



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR  
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER  
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009

Roll Number

PERSIAN, PAPER-I

<b>TIME ALLOWED:</b>	<b>(PART-I) 30 MINUTES</b> <b>(PART-II) 2 HOURS &amp; 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS:20</b> <b>MAXIMUM MARKS:80</b>
<b>NOTE</b>	<b>(i) First attempt PART-I on the separate Answer Sheet which will be taken back after 30 minutes.</b> <b>(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.</b>	

**PART - I (MCQs)**  
**(COMPULSORY)**

**Q.1. Select the best option/Answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet.**

- (i) The old portion of Avesta is known as the:  
(a) Gathas (b) Zand (c) Pazand (d) None of these
- (ii) The Persian Language is lineal offspring of the:  
(a) Arami (b) Avestic (c) Pahlavi (d) None of these
- (iii) The book "ARTANG" belongs to:  
(a) Mani (b) Mazdak (c) Zoroast (d) None of these
- (iv) Al-Biruni, the great Chronologist is a contemporary of:  
(a) Yaqub Laise (b) Sultan Sanjar (c) Muhmud Ghaznavi (d) None of these
- (v) The very first mystic work in persian poetry is:  
(a) Hadiqa-tul-Haqiqa-e-Sanai (b) Mantaq-ul-Taaer-e-Attar (c) Masnavi-e-Ma'navi-e-Moulavi  
(d) None of these
- (vi) The famous book "Danish Namah-e-Alaai" was written by:  
(a) al-Biruni (b) Ibn-e-Sina (c) Imam Ghazali (d) None of these
- (vii) Syed Ali Hojvary, the famous mystic was born in:  
(a) Lahore (b) Hamadan (c) Ghazna (d) None of these
- (viii) Who is better known for his lyric poetry?  
(a) Nizami Ganjavi (b) Omer Khayyam (c) Rudaki (d) None of these
- (ix) Sabk-e- Khorasani is also called as:  
(a) Sabk-e-Turkistani (b) Sabk-e-Iraqi (c) Sabk-e-Isfahani (d) None of these
- (x) Who composed both Ghazal and Masnavi?  
(a) Hafiz (b) Ferdousi (c) Rumi (d) None of these
- (xi) Who is better known for her moral poetry?  
(a) Farooq Farrukh Zad (b) Simin Behbahani (c) Pirveen E'tasami (d) None of these
- (xii) The founder writer of short story in persian is:  
(a) Sadiq Hadayet (b) Sadiq Choobak (c) Muhammad Ali Jamal Zadah (d) None of these
- (xiii) The Charter of Constitutional Government was signed by:  
(a) Mozaffar-ul-din Shah (b) Muhammad Ali Shah (c) Nasir-ul-din Shah (d) None of these
- (xiv) The founder of the Safvid Dynasty is:  
(a) Tehmasb Safvi (b) Abbas Safvi (c) Ismail Safvi (d) None of these
- (xv) The successor of Imam Khomani, the leader of Islamic Revolution in Iran is:  
(a) Ayet-Ullah Montazari (b) Ayet-Ullah Motahari (c) Ayet-Ullah Hashemi Rafsanjani (d) None of these
- (xvi) The very first country that recognised the revolutionary government of Iran is:  
(a) Afghanistan (b) Pakistan (c) Turkey (d) None of these

## PERSIAN-I

- (xvii) The subject of the book "Rahat-ul-Sadoor" is:  
(a) Mysticism (b) Geography (c) History (d) None of these
- (xviii) The other name of famous book "Boostan" is:  
(a) Sa'di Namah (b) Pand Namah (c) Gulistan (d) None of these
- (xix) The court poet of Jalal-ul-din Akbar, the great was:  
(a) Naziri (b) Abu Talib (c) Faizi (d) None of these
- (xx) The predecessors of Safvid's were:  
(a) Qajarid (b) Saljukid (c) Tamurid (d) None of these

## PART - II

- NOTE:** (i) **PART-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.  
(ii) Attempt **ALL** questions from **PART-II**. All questions must be written in English or Urdu except where specified in the Question Paper. Write clearly.

- Q.2.** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following: **(10+10)**  
(a) Avesta, the holy book of Zoroastrians.  
(b) Gulistan by Sa'di  
(c) Revivalist moment in Persian Literature  
(d) Flourishing of Persian Language in the present script during the early Islamic Era.

- Q.3.** Describe the Characteristics of Farrukhi's poetry. **(20)**

- Q.4.** Point out the Tenses and Persons used in the following verses: **(10)**

بیشنونی چون حکایت می کند  
از جدایی ها شکایت می کند  
ندیدم خوشتر از شعر تو حافظ  
به قرآنی که انداختی

- Q.5.** Translate **ANY ONE** of the following passages into Persian: **(15)**

We believe that Pakistan is alive and everlasting. This eternal life of Pakistan depends upon its shining past. National independence and solidarity have a direct connection with our rich cultural heritage. It is the powerful culture of the Pakistani people that has given such extra-ordinary strength to cope with the calamities and invasions of foreigners. History tells us that, at dangerous and critical periods with the deep roots of Faith, Unity and Discipline, the Pakistani nation has defended its country. Our ancestors have paid a great price for the defence of this homeland. Pakistan is a blessing for all of us. We must prove to the world that we are a responsible living nation and are ready to pay even greater price for its freedom and independence.

OR

تاریخ انسانی میں ظلم و تشدد کے جو خونیں واقعات مرقوم ہیں ان میں سے اکثر واقعات صرف اس لئے وقوع پذیر ہوئے کہ کو اپنا ہم عقیدہ و ہمنوا بنانے کے لئے جبر و تشدد کا راستہ اختیار کیا اور اپنے عقائد کی ترویج کے لئے دلائل اور منطق کو چھوڑ کر تاریخی اور ناقابل تردید حقیقت ہے کہ اسلام امن و سلامتی کا داعی اور تحمل و برداشت، عفو و درگزر، رواداری و احترام انسانی کی نگاہ میں بنی نوع انسان کا ہر فرد بلا تفریق مذہب و ملت احترام کا مستحق ہے۔ وہ رنگ و نسل، بدامنی، دہشت گردی اور سے پاک ہے۔ انتہا پسندی کی اسلام میں قطعاً کوئی گنجائش نہیں۔ اسلام زندہ گی کے ہر شعبے اور بندگی کے ہر گوشے میں

- Q.6.** Write an essay in Persian on **ANY ONE** of the following topics: **(15)**

- سوال نمبر (الف) جدوجہد لازمی حیات است  
(ب) موقعیت سوق (Strategic) پاکستان  
(ج) بحران اقتصادی جہاں  
(د) سعدی معلم اخلاق

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