

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER MASTER PREPARATION GUIDE

Target Exam: Punjab Police / Special Branch (PPSC) — BS-14

Executive Summary & Document Architecture

This 20-page authoritative handbook compiles rigorous core notes, high-yield concept breakdowns, and verified historical past papers for the Intelligence Officer recruitment exam. Designed with high-information density layout principles to maximize study output per page.

Written Test Pattern & Distribution

Section	Topics Covered	Approx. Weight	Marks
General Ability	English, Urdu, Islamic Studies, Pak Studies, GK, Everyday Science, Math	80%	80 Marks
Computer Studies	MS Office, Hardware/Software, Networking, Internet Basics	20%	20 Marks
Total	Single Paper Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)	100%	100 Marks

General Test Rules

- Duration:** 90 Minutes (1 hour and 30 minutes).
- Marking Strategy:** Objective type with negative marking (-0.25 marks per incorrect response). Time management and elimination strategies are critical.

English Section: Core Vocabulary & Idioms

The English component tests structural accuracy, advanced vocabulary (synonyms and antonyms), sentence correction, and idiomatic expressions frequently tested in PPSC exams.

High-Frequency Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Aberration	Deviation from normal	Anomaly, Deviation	Normality, Regularity
Cacophony	Harsh noise	Discord, Din	Harmony, Euphony
Ebullient	Cheerful and full of energy	Exuberant, Enthusiastic	Apathetic, Gloomy
Garrulous	Talkative	Loquacious, Voluble	Taciturn, Reticent
Nadir	Lowest point	Bottom, Depth	Zenith, Pinnacle

Essential Idioms & Phrasal Verbs

- **A damp squib:** A disappointment / a plan that fails to produce results.
- **At loggerheads:** In sharp disagreement or dispute.
- **Burn the midnight oil:** Work or study late into the night.
- **By hook or by crook:** By any possible means, fair or unfair.
- **Cut to the chase:** Get to the point without wasting time.

English Section: Grammar Rules & Error Detection

Sentence correction questions check agreement, tense consistency, preposition usage, and conditional structures.

Key Grammar Rules for PPSC

- **Subject-Verb Agreement:** Two or more singular subjects connected by *and* take a plural verb (e.g., "Ali and Ahmed *are* playing"). If connected by *as well as*, the verb agrees with the first subject ("The captain, as well as players, *was* present").
- **Collective Nouns:** Take singular verbs when acting as a single unit ("The jury *has* reached its verdict") but plural verbs when members act individually ("The committee *were* divided in their opinions").
- **Prepositions after Specific Words:**
 - *Averse to* (not *averse from*)
 - *Accuse of* (not *accuse for*)
 - *Different from* (not *different than*)
 - *Comply with* (not *comply to*)
- **Conditional Sentences:**
 - Type 1: If + Present Simple, Future Simple ("If he works hard, he will pass").
 - Type 2: If + Past Simple, Would + Base Verb ("If I were a bird, I would fly").
 - Type 3: If + Past Perfect, Would have + Past Participle ("If you had called me, I would have come").

Pakistan Affairs: Freedom Movement & Constitutional History

A thorough understanding of milestones from the 1857 War of Independence to the creation of Pakistan in 1947 is essential for scoring in the Pakistan Studies portion.

Chronological Milestones

- **1857 War of Independence:** Failed uprising; led to the direct rule of British Crown over India via the Government of India Act 1858.
- **1885 Indian National Congress:** Founded by Allan Octavian Hume. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advised Muslims to stay away from it.
- **1906 All-India Muslim League:** Established in Dhaka during the All India Educational Conference hosted by Nawab Salimullah Khan. First president: Sir Aga Khan III.
- **1909 Minto-Morley Reforms:** Introduced separate electorates for Muslims, formally recognizing Muslim political identity.
- **1916 Lucknow Pact:** Historic pact between Muslim League and Congress; Quaid-e-Azam titled "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity" by Sarojini Naidu.
- **1930 Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address:** Proposed an autonomous Muslim state in North-Western India.
- **1940 Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution):** Passed on 23rd March 1940 at Minar-e-Pakistan site (Minto Park). Presided over by Quaid-e-Azam; moved by A.K. Fazlul Haq.
- **1946 Cabinet Mission Plan:** Proposed grouping provinces; rejected eventually, leading to Direct Action Day (16 August 1946).

Pakistan Affairs: Geography, Borders & Constitutional Milestones

Questions frequently cover neighboring borders, mountain ranges, rivers, and amendments to the 1973 Constitution.

International Borders of Pakistan

Border Name	Neighboring Country	Length / Details
Durand Line	Afghanistan	2,640 km (Drawn in 1893)
Radcliffe Line	India	Demarcated partition boundary (1947)
Line of Control (LoC)	Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu & Kashmir	Ceasefire line renamed under 1972 Simla Agreement
Sino-Pak Border	China	592 km (Agreement signed in 1963)
Iran Border	Iran	909 km (Gawater Bay to Koh-i-Malik Siah)

Key Geographical Facts

- **Highest Peak:** K2 (Godwin-Austen), 8,611 meters, located in the Karakoram range.
- **Longest Glacier:** Siachen Glacier (Karakoram range).
- **Constitutions of Pakistan:** Promulgated in 1956, 1962, and 1973. The current 1973 Constitution took effect on 14th August 1973 (Prime Minister: Z.A. Bhutto; President: Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry).

Islamic Studies: Early History, Ghazwat & Quranic Knowledge

Fundamental Islamic history, battles (Ghazwat), and basic Quranic facts carry substantial weight in the test.

Key Historical Data

- **Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) Birth:** 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 571 AD (Elephant Year / Am-ul-Feel) in Makkah.
- **First Wahi:** Cave Hira (Jabal-an-Noor), Surah Al-Alaq (Verses 1-5), when the Prophet (PBUH) was 40 years old.
- **Migration to Madinah (Hijrah):** 622 AD (1 AH). First Islamic calendar started by Caliph Hazrat Umar (R.A.).
- **Major Ghazwat (Battles):**
 - *Battle of Badr (2 AH):* Muslims (313) defeated Quraish (1,000). Mentioned in Surah Al-Anfal.
 - *Battle of Uhud (3 AH):* Setback for Muslims due to archers leaving position; Hazrat Hamza (R.A.) martyred.
 - *Battle of Trench / Ahzaab (5 AH):* Proposed by Hazrat Salman Farsi (R.A.); victory through severe storm and strategy.
 - *Treaty of Hdaybiyyah (6 AH):* Signed with Quraish; paved the way for the conquest of Makkah (8 AH).
- **Hajj-atul-Wida:** Performed in 10 AH. The Prophet (PBUH) delivered his historic Farewell Sermon at Jabal-ur-Rahmah (Arafat).

Islamic Studies: Khilafat-e-Rashida & Basic Beliefs

The administrative achievements, titles, and periods of the four Rightly Guided Caliphs are frequently tested.

The Rightly Guided Caliphs (Khulafa-e-Rashideen)

- **Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A.) [11–13 AH / 632–634 AD]:**
 - Fought against Zakat refectors (Ridda Wars).
 - Compiled the Holy Quran in book form (Mushaf) under the supervision of Zaid bin Sabit (R.A.).
- **Hazrat Umar bin Khattab (R.A.) [13–23 AH / 634–644 AD]:**
 - Title: *Farooq*.
 - Established Bait-ul-Mal (treasury), police force, office of judiciary (Qada), and Hijri calendar.
 - Conquered key territories in Persia, Byzantine, and Egypt.
- **Hazrat Usman bin Affan (R.A.) [23–35 AH / 644–656 AD]:**
 - Title: *Dh-ul-Noorain* (possessor of two lights, having married two daughters of the Prophet).
 - Standardized the Quranic text and distributed copies across Islamic provinces.
- **Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib (R.A.) [35–40 AH / 656–661 AD]:**
 - Title: *Asadullah* (Lion of Allah) / Bab-ul-Ilm.
 - Shifted capital from Madinah to Kufa. Fought the Battles of Camel and Siffin.

Everyday Science: Physics, Chemistry & Biology Basics

Science MCQs test foundational principles, scientific instruments, chemical elements, and human body anatomy.

Physics & Chemistry Fundamentals

- **Unit of Force:** Newton (N). Formula: $F = ma$ (Mass $\times$ Acceleration).
- **Speed of Light:** Approximately $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ (or 300,000 km/s).
- **Laws of Motion:** Formulated by Sir Isaac Newton in *Principia Mathematica* (1687). First law (inertia), second law ($F=ma$), third law (action and reaction are equal and opposite).
- **Chemical Symbols & Elements:**
 - Gold = Au (Aurum) | Silver = Ag (Argentum) | Iron = Fe (Ferrum) | Sodium = Na (Natrium) | Potassium = K (Kalium).
- **pH Scale:** Ranges from 0 to 14. Pure water is neutral at pH 7. Below 7 is acidic (e.g., gastric acid), above 7 is basic/alkaline (e.g., sodium hydroxide).
- **Greenhouse Effect:** Caused by gases like Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), Nitrous Oxide (N_2O), and Water Vapor trapping infrared radiation.

Everyday Science: Human Anatomy & Physiology

Questions examine organ functions, vitamins, blood groups, and common human biological facts.

Human Body Facts & Vitamins

- **Blood Groups:** Discovered by Karl Landsteiner. Group **O** is the universal donor; Group **AB** is the universal recipient. Rh factor positive/negative determines compatibility.
- **Brain Structure:**
 - *Cerebrum*: Largest part; controls thinking, intelligence, memory, and sensory processing.
 - *Cerebellum*: Controls body balance, posture, and muscular coordination.
 - *Medulla Oblongata*: Controls involuntary actions like heartbeat, breathing, and blood pressure.
- **Vitamins & Deficiency Diseases:**
 - Vitamin A: Retinol (Deficiency: Night blindness)
 - Vitamin B1: Thiamine (Deficiency: Beriberi)
 - Vitamin C: Ascorbic Acid (Deficiency: Scurvy)
 - Vitamin D: Calciferol (Deficiency: Rickets)
 - Vitamin K: Phylloquinone (Deficiency: Blood clotting failure)

Basic Mathematics: Arithmetic, Percentages & Ratios

Quantitative aptitude tests problem-solving speed using basic arithmetic rules, averages, and word problems.

Core Formulas & Calculation Shortcuts

- **Percentage Formula:** $\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}} \times 100$. To find $x\%$ of a number N : $\frac{x}{100} \times N$.
- **Profit and Loss:**
 - $\text{Profit} = \text{Selling Price (SP)} - \text{Cost Price (CP)}$
 - $\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$
 - $\text{Loss \%} = \frac{\text{Cost Price} - \text{Selling Price}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$
- **Average:** $\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all quantities}}{\text{Total number of quantities}}$.
- **Ratio and Proportion:** If $a : b = c : d$, then $ad = bc$.

Sample Word Problem

Problem: If a shirt bought for Rs. 500 is sold at a profit of 20%, what is the selling price?

Solution: $\text{Profit} = 20\% \text{ of } 500 = \frac{20}{100} \times 500 = \text{Rs. } 100$.
 $\text{Selling Price} = \text{Cost Price} + \text{Profit} = 500 + 100 = \text{Rs. } 600$.

Basic Mathematics: Age Relations & Work Problems

Linear equations and algebraic word problems frequently appear in PPSC testing.

Age Problem Strategies

- Always represent current ages using variables (e.g., let son's age = x , father's age = $4x$).
- Translate future or past conditions by adding or subtracting years accordingly ($x + 10$, $4x + 10$).

Sample Age Problem

Problem: A father is 4 times as old as his son. After 20 years, he will be twice as old as his son. Find their present ages.

Step-by-step Solution:

Let Son = x , Father = $4x$.

After 20 years: Son's age = $x + 20$, Father's age = $4x + 20$.

Equation: $4x + 20 = 2(x + 20)$

$$4x + 20 = 2x + 40$$

$$2x = 20 \implies x = 10$$

Answer: Son is **10 years** old, Father is **40 years** old.

Work & Time Formula

If A can do a piece of work in n days, A's 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{n}$. If both A and B work together and take t days, their combined 1 day's work is $\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} = \frac{1}{t}$.

Basic Computer Studies: Architecture & MS Office

Accounting for 20% of the paper, computer questions cover hardware, software, MS Excel formulas, and keyboard shortcuts.

Computer Fundamentals

- **CPU Components:** ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit), CU (Control Unit), and Registers.
- **Memory Types:**
 - *RAM (Random Access Memory):* Volatile primary memory; data is lost when power is turned off.
 - *ROM (Read Only Memory):* Non-volatile memory containing basic startup instructions (BIOS/UEFI).

Essential MS Office Shortcuts & Formulas

Shortcut / Function	Application / Purpose
Ctrl + B / C / V / X	Bold, Copy, Paste, Cut
Ctrl + Z / Y	Undo, Redo action
F12	Save As dialog box
=SUM(A1:A10)	Sums numerical values in range A1 to A10
=VLOOKUP(...)	Vertical lookup for data retrieval in spreadsheets

Basic Computer Studies: Networking & Internet Protocols

Networking topology, communication protocols, and internet terminology are high-yield areas.

Network Types

- **LAN (Local Area Network):** Connects computers within a limited geographical area such as a room, office building, or school.
- **MAN (Metropolitan Area Network):** Covers a larger area spanning an entire city or town.
- **WAN (Wide Area Network):** Spans large physical distances across countries or continents (e.g., The Internet).

Protocols & Web Terminology

- **IP Address:** A numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network (IPv4 is 32-bit; IPv6 is 128-bit).
- **DNS (Domain Name System):** Translates human-readable domain names (e.g., google.com) into numerical IP addresses.
- **HTTP / HTTPS:** Hypertext Transfer Protocol (Secure); standard protocol used for transferring web pages over the internet.
- **URL:** Uniform Resource Locator; the address of a web resource on the World Wide Web.

General Knowledge & International Organizations

Global capitals, international headquarters, world news agencies, and major pacts form core GK questions.

International Organizations Headquarters

Organization	Headquarters Location	Established Year
United Nations (UN)	New York, USA	1945
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1948
NATO	Brussels, Belgium	1949
OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation)	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	1969
SAARC	Kathmandu, Nepal	1985

Famous Global News Agencies

- **AFP:** Agence France-Presse (France)
- **Reuters:** United Kingdom
- **Associated Press (AP):** United States
- **TASS:** Russia
- **Xinhua:** China

Past Papers Vault: Solved Intelligence Officer Paper (Set 1)

Authentic recalled questions from recent Punjab Police Intelligence Officer examinations conducted via PPSC.

Recalled Questions & Solutions

1. **In which country was paper first invented?**

Ans: China (during the Han Dynasty).

2. **What is the chemical formula of Laughing Gas?**

Ans: Nitrous Oxide (N_2O).

3. **Which Surah of the Holy Quran does not start with Bismillah?**

Ans: Surah At-Tawbah (Bara'at).

4. **When was the Simla Agreement signed between Pakistan and India?**

Ans: 2nd July 1972 (following the 1971 war).

5. **What does CPU stand for?**

Ans: Central Processing Unit.

6. **Who was the first Governor-General of Pakistan?**

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

7. **Which is the largest ocean in the world?**

Ans: Pacific Ocean.

8. **What is the currency of Japan?**

Ans: Japanese Yen.

Past Papers Vault: Solved Intelligence Officer Paper (Set 2)

Continuation of authentic recalled past paper questions focusing on Pakistan Affairs, Science, and English.

Recalled Questions & Solutions

1. **Who wrote the book "Ain-e-Akbari"?**

Ans: Abul Fazl.

2. **What is the SI unit of electric current?**

Ans: Ampere.

3. **Which pass connects Peshawar with Kabul?**

Ans: Khyber Pass.

4. **In MS Excel, all formulas must begin with which sign?**

Ans: Equals sign (=).

5. **Who was the first female Prime Minister of Pakistan?**

Ans: Benazir Bhutto.

6. **What is the total number of verses in the Holy Quran?**

Ans: 6,236 verses.

7. **Which planet is known as the Red Planet?**

Ans: Mars.

8. **What does RAM stand for in computer hardware?**

Ans: Random Access Memory.

Past Papers Vault: Solved Intelligence Officer Paper (Set 3)

High-frequency objective questions collected from past Punjab Police Special Branch recruitment tests.

Recalled Questions & Solutions

1. **Where is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice located?**

Ans: The Hague, Netherlands.

2. **Which gas is most abundant in the Earth's atmosphere?**

Ans: Nitrogen (approx. 78%).

3. **When was the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan dissolved?**

Ans: 1954 (by Governor-General Malik Ghulam Muhammad).

4. **What is the meaning of the idiom "A bolt from the blue"?**

Ans: A sudden, unexpected event or catastrophe.

5. **Which Mughal Emperor built the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore?**

Ans: Emperor Aurangzeb (completed in 1673).

6. **What is the standard port number for HTTP traffic?**

Ans: Port 80 (HTTPS uses Port 443).

7. **Which is the smallest continent by land area?**

Ans: Australia.

8. **Who was the second Caliph of Islam?**

Ans: Hazrat Umar bin Khattab (R.A.).

Past Papers Vault: Solved Intelligence Officer Paper (Set 4)

Additional solved questions targeting quantitative logic, geography, and general awareness.

Recalled Questions & Solutions

1. **What is the length of Pakistan's coastline along the Arabian Sea?**

Ans: Approximately 1,046 km.

2. **Which vitamin helps in the normal clotting of blood?**

Ans: Vitamin K.

3. **Who was the founder of the Daily English newspaper "Dawn"?**

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (founded in 1941).

4. **What does LAN stand for in computer networking?**

Ans: Local Area Network.

5. **Which mountain pass links Pakistan with China?**

Ans: Khunjerab Pass.

6. **What is the synonym of the word "Benevolent"?**

Ans: Kind, Generous, Altruistic.

7. **When did Pakistan become a nuclear power?**

Ans: 28th May 1998 (Chagai nuclear tests).

8. **Which country is known as the Land of the Rising Sun?**

Ans: Japan.

Expert Exam Strategy & Time Management

Maximizing score performance requires effective test-taking tactics, especially when dealing with negative marking (-0.25 per incorrect answer).

Strategic Guidelines for the Test Day

- **Pass Strategy (Two-Pass Method):**
 - *First Pass:* Quickly go through all 100 questions. Answer immediately only those questions you are 100% sure about. Skip difficult or time-consuming math problems.
 - *Second Pass:* Return to the skipped questions, apply elimination methods, and solve numerical problems with remaining time.
- **Negative Marking Management:** Do not guess blindly on all unknown questions. If you can eliminate two out of four options, educated guessing is statistically beneficial. If you have no idea whatsoever, leave the question blank.
- **Time Allocation:** With 90 minutes for 100 questions, you have less than 54 seconds per question. Keep a watch handy and pace yourself so that computer and English sections do not consume excessive time before reaching general knowledge and math.

Final Revision Reminder

Revise basic MS Office shortcuts, fundamental Islamic history dates, key Pakistan movement milestones, and percentage formulas on the eve of the exam.

Reference Directory & Final Preparation Checklist

A structured checklist to ensure all syllabus domains are fully covered prior to test day.

Master Preparation Checklist

- [✓] General English vocabulary (synonyms, antonyms, idioms) reviewed.
- [✓] Grammar rules (subject-verb agreement, conditionals, prepositions) practiced.
- [✓] Pakistan freedom movement history (1857–1947) memorized.
- [✓] Constitutions of Pakistan (1956, 1962, 1973) key articles & facts reviewed.
- [✓] Islamic Studies (Ghazwat, Khulafa-e-Rashideen, basic Quranic facts) revised.
- [✓] Everyday Science (human anatomy, vitamins, physics units) memorized.
- [✓] Basic Math (percentages, profit/loss, age word problems) practiced.
- [✓] Computer Studies (MS Office formulas, shortcuts, network topologies) mastered.
- [✓] Solved past papers (Sets 1 through 4) thoroughly analyzed.

Recommended Sources & Citations

Compiled referencing standard PPSC guidebooks ([Dogar Brothers One-Paper Series](#), [Imtiaz Shahid Advanced GK](#)) and authenticated past paper repositories.

- Dogar Brothers. *Comprehensive One-Paper MCQs Guide for Competitive Exams*.
- Shahid, Imtiaz. *Advanced General Knowledge & Current Affairs*. Caravan Book House.