

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

PERSIAN, PAPER - I

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

(PART-I MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

- Q.1.** Select the best option/answer and fill in the **appropriate box** on the **Answer Sheet**. **(1 x 20=20)**
- (i) The “Korush-e-Kabeer” was the leader of:
- (a) Ashkanian (b) Hakhamanshyan (c) Salajiqa (d) None of these
- (ii) Who is known as the First King of Pahlvid?
- (a) Ali Raza (b) Muhammad Raza (c) Raza Khan (d) None of these
- (iii) Who is the author of “Kemia-e-Saadat”?
- (a) Ahmad Ghazali (b) Imam Ghazali (c) Behaqi (d) None of these
- (iv) Who is the First Sahib-e-Diwan poet in Iran?
- (a) Firdosi (b) Rudaki (c) Abu Shaheed Blakhi (d) None of these
- (v) Who signed the charter of Mashrutiat?
- (a) Raza Shah (b) Malik Shah (c) Muzafferud-Din Shah (d) None of these
- (vi) The history of how many families was stated in Shah Nama-e-Firdosi?
- (a) Fourteen (b) Eight (c) Six (d) None of these
- (vii) Who was the author of “Siyasat Nama”?
- (a) Al-Biruni (b) Nizamul Mulk Tosi (c) Abul Fazal Alami (d) None of these
- (viii) When “Qajarian” came into power?
- (a) 1891 A.D. (b) 1692 A.D. (c) 1790 A.D. (d) None of these
- (ix) When “Zaheerud-Din-Babur” defeated Ibrahim Lodhi?
- (a) 1556 A.D. (b) 1496 A.D. (c) 1526 A.D. (d) None of these
- (x) Hasan Memundi was the Prime Minister of:
- (a) Masood Ghaznavi (b) Ismail Safavi (c) Mehmood Ghaznavi (d) None of these
- (xi) Who was the First Novelist in Iran?
- (a) Haji Zainul Abidin (b) Jamal Zadeh (c) Sadiq Hidayat (d) None of these

PERSIAN, PAPER - I

- (xii) Name the period from 1848 to 1906 which is called in Persian literature as:
(a) Dora-e-Bazgasht-e-Adabi (b) Dora-e-Maasir (c) Dora-e-Pahlvi (d) None of these
- (xiii) The capital city of "SAMANIANS" is:
(a) Hirat (b) Bukhara (c) Toos (d) None of these
- (xiv) Name the battle in which Yazd Guard was defeated by the Muslims:
(a) Jang-e-Nahavand (b) Jang-e-Qaadsia (c) Jang-e-Slail (d) None of these
- (xv) Who was the leader of Ashkanians?
(a) Shah Pur (b) Alap Arsalan (c) Arshak (d) None of these
- (xvi) Persian words that are written in Arami language and are pronounced in Pahlvi are called:
(a) Huzwarish (b) Avistai (c) Old Persian (d) None of these
- (xvii) "Takht-e-Jamsheed" is known as:
(a) Masjid (b) Library (c) Old Castle (d) None of these
- (xviii) The author of "Sabk Shanshi" is:
(a) Ali Dehkhuda (b) Bahar Mashhadi (c) Rumi (d) None of these
- (xix) Name the famous critic of twentieth century in Iran:
(a) Rasheed Yasmi (b) Arif Qazvini (c) Hussain Zareen Kob (d) None of these
- (xx) The book "Arsang" belongs to:
(a) Mani (b) Zoroast (c) Mazdak (d) None of these

PART-II

NOTE:(i) **PART-II** is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.
(ii) **Attempt all the questions from PART-II. Answer must be written in ENGLISH or URDU, except where specified in the question paper.**
(iii) **Extra attempt of any part of the question will not be considered.**

Q.2. Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following: (10 + 10 = 20)

- (a) Moral Poetry in Persian Literature.
- (b) Boostan-e-Saadi
- (c) Hafiz Sherazi
- (d) Javeed Nama

Q.3. Write a detailed note about "Sufistic Literature" in "SALAJAQA" period. (20)

OR

Describe the characteristics of Iqbal's poetry.

Q.4. Point out the Tenses and Persons used in the following verses:

الا یا خیمگی خیمه فروهل
که پیشاهنگ بیرون شدز منزل
تبیره زن بزد طبل نخستین
شتر بانان همی بزدند محمل

به می سجاده رنگین کن گرت پیر مغان گوید
که سالک بیخبر نبود ز راه و رسم منزلها
شب تاریک و بیم موج و گردابی چنین هایل
کجا دانند حال ما سبکباران ساحل ها؟

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

During this period India produced two great poets: Asadullah Khan “Ghalib”, who has left “Kulliyat” and is well known for his originality and keenness; and Sir Muhammad Iqbal, a practical Philosopher. Among the books of the latter, Asrar-i-Khudi and Rumuz-i-Bikhudi are great achievements in the realm of Persian Poetry. His masterpiece is, however, Jawid Nama, written on the model of Dante’s Divine Comedy, in which the poet, with the assistance of his spiritual guide Rumi Probes into the celestial regions and confabulates on social, religious and political problems.

OR

تفتہ، فارسی کے قادر الکلام استاد شاعر تھے۔ اسی لیے انہوں نے قدیم فارسی شعراء کی تمام روایتوں کو بخوبی نبھایا ہے۔ جس طرح نظیری، فیضی، کلیم وغیرہ نے حافظ و سعدی وغیرہ کی پیروی کرتے ہوئے ان کی زمینوں میں غزلیں کہی ہیں۔ اسی طرح تفتہ نے بھی تقریباً سبھی فارسی کے استاد شعراء کی زمینوں میں غزلیں کہی ہیں۔ اور ان غزلوں میں اصل غزل سے تین گنا اشعار تک پائے جاتے ہیں۔ بلکہ اکثر ایک ایک زمین کے جواب میں تین تین غزلیں تک کہی ہیں۔ ساتھ ہی حاشیہ پر اس غزل کا مطلع بھی درج کر دیا ہے۔ تفتہ اپنے دوسرے دیوان میں مرزا جلال اسیر کی شاعری سے زیادہ متاثر نظر آتے ہیں۔ جن کی غزلوں کے جواب میں خوب غزلیں کہی گئی ہیں۔

Q.6. Write an Essay in **PERSIAN** on **ANY ONE** of the following: (15)

- (الف) پشتکاری نوجوانان باعث پیشرفت ملت است۔
(ب) قہرمانان ملت شایستہ تقلید اند۔
(ج) سعدی معلم اخلاق۔
(د) چون حباب از غیرت مردانہ باش
ہم بہ بحر اندر نگون پیمانہ باش

