen

58. Photosynthesis produces:

- (A) glucose and oxygen
- (C) carbon dioxide and water

- (B) protein and water
- (D) nitrogen and oxygen

59. The basic unit of life is the:

- (A) tissue
- (C) cell

- (B) organ
- (D) organism

60. Which chamber of the heart pumps blood to the whole body?

(A) left ventricle

(C) left atrium

(B) right ventricle

(D) right atrium

61. Green plants make their own food by the process of:

(A) respiration

(C) germination

(B) digestion

(D) photosynthesis

62. Which part of the cell releases energy from food?

(A) mitochondria

(C) ribosome

(B) nucleus

(D) vacuole

63. Which blood cells fight infection?

(A) red blood cells

(C) platelets

(B) white blood cells

(D) plasma

64. Malaria is spread by the bite of:

(A) dirty water

(C) direct touch

(B) air

(D) the female Anopheles mosquito

65. A deficiency of vitamin C causes:

(A) rickets

(C) scurvy

(B) night blindness

(D) anaemia

66. At sea level, pure water boils at:

(A) 100°C

(C) 110°C

(B) 90°C

(D) 120°C

67. The SI unit of electric current is the:

(A) volt

(C) ohm

(B) ampere

(D) watt

68. A lever, a pulley and an inclined plane are all examples of:

(A) energy sources

(C) simple machines

(B) fuels

(D) electric motors

69. The change of a liquid into a gas is called:

(A) condensation

(C) melting

(B) freezing

(D) evaporation

70. The central part of an atom is the:

(A) electron

(C) molecule

(B) nucleus

(D) proton

ISLAMIAT — 5 QUESTIONS

71. The declaration of faith, the first pillar of Islam, is called:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| (A) Kalima Tayyaba | (B) Salat |
| (C) Sawm | (D) Zakat |

72. The number of basic pillars of Islam is:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (A) 4 | (B) 6 |
| (C) 5 | (D) 7 |

73. The first revelation came to the Prophet ﷺ in:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Ghar-e-Sor | (B) Ghar-e-Hira |
| (C) Ghar-e-Uhad | (D) Ghar-e-Khyber |

74. Facing persecution in Makkah, the Prophet ﷺ migrated to:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) Ta'if | (B) Makkah |
| (C) Khyber | (D) Madinah |

75. The Battle of Badr was fought in the month of:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A) Shawwal | (B) Muharram |
| (C) Ramadan | (D) Rajab |

76. لفظ 'قلم' کی جمع ہے:

- (A) قلمیں
(C) قلمی

- (B) اقلام
(D) قلمبانی

77. لفظ 'لڑکی' کی جمع ہے:

- (A) لڑکے
(C) لڑکیوں

- (B) لڑکیاں
(D) لڑکگاہ

78. لفظ 'گھوڑا' کی جمع ہے:

- (A) گھوڑوں
(C) گھوڑے

- (B) گھوڑا
(D) گھوڑیان

79. 'چشم' کا مترادف ہے:

- (A) بات
(C) ناک

- (B) کان
(D) آنکھ

80. 'شام' کا متضاد ہے:

- (A) رات
(C) دوپہر

- (B) صبح
(D) سہ پہر

81. 'علم' کا مترادف ہے:

- (A) دانائی
(C) کامیابی

- (B) جہالت
(D) محنت

82. 'خوش' کا متضاد ہے:

- (A) خوشحال
(C) مسرور

- (B) شادمان
(D) اداس

83. محاورے 'آنکھوں میں چراغ جلانا' کا مطلب ہے:

- (A) غصہ ہونا
(C) بہت خوش ہونا

- (B) روشنی پھیلانا
(D) رشتہ طے کرنا

84. محاورے 'ناؤ ڈبانا' کا مطلب ہے:

- (A) کشتی بنانا
(C) پانی میں گر جانا

- (B) تباہ کر دینا
(D) بحری سفر کرنا

85. ضرب المثل 'آبیل مجھے تور' کا مطلب ہے:

- (A) اپنا کام دوسروں سے کروانا
(C) بیلوں سے دشمنی

- (B) محنت سے کام کرنا
(D) سفر پر روانہ ہونا

86. جملہ 'میں اسکول جاؤں گا' کس قسم کا جملہ ہے؟

- (A) ماضی کا جملہ
(C) مستقبل کا جملہ

- (B) حال کا جملہ
(D) امر

87. لفظ 'کہانی' کی جمع ہے:

- (A) کہانیوں
(C) قصے

- (B) کہانیے
(D) کہانیاں

88. درست جملہ چنیں:

- (A) لڑکے کھیل رہے ہیں
(C) لڑکے کھیل رہے ہیں

- (B) لڑکے کھیل رہا ہے
(D) لڑکے کھیل رہے ہیں

89. وہ الفاظ جو آواز میں ملتے جلتے ہیں مگر معنی اور املا میں مختلف ہوتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

- (A) مترادف
(C) متضاد

- (B) ہم آواز
(D) ہم معنی

90. شعری مجموعے کی وہ صنف جس کا پہلا شعر (مطلع) دونوں مصرعوں میں ہم قافیہ اور ہم ردیف ہوتا ہے:

- (A) نظم (B) مرثیہ
(C) غزل (D) مسندس

91. اردو حروف تہجی کی تعداد ہے:

- (A) 26 (B) 35
(C) 52 (D) 38

92. لفظ 'عورت' کی جمع ہے:

- (A) عورت (B) عورتیں
(C) عورتوں (D) عورتیہ

93. 'جنگل' کا مترادف ہے:

- (A) بیٹھ (B) صحرا
(C) پہاڑ (D) دریہ

94. 'روشن' کا متضاد ہے:

- (A) چمکدار (B) اجالا
(C) منور (D) تاریک

95. جملہ 'علی نے کتاب پڑھی' میں فعل کون سا ہے؟

- (A) علی (B) کتاب
(C) پڑھی (D) نے

96. 'پیار' کا مترادف ہے:

- (A) محبت (B) نفرت
(C) دشمنی (D) لڑائی

97. 'زندگی' کا متضاد ہے:

- (A) حیات (B) موت
(C) جینا (D) کامیابی

98. جملہ 'وہ آج آئے گا' کو منفی جملے میں بدلیں:

- (A) وہ آج آئے گا (B) وہ کل آئے گا
(C) کیا وہ آج آئے گا؟ (D) وہ آج نہیں آئے گا

99. اردو 'لفظ اصل میں کس زبان کا ہے؟'

- (A) عربی (B) فارسی
(C) ترکی (D) ہندی

100. 'سبز' کا مترادف ہے:

- (A) پیلا (B) ہرا
(C) نیلا (D) سرخ

ANSWER KEY

Every answer carries its method — read the explanation even for answers you got right.

- 1. B** — Write the factors of each number: $24 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24$ and $36 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36$. The largest factor they share is 12.
- 2. A** — Break into prime factors: $12 = 2^2 \times 3$ and $18 = 2 \times 3^2$. The LCM takes the highest power of each prime: $2^2 \times 3^2 = 36$.
- 3. C** — $x\%$ of a quantity = $x/100 \times \text{quantity}$, so $15/100 \times 800 = \text{Rs } 120$.
- 4. D** — Discount = $20/100 \times 950 = \text{Rs } 190$. Sale price = $950 - 190 = \text{Rs } 760$.
- 5. A** — Profit = $460 - 400 = \text{Rs } 60$. Profit % = $\text{profit} \div \text{cost} \times 100 = 60/400 \times 100 = 15\%$.
- 6. B** — Divide both terms by their HCF, 15: $45 \div 15 = 3$ and $60 \div 15 = 4$, giving 3 : 4.
- 7. D** — Total parts = $2 + 5 = 7$. One part = $630 \div 7 = \text{Rs } 90$, so the smaller share = $2 \times 90 = \text{Rs } 180$.
- 8. C** — Simple interest = $P \times R \times T \div 100 = 5,000 \times 8 \times 3 \div 100 = \text{Rs } 1,200$.
- 9. B** — Speed = $\text{distance} \div \text{time} = 180 \div 3 = 60 \text{ km/h}$. (540 km/h comes from multiplying instead of dividing — check the reasonableness of every speed.)
- 10. A** — Time = $\text{distance} \div \text{speed} = 24 \div 12 = 2 \text{ hours}$.
- 11. D** — Total work = $6 \times 10 = 60 \text{ worker-days}$. With 12 workers: $60 \div 12 = 5 \text{ days}$ (inverse variation — more workers, fewer days).
- 12. C** — In one hour the pipes fill $1/6 + 1/3 = 1/2$ of the tank, so the whole tank takes 2 hours.
- 13. B** — Subtract 4 from both sides: $3x = 15$. Divide by 3: $x = 5$. (15 is the value of $3x$, not of x — always finish the division.)
- 14. A** — Add 7 to both sides: $2x = 18$, then divide by 2: $x = 9$. (18 is $2x$ — an unfinished answer.)
- 15. C** — Multiply out: $10x - 15 - 3x - 6$. Combine like terms: $7x - 21$. Watch the sign of the $-3 \times (+2)$.
- 16. D** — $x^2 - 9$ is the difference of two squares: $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$ with $a = x$, $b = 3$.
- 17. A** — The three angles of every (flat) triangle add to exactly 180° — cut the corners off a paper triangle and line them up to see it.
- 18. B** — Angles on a straight line add to 180° , so $x = 180 - 65 = 115$.
- 19. C** — The six exterior angles of any polygon add to 360° , so each one is $360 \div 6 = 60^\circ$.
- 20. D** — Area = $\text{length} \times \text{width} = 12 \times 7 = 84 \text{ m}^2$. (38 m is the perimeter — read what the question asks for.)
- 21. B** — Circumference = $2\pi r = 2 \times 22/7 \times 7 = 44 \text{ cm}$. (154 cm^2 is the area — a different question.)
- 22. A** — Volume of a cube = $\text{edge}^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64 \text{ cm}^3$. (16 cm^2 is a face area; 96 cm^2 is the surface area.)
- 23. C** — Mean = $\text{total} \div \text{number of values} = 60 \div 4 = 15$.
- 24. D** — The mode is the most frequent value: 5 appears three times, more than any other value.
- 25. B** — Even outcomes are 2, 4, 6 — three of the six equally likely outcomes, so the probability is $3/6 = 1/2$.
- 26. B** — A repeated habit takes the present simple; with he/she/it the verb adds -s: goes.
- 27. A** — 'Yesterday' signals a completed past action, which takes the past simple: played.
- 28. C** — The past passive is was/were + past participle. The participle of 'write' is 'written'.
- 29. D** — In reported speech after a past reporting verb, the present 'am' moves back to 'was'.
- 30. A** — Use 'an' before a vowel SOUND — the 'h' in 'honest' is silent, so the word begins with the sound /b/.
- 31. B** — 'Interested' is fixed with the preposition 'in': interested in something.
- 32. D** — 'Neither of' is singular, so it takes the singular verb 'was'.

- 33. C** — 'Courageous' means full of courage — the same quality as 'brave'. 'Timid' and 'careless' are unrelated; 'clever' is about intelligence.
- 34. A** — 'Ancient' means very old, so its opposite is 'modern'. The other three options all repeat the idea of age.
- 35. B** — An author writes books; an editor prepares text for print, a publisher prints it, a reader reads it.
- 36. C** — The idiom describes something that happens very rarely — a 'blue moon' is a rare event.
- 37. D** — The idiom describes a task that is very easy to do — as easy as eating cake.
- 38. A** — Phrases joined by 'as well as' do not change the subject: the subject is still 'the teacher', singular — 'was'.
- 39. B** — A few old English words form the plural with -en: ox → oxen, child → children.
- 40. D** — Unreal present conditions take the past subjunctive: 'If I were...' — 'were' for every subject.
- 41. C** — The correct spelling has one 'c' and two 's' letters in the middle: ne-*ce*-ssary.
- 42. B** — An adverb of manner is usually the adjective + -ly: quick → quickly. 'Quicker' compares; 'quickness' is a noun.
- 43. A** — Sheep gather in a flock. 'Herd' is for cattle, 'swarm' for bees, 'pack' for wolves.
- 44. C** — 'It's' is the contraction of 'it is' — the apostrophe sits between t and s, with no apostrophe in the plain possessive 'its'.
- 45. D** — To flicker is to shine with an unsteady, wavering light — what a candle or weak lamp flame does.
- 46. C** — Force is measured in newtons (N), named for Isaac Newton. Joules measure energy, watts power, pascals pressure.
- 47. A** — By definition, any push or pull on an object is a force.
- 48. D** — Friction opposes relative motion between surfaces, so it always points against the direction of sliding or attempted sliding.
- 49. B** — Sunlight is constantly renewed by the Sun. Coal, petrol and natural gas take millions of years to form, so they are non-renewable.
- 50. A** — Sound travels by making particles vibrate; a vacuum has no particles, so sound cannot cross it — the reason space is silent.
- 51. C** — A light-year is the **DISTANCE** light travels in one year — a huge distance used to measure space, despite the word 'year'.
- 52. B** — Melting changes only the state, not the substance — it is still H₂O, so the change is physical. Burning and rusting create new substances (chemical).
- 53. D** — Water contains two different elements (hydrogen and oxygen) chemically joined — a compound. The others are single elements.
- 54. A** — A mixture simply holds substances side by side — they keep their own properties and can be separated physically.
- 55. C** — Pure water is neither acidic nor basic — it is neutral, pH 7.
- 56. D** — Two hydrogen atoms join one oxygen atom in each water molecule: H₂O. H₂O₂ is hydrogen peroxide, a different substance.
- 57. B** — Leaves absorb carbon dioxide from the air and use its carbon to build glucose.
- 58. A** — Using light energy, a plant turns water and carbon dioxide into glucose (food) and releases oxygen.
- 59. C** — Every living thing is built from cells; tissues and organs are made of many cells working together.
- 60. A** — The left ventricle has the thickest muscular wall because it drives oxygenated blood out through the aorta to the entire body; the right side only sends blood to the lungs.
- 61. D** — Photosynthesis — literally 'putting together with light' — is how green plants build glucose from water and carbon dioxide.
- 62. A** — Mitochondria are called the powerhouse of the cell because they release energy from glucose.
- 63. B** — White blood cells defend the body against germs. Red cells carry oxygen; platelets clot blood.
- 64. D** — Malaria is caused by a parasite carried by the female Anopheles mosquito — which is why mosquito control stops malaria.
- 65. C** — No vitamin C means the body cannot maintain healthy tissue — the disease is scurvy. Rickets comes from lack of vitamin D, night blindness from lack of vitamin A.

- 66. A** — At normal sea-level pressure water boils at exactly 100°C; lower pressure (mountains) lowers the boiling point.
- 67. B** — Current — the flow of charge — is measured in amperes (A). Volts measure potential difference, ohms resistance, watts power.
- 68. C** — Each of these is a simple machine — a basic device that multiplies force or changes its direction to make work easier.
- 69. D** — Evaporation is liquid → gas. The reverse (gas → liquid) is condensation.
- 70. B** — The nucleus sits at the centre of the atom and carries almost all its mass; electrons orbit around it.
- 71. A** — The first pillar is the Kalima Tayyaba — the declaration that there is no god but Allah and Muhammad ﷺ is His Messenger.
- 72. C** — Islam rests on five pillars: Kalima (faith), Salat (prayer), Sawm (fasting), Zakat (almsgiving) and Hajj (pilgrimage).
- 73. B** — The first verses of Surah Al-'Alaq were revealed in the Cave of Hira, on Jabal-e-Noor near Makkah.
- 74. D** — In 622 CE the Prophet ﷺ made the Hijrah to Madinah, where the first Muslim community was established.
- 75. C** — Badr — the first major battle of Islam, in 2 AH — was fought in Ramadan, 17 Ramadan 2 AH by the Islamic calendar.
- 76. B** — قلم 'عربی سے آیا ہوا لفظ ہے، اور عربی الفاظ کی جمع اکثر 'ان' یا 'ات' کے اضافے سے بنتی ہے: قلم → اقلام۔'
- 77. B** — لڑکی 'مؤنث ہے، اس کی جمع 'لڑکیاں' ہے۔ 'لڑکے' مذکر 'لڑکا' کی جمع ہے۔'
- 78. C** — مذکر الفاظ کی جمع عموماً 'ے' کے اضافے سے بنتی ہے: گھوڑا → گھوڑے۔ 'گھوڑوں' اضافے والی جمع ہے، خالص جمع نہیں۔'
- 79. D** — چشم 'فارسی سے آیا ہوا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی 'آنکھ' کے ہیں — جیسے 'چشم کشا'، 'خوش آمدید' کے ساتھ استعمال ہوتا ہے۔'
- 80. B** — شام 'کا متضاد 'صبح' ہے کیونکہ دونوں دن کے متضاد حصے ظاہر کرتے ہیں؛ 'رات' شام کا تسلسل ہے، متضاد نہیں۔'
- 81. A** — علم 'کے معنی جاننے اور سمجھنے کے ہیں، جو 'دانشی' کے قریب ترین ہے؛ 'جہالت' تو اس کا متضاد ہے۔'
- 82. D** — خوشحال، 'شادمان' اور 'مسرور' سب 'خوش' کے مترادف ہیں؛ متضاد صرف 'اداس' ہے۔'
- 83. C** — یہ محاورہ بڑی خوشی اور مسررت کا اظہار کرتا ہے — جیسے کسی کی کامیابی پر 'اس کی آنکھوں میں چراغ جل گیا'۔'
- 84. B** — ناؤ ڈبانا 'کا مطلب ہے کسی کا کام بگاڑ کر اسے تباہ کر دینا — ناؤ ڈوبنے کا مطلب ہلاکت ہے۔'
- 85. A** — اس ضرب المثل سے اُس شخص کے لیے کہا جاتا ہے جو اپنا کام بڑی آسانی سے دوسروں سے کرواتا ہے، چاہے وہ کیسا ہی مشکل کیوں نہ ہو۔'
- 86. C** — جاؤں گا 'مستقبل کا فعل ہے جو آنے والے وقت کی کارروائی بتاتا ہے، اس لیے یہ مستقبل کا جملہ ہے۔'
- 87. D** — کہانی 'مؤنث ہے، اس کی خالص جمع 'کہانیاں' ہے؛ 'کہانیوں' اضافے کے ساتھ جمع ہے۔'
- 88. A** — جمع فاعل کے ساتھ جمع فعل آتا ہے: 'لڑکے (جمع) کھیل رہے ہیں'۔ باقی جملوں میں فاعل اور فعل کی مطابقت ٹوٹی ہوئی ہے۔'
- 89. B** — ایسے الفاظ 'ہم آواز الفاظ' کہلاتے ہیں — جیسے 'حال' اور 'بال'۔ 'ہم معنی' اور 'مترادف' تو ایک ہی معنی رکھنے والے الفاظ ہیں۔'
- 90. C** — غزل کا پہلا شعر 'مطلع' کہلاتا ہے اور اسی میں دونوں مصرعے ہم قافیہ و ہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں؛ باقی اشعار میں صرف دوسرا مصرع قافیہ دار ہوتا ہے۔'
- 91. D** — اردو حروف تہجی کی تعداد 38 ہے — 39 ویں آواز 'ے' اور 'و' کی شکلوں میں ادا کی جاتی ہے۔ 26 انگریزی کے حروف ہیں۔'
- 92. B** — عورت 'مؤنث ہے، اس کی جمع 'عورتیں' ہے؛ 'عورتوں' اضافے والی (مجزور) صورت ہے جو جملے میں 'سے'، 'کو' کے ساتھ آتی ہے۔'
- 93. A** — بیشہ 'کے معنی گھنا جنگل کے ہیں؛ 'صحرا' خشک بنجر زمین کو کہتے ہیں جو متضاد نوعیت کا ہے۔'
- 94. D** — اجالا' اور 'منور' 'روشن' کے مترادف ہیں؛ متضاد 'تاریک' ہے۔'
- 95. C** — فعل وہ لفظ ہے جو کام کرنے کی حالت ظاہر کرے — یہاں کام 'پڑھنا' ہے، اس لیے 'پڑھی' فعل ہے۔ 'علی' اسم، 'نے' حرف ہے۔'
- 96. A** — پیار 'اور 'محبت' ایک ہی جذبے کے نام ہیں؛ باقی تینوں اس کے متضاد جذبات ہیں۔'
- 97. B** — حیات' 'زندگی' کا عربی مترادف ہے؛ 'موت' اس کا متضاد ہے۔'
- 98. D** — منفی جملہ میں نفی کا لفظ 'نہیں' شامل ہوتا ہے اور مطلب الٹ جاتا ہے؛ سوال کے جملے میں 'کیا' آتا ہے جو منفی نہیں۔'
- 99. C** — اردو 'ترکی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی 'الشکر' کے ہیں — مغلیہ لشکر کی بولی کے طور پر اس نام سے پہچانی گئی۔'
- 100. B** — سبز' اور 'ہرا' دونوں ایک ہی رنگ کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں؛ باقی تینوں مختلف رنگ ہیں۔'

