Department of Urdu
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2018
Ph.D Urdu

Time: 2 Hours
Maximum Marks: 80

INSTRUCTION:
1. Write your Hall Ticket No. in the appropriate space provided in the OMR Sheet.
2. Candidates are prohibited from writing their names or any distinctive mark, religious or any type leading to disclosure of their identity in any part of the OMR Sheet. Nothing should be written on the question paper.
3. The Answers for Part A and B Should be marked in the OMR Sheet only as instructed.
4. Handover the OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination.
5. Part A Reasoning is consist of 20 question, each question carries 2 marks.
6. Part B is consist of 20 question, each question carries 2 marks.

The question paper consist of 4 pages including cover page

OMR Sheet
1. Reasoning (20 marks)
2. Objective (20 marks)
3. Part A (80 marks)
4. Part B (80 marks)
5. Total (160 marks)

OMR Sheet

***
PART-A

1. (A) Which of the following is an example of a primary source of information?
   (A) Textbook
   (B) Newspaper
   (C) Database
   (D) Journal

2. (B) What is the effect of inflation on purchasing power?
   (A) Decreases
   (B) Increases
   (C) Remains the same
   (D) Fluctuates

3. (C) How does a government budget affect the economy?
   (A) Increases employment
   (B) Increases inflation
   (C) Balances the budget
   (D) None of the above

4. (D) What is the difference between a fixed and a variable rate?
   (A) Fixed rate is lower
   (B) Variable rate is lower
   (C) Fixed rate is higher
   (D) Variable rate is higher

5. (A) What is the primary goal of fiscal policy?
   (A) Economic growth
   (B) Inflation reduction
   (C) Employment increase
   (D) Balance of trade

6. (A) What is the purpose of monetary policy?
   (A) To control inflation
   (B) To control unemployment
   (C) To control interest rates
   (D) To control exchange rates

7. (C) What is the difference between a debit and a credit card?
   (A) Debit card requires prepayment
   (B) Credit card requires prepayment
   (C) Debit card requires postpayment
   (D) Credit card requires postpayment

8. (B) What is the purpose of a budget constraint?
   (A) To reduce government spending
   (B) To limit government spending
   (C) To increase government spending
   (D) To limit private sector spending

9. (D) What is the difference between a supply shock and a demand shock?
   (A) Supply shock affects the supply curve
   (B) Demand shock affects the demand curve
   (C) Supply shock affects the demand curve
   (D) Demand shock affects the supply curve

10. (A) What is the primary goal of a central bank?
    (A) Maintaining price stability
    (B) Increasing the money supply
    (C) Decreasing the money supply
    (D) None of the above

11. (B) What is the difference between a natural rate of unemployment and a cyclical unemployment?
    (A) Natural rate is caused by friction
    (B) Cyclical unemployment is caused by friction
    (C) Natural rate is caused by demand
    (D) Cyclical unemployment is caused by demand

12. (C) What is the difference between a structural unemployment and a frictional unemployment?
    (A) Structural unemployment is caused by technology
    (B) Frictional unemployment is caused by technology
    (C) Structural unemployment is caused by personal reasons
    (D) Frictional unemployment is caused by personal reasons

13. (B) What is the difference between a real and a nominal interest rate?
    (A) Real interest rate is affected by inflation
    (B) Nominal interest rate is affected by inflation
    (C) Real interest rate is not affected by inflation
    (D) Nominal interest rate is not affected by inflation

14. (D) What is the difference between a fixed and a floating exchange rate?
    (A) Fixed exchange rate is determined by supply and demand
    (B) Floating exchange rate is determined by supply and demand
    (C) Fixed exchange rate is determined by government
    (D) Floating exchange rate is determined by government

15. (C) What is the difference between a trade deficit and a trade surplus?
    (A) Trade deficit occurs when exports exceed imports
    (B) Trade surplus occurs when imports exceed exports
    (C) Trade deficit occurs when imports exceed exports
    (D) Trade surplus occurs when exports exceed imports

16. (B) What is the difference between an open and a closed economy?
    (A) Open economy is affected by external factors
    (B) Closed economy is affected by external factors
    (C) Open economy is not affected by external factors
    (D) Closed economy is not affected by external factors

17. (A) What is the difference between a full and a partial equilibrium?
    (A) Full equilibrium occurs when all markets are in equilibrium
    (B) Partial equilibrium occurs when all markets are in equilibrium
    (C) Full equilibrium occurs when some markets are in equilibrium
    (D) Partial equilibrium occurs when some markets are in equilibrium

18. (D) What is the difference between a good and a bad economic policy?
    (A) Good policy increases economic growth
    (B) Bad policy decreases economic growth
    (C) Good policy decreases economic growth
    (D) Bad policy increases economic growth

19. (A) What is the difference between a government and a private sector?
    (A) Government sector provides public goods
    (B) Private sector provides public goods
    (C) Government sector provides private goods
    (D) Private sector provides public goods

20. (B) What is the difference between a market and a non-market economy?
    (A) Market economy is based on private ownership
    (B) Non-market economy is based on private ownership
    (C) Market economy is based on public ownership
    (D) Non-market economy is based on public ownership

TOTAL 20x2 = 40
70(D) 64(C) 72(B) 60(A)

PART - B Objective

20x2=40

12. What does the term "status quo" mean?
A. A change in the current situation
B. A return to a previous situation
C. A new situation
D. A perfect situation

13. What is the meaning of "interdisciplinarity"?
A. The study of disciplines
B. The study of interdisciplinary topics
C. The study of interdisciplinary relations
D. The study of interdisciplinary research

14. Which of the following is not a part of the UGC Act?
A. Granting of affiliations
B. Granting of permission to start new courses
C. Granting of permission to start new departments
D. Granting of permission to start new institutions

15. Who is the author of "The Utopian State"?
A. Thomas More
B. John Stuart Mill
C. Karl Marx
D. Robert Nozick

16. Which of the following is not a part of the UGC Act?
A. Granting of affiliations
B. Granting of permission to start new courses
C. Granting of permission to start new departments
D. Granting of permission to start new institutions

17. What is the capital of China?
A. Beijing
B. Shanghai
C. Guangzhou
D. Nanjing

18. What is the capital of Japan?
A. Tokyo
B. Osaka
C. Kyoto
D. Nagoya

19. What is the capital of France?
A. Paris
B. Lyon
C. Marseille
D. Toulouse

20. What is the capital of Germany?
A. Berlin
B. Hamburg
C. Munich
D. Frankfurt

21. What is the capital of Russia?
A. Moscow
B. St. Petersburg
C. Kiev
D. Minsk

22. What is the capital of Canada?
A. Ottawa
B. Montreal
C. Toronto
D. Vancouver

23. What is the capital of Australia?
A. Sydney
B. Melbourne
C. Brisbane
D. Adelaide

24. What is the capital of New Zealand?
A. Auckland
B. Wellington
C. Christchurch
D. Hamilton

25. What is the capital of Argentina?
A. Buenos Aires
B. Cordoba
C. La Plata
D. Rosario

26. What is the capital of Brazil?
A. Brasilia
B. Sao Paulo
C. Porto Alegre
D. Belo Horizonte
ک سنواتی صفحے کے لیے لیس البناء مقامی دروازے سے کان کا کام کیا۔

1. کے دروازے سے کان کا کام کیا؟
(A) 27
(B) 28
(C) 29
(D) 30

2. مطلب کا مطلب کا ترجمہ ہے؟
(A) 31
(B) 32
(C) 33
(D) 34

3. الین صافنگ کیا ہے؟
(A) 35
(B) 36
(C) 37
(D) 38

4. سردار فرزا کی چچی؟
(A) 39
(B) 40
(C) 41
(D) 42

***END***