PPSC Agriculture Officer (Horticulture) | BS-17 — GUESS PAPER 2026 (Set 1 of 2) · Predicted Questions

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Agriculture Officer (Horticulture) | BS-17 · **Set:** 1 of 2 · **Questions:** 100 predicted — 0 repeated questions, 6 verified facts predicted to recur, 94 syllabus anchors · **Price:** Free

GUESS PAPER — predicted questions for the upcoming exam, NOT a past paper. Every question below is a prediction: it is here because the same question, the same fact, or the same topic appeared in verified PPSC Agriculture Officer (Horticulture) | BS-17 past papers. **No pass guarantee.** A guess paper raises the odds; it does not promise a result. Answers are the best-supported answers, not exam keys.

[C]-HEAVY PAPER — thin verified pool. 94 of the 100 questions below are syllabus anchors on this post's recurring topics, because the verified archive for this post holds only 15 items. Those questions are flagged [C] on every one of them: they are predictions about the syllabus, not verified facts. Study the topic, not just the answer.

> **How to use this paper:** study the basis under each question, not just the answer — the real paper will ask the same topics in different words. Revise the underlying topic, not only the four options. Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.

Question 1 Horticulture

Which fruit is known as the king of fruits?

- A. Banana
- B. Grapes
- C. Mango ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Mango is widely called the king of fruits for its taste, flavour and aroma.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 2 Horticulture

Which mango variety is most associated with Multan?

- A. Chaunsa ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Sindhri
- C. Langra
- D. Dusehri

Why this answer? Chaunsa, the late-season aromatic mango, is the famous variety of Multan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 3 Horticulture

Sindhri mango is mainly associated with which province?

- A. Balochistan
- B. Sindh ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Punjab
- D. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Why this answer? Sindhri is the famous early-season mango of Sindh.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

4 Horticulture

Kinnow is a variety of which fruit?

- A. Apple
- B. Mandarin (citrus) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Mango
- D. Guava

Why this answer? Kinnow is a mandarin variety of citrus, widely grown in Punjab.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 5 Horticulture

Which nutrient is banana especially rich in?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Potassium ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Iron
- D. Calcium

Why this answer? Banana is a rich source of potassium.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 6 Horticulture

Guava is an especially rich source of which vitamin?

- A. Vitamin K
- B. Vitamin C ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin B12

swer: Guava is one of the richest fruit sources of vitamin C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 7 Horticulture

The study of fruit growing is called what?

- A. Pomology ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Olericulture
- C. Floriculture
- D. Agronomy

Why this answer? Pomology is the science of fruit growing.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 8 Horticulture

The study of vegetable growing is called what?

- A. Pomology
- B. Floriculture
- C. Silviculture
- D. Olericulture ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Olericulture is the science of vegetable growing.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 9 Horticulture

The study of flower growing is called what?

iculture ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Pomology
- C. Olericulture
- D. Viticulture

Why this answer? Floriculture is the science of flower growing.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 10 Horticulture

In grafting, the upper part that is joined onto the rootstock is called what?

- A. Cutting
- B. Scion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Stock
- D. Bud

Why this answer? The scion is the shoot part grafted onto the rootstock.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 11 Horticulture

Which propagation method is most commonly used to keep mango varieties true to type?

- A. Grafting ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Seed sowing
- C. Layering
- D. Division

Why this answer? Mango varieties are propagated by grafting so the new plant stays true

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 12 Horticulture

T-budding is a propagation method most commonly used for which crops?

- A. Wheat and rice
- B. Potato and onion
- C. Sugarcane and maize
- D. Citrus and rose ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? T-budding is widely used for citrus, rose and other fruit and ornamental plants.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 13 Horticulture

Which fruit tree is propagated by inarching (approach grafting)?

- A. Mango ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Banana
- C. Papaya
- D. Pineapple

Why this answer? Inarching, or approach grafting, is a traditional propagation method for mango.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

14 Horticulture

Pruning is mainly done to achieve what?

- A. Remove dead wood and shape the tree ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Increase soil fertility
- C. Control weeds
- D. Speed up seed germination

Why this answer? Pruning removes dead, diseased and unwanted branches and shapes the tree for better fruiting.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 15 Horticulture

Which of these fruits continues to ripen after picking?

- A. Litchi
- B. Mango ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Citrus
- D. Grape

Why this answer? Mango is a climacteric fruit: it ripens after harvest, while citrus, grape and litchi do not.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 16 Horticulture

Which of these is a non-climacteric fruit?

- A. Banana
- B. Papaya

nge ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Mango

Why this answer? Orange (citrus) is non-climacteric: it does not ripen further after picking.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 17 Horticulture

Mango malformation is caused by which type of organism?

- A. Bacterium
- B. Virus
- C. Nematode
- D. Fungus ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Mango malformation is caused by the fungus Fusarium mangiferae.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 18 Horticulture

Citrus canker is caused by which type of organism?

- A. Bacteria ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Fungus
- C. Virus
- D. Insect

Why this answer? Citrus canker is a bacterial disease caused by Xanthomonas.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

19 Horticulture

Citrus greening disease is spread by which insect?

- A. Aphid
- B. Whitefly
- C. Citrus psylla ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Fruit fly

Why this answer? Citrus greening (huanglongbing) is spread by the citrus psylla.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 20 Horticulture

Which insect pest is a major problem of mango and guava fruits?

- A. Termite
- B. Aphid
- C. White grub
- D. Fruit fly ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The fruit fly (Bactrocera) lays eggs in ripening mango and guava fruits.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 21 Horticulture

Loquat is best described as which type of fruit?

- A. Summer fruit
- B. Monsoon fruit
- C. Spring vegetable
- D. Winter fruit ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer: Loquat ripens in late winter to early spring in Punjab.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 22 Horticulture

The date palm fruit is botanically what kind of fruit?

- A. Nut
- B. Drupe ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Berry
- D. Pome

Why this answer? The date is a drupe, a fleshy fruit with a single hard seed.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 23 Horticulture

Which part of the pomegranate is eaten?

- A. Roots
- B. Arils (seed coats) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rind
- D. Leaves

Why this answer? The juicy arils around the seeds are the edible part of pomegranate.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 24 Horticulture

Grapevine is commonly propagated by which method?

dwood cuttings ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Seeds
- C. Air layering
- D. Budding

Why this answer? Grapevine is propagated by hardwood cuttings taken from dormant canes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 25 Horticulture

Peach, plum and apricot are grouped together as which kind of fruits?

- A. Citrus fruits
- B. Berries
- C. Nuts
- D. Stone fruits ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Peach, plum and apricot are stone fruits (drupes) with a single hard stone.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 26 Horticulture

Almond belongs to which plant family?

- A. Poaceae
- B. Solanaceae
- C. Fabaceae
- D. Rosaceae ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Almond belongs to the rose family, Rosaceae, like peach and plum.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 27 Horticulture

Olive is mainly grown for what purpose?

- A. Oil ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Timber
- C. Fibre
- D. Fodder

Why this answer? Olive is grown for its oil-rich fruits.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 28 Horticulture

Fig is pollinated by which insect?

- A. Honeybee
- B. Butterfly
- C. Fruit fly
- D. Fig wasp ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Figs are pollinated by tiny fig wasps that enter the fruit.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 29 Horticulture

Ber (jujube) is valued in dry areas mainly because it is what?

ught tolerant ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Shade loving
- C. Water loving
- D. Salt hating

Why this answer? Ber is a hardy, drought-tolerant fruit of arid areas.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 30 Horticulture

Papaya is a rich source of which enzyme?

- A. Amylase
- B. Lipase
- C. Papain ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Pepsin

Why this answer? Papaya contains the protein-digesting enzyme papain.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 31 Horticulture

Pineapple is propagated by which planting material?

- A. Bulbs
- B. Rhizomes
- C. Crown and suckers ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. True seeds

Why this answer? Pineapple is propagated by its crown, slips and suckers.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and

ops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 32 Horticulture

Which mango variety is an early-season variety of Punjab?

- A. Anwar Ratol
- B. Langra
- C. Dusehri ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Chaunsa

Why this answer? Dusehri is an early-season mango variety of Punjab, while Chaunsa is late-season.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 33 Horticulture

Anwar Ratol mango is famous for what quality?

- A. Thick skin
- B. Small size and sweetness ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Large size
- D. Late ripening

Why this answer? Anwar Ratol is a small, very sweet early mango.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 34 Horticulture

Which of these is a temperate fruit grown in northern Pakistan?

- A. Mango

- C. Papaya
- D. Apple ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Apple is a temperate fruit grown in the northern hills, while mango, banana and papaya are tropical or subtropical.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Horticulture: fruit and vegetable crops, varieties and propagation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 35 Agronomy

Rabi crops are sown in which months in Punjab?

- A. August-September
- B. October-November ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. June-July
- D. March-April

Why this answer? Rabi crops are sown in October-November and harvested in spring.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif crops, fertilisers and soil recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 36 Agronomy

Which of these is a kharif crop?

- A. Gram
- B. Mustard
- C. Rice ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Wheat

Why this answer? Rice is sown in the kharif (summer) season, while wheat, gram and mustard are rabi crops.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif crops, fertilisers and soil recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 37 Agronomy

Urea fertiliser supplies mainly which nutrient, and at about what percentage?

- A. Potassium, 60%
- B. Sulphur, 24%
- C. Nitrogen, 46% ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Phosphorus, 46%

Why this answer? Urea contains 46% nitrogen, the standard nitrogenous fertiliser.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif crops, fertilisers and soil recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 38 Agronomy

DAP fertiliser contains which two nutrients?

- A. Phosphorus and potassium
- B. Nitrogen and potassium
- C. Nitrogen and sulphur
- D. Nitrogen and phosphorus ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? DAP (diammonium phosphate) supplies nitrogen (18%) and phosphorus (46% P2O5).

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif crops, fertilisers and soil recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 39 Agronomy

Which is the main cash crop of Pakistan?

- B. Rice
- C. Maize
- D. Cotton ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Cotton is Pakistan's main cash crop, feeding the textile industry.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif crops, fertilisers and soil recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 40 Agronomy

Sugarcane is propagated by which planting material?

- A. Seeds
- B. Bulbs
- C. Tubers
- D. Setts (stem cuttings) ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Sugarcane is planted from setts, pieces of stem with buds.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif crops, fertilisers and soil recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 41 Agronomy

Maize is grown in Punjab mainly as which season's crop?

- A. Zaid
- B. Winter
- C. Kharif ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rabi

Why this answer? Maize is mainly a kharif crop in Punjab.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif

Question 42 Agronomy

Wheat is a crop of which season in Pakistan?

- A. Rabi ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Kharif
- C. Zaid
- D. Monsoon

Why this answer? Wheat is the main rabi crop, sown in autumn and harvested in spring.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif crops, fertilisers and soil recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 43 Agronomy

Dhaincha (Sesbania) is commonly grown as what?

- A. Cash crop
- B. Oilseed crop
- C. Fibre crop
- D. Green manure crop ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Dhaincha is grown as a green manure crop and ploughed into the soil.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif crops, fertilisers and soil recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 44 Agronomy

NPK in fertiliser terms stands for what?

- A. Nickel, Phosphorus and Potassium
- B. Nitrogen, Potassium and Calcium

ate, Phosphate and Potash

- D. Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? NPK stands for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, the three primary nutrients.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif crops, fertilisers and soil recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 45 Agronomy

Which soil is generally considered best for growing most crops?

- A. Saline soil
- B. Loamy soil ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Sandy soil
- D. Clayey soil

Why this answer? Loam, a balanced mix of sand, silt and clay, holds water and nutrients yet drains freely.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif crops, fertilisers and soil recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 46 Agronomy

What is the pH of a neutral soil?

- A. 7.0 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 5.0
- C. 8.0
- D. 6.0

Why this answer? A pH of 7.0 is neutral; below 7 is acidic and above 7 is alkaline.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Agronomy: rabi and kharif

sers and soil recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 47 Plant Protection

Aphids damage crops mainly by doing what?

- A. Boring into stems
- B. Eating seeds
- C. Sucking plant sap ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Eating roots

Why this answer? Aphids are sap-sucking insects that weaken plants and spread viruses.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Plant protection: pests, diseases and their control recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 48 Plant Protection

IPM in crop protection stands for what?

- A. International Pest Management
- B. Improved Pesticide Method
- C. Integrated Pest Management ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Intensive Pest Management

Why this answer? IPM is Integrated Pest Management, combining cultural, biological and chemical control.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Plant protection: pests, diseases and their control recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 49 Plant Protection

Which insect is a natural enemy of aphids?

- A. Whitefly

ybird beetle ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. Fruit fly
- D. Termite

Why this answer? Ladybird beetles feed on aphids and are used in biological control.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Plant protection: pests, diseases and their control recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 50 Plant Protection

Powdery mildew is a disease caused by which type of organism?

- A. Virus
- B. Nematode
- C. Fungus ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Bacterium

Why this answer? Powdery mildew is a fungal disease that coats leaves with white powder.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Plant protection: pests, diseases and their control recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 51 Plant Protection

Neem is used in crop protection mainly as what?

- A. Botanical pesticide ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Chemical fertiliser
- C. Growth hormone
- D. Soil conditioner

Why this answer? Neem extracts act as a botanical pesticide against many insects.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Plant protection: pests,

their control recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 52 Plant Protection

The mango mealy bug attacks mainly which part of the tree?

- A. Inflorescence and young shoots ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Roots only
- C. Trunk bark only
- D. Fallen leaves

Why this answer? Mango mealy bug sucks sap from inflorescences and young shoots, causing fruit drop.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Plant protection: pests, diseases and their control recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 53 Plant Protection

Which practice helps reduce pest attack without chemicals?

- A. Crop rotation ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Monocropping
- C. Over-irrigation
- D. Excess fertiliser

Why this answer? Crop rotation breaks pest and disease cycles without chemicals.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Plant protection: pests, diseases and their control recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 54 Plant Protection

A pesticide that kills weeds is called what?

- A. Herbicide ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. Fungicide
- D. Rodenticide

Why this answer? Herbicides are chemicals used to kill weeds.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Plant protection: pests, diseases and their control recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 55 Soil Science

Soil texture is decided by the proportions of what?

- A. Stones and gravel
- B. Sand, silt and clay ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Nitrogen and phosphorus
- D. Water and air

Why this answer? Soil texture depends on the relative amounts of sand, silt and clay.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Soil science: soil types, nutrients and reclamation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 56 Soil Science

Gypsum is applied to reclaim which type of soil?

- A. Sodic (alkaline) soil ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Acidic soil
- C. Sandy soil
- D. Waterlogged soil

Why this answer? Gypsum (calcium sulphate) reclaims sodic soils by replacing sodium with calcium.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Soil science: soil types,

Question 57 Soil Science

Waterlogging harms crops mainly because it causes what in the root zone?

- A. Excess nitrogen
- B. High temperature
- C. Extra light
- D. Oxygen deficiency ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Waterlogged soil lacks air, so roots suffer oxygen deficiency.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Soil science: soil types, nutrients and reclamation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 58 Soil Science

Which of these is a primary macronutrient for plants?

- A. Zinc
- B. Boron
- C. Iron
- D. Nitrogen ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Nitrogen is a primary macronutrient; zinc, boron and iron are micronutrients.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Soil science: soil types, nutrients and reclamation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 59 Soil Science

Which of these is a micronutrient for plants?

- A. Potassium

: ✓ Predicted answer

- C. Nitrogen
- D. Phosphorus

Why this answer? Zinc is a micronutrient needed in small amounts; nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are macronutrients.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Soil science: soil types, nutrients and reclamation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 60 Soil Science

Organic matter improves soil mainly by doing what?

- A. Increasing salinity
- B. Improving structure and water holding ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Making soil acidic
- D. Killing soil microbes

Why this answer? Organic matter improves soil structure, water holding and microbial life.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Soil science: soil types, nutrients and reclamation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 61 Soil Science

Soil salinity is measured by which indicator?

- A. Soil colour
- B. Soil depth
- C. Electrical conductivity (EC) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. pH

Why this answer? Salinity is measured by the electrical conductivity (EC) of the soil

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Soil science: soil types, nutrients and reclamation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 62 Soil Science

The pH scale runs from what to what?

- A. 7 to 21
- B. 0 to 14 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 1 to 10
- D. 0 to 7

Why this answer? The pH scale runs from 0 (most acidic) to 14 (most alkaline).

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Soil science: soil types, nutrients and reclamation recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 63 English

Which pair correctly completes this sentence: 'The ___ teacher did not agree to ___ meeting'?

- A. That, Other
- B. One, Another ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. One, Other
- D. Any of the above

Why this answer? 'The one teacher did not agree to another meeting' — 'one ... another' is the correct correlative pair.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-agriculture-officer-horticulture-2024 Q8 (verified item — the correct pair is 'one ... another').

64 English

Choose the synonym of 'abundant'.

- A. Plentiful ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Scarce
- C. Rare
- D. Little

Why this answer? 'Abundant' means plentiful, present in large quantity.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: grammar, vocabulary and voice recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 65 English

Choose the antonym of 'ancient'.

- A. Antique
- B. Modern ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Old
- D. Historic

Why this answer? 'Ancient' means very old, so its antonym is 'modern'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: grammar, vocabulary and voice recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 66 English

Fill in the blank: 'He ___ to school every day.'

- A. goes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. go
- C. going
- D. gone

swer: With 'he' in the present simple, the verb is 'goes'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: grammar, vocabulary and voice recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 67 English

Change into passive voice: 'She writes a letter.'

- A. A letter is written by her. ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A letter was written by her.
- C. A letter is being written by her.
- D. She is written a letter.

Why this answer? Present simple passive: 'A letter is written by her'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: grammar, vocabulary and voice recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 68 English

What does the idiom 'to bite the dust' mean?

- A. To hide away
- B. To fail or be defeated ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. To eat quickly
- D. To work hard

Why this answer? 'To bite the dust' means to fail or be defeated.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: grammar, vocabulary and voice recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 69 English

Choose the correctly spelled word.

urence

- B. Ocurrence
- C. Occurrance
- D. Occurrence ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? 'Occurrence' is the correct spelling, with double 'c' and double 'r'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: grammar, vocabulary and voice recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 70 English

Fill in the blank: 'He is good ___ mathematics.'

- A. in
- B. on
- C. for
- D. at ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The correct preposition is 'at': 'good at mathematics'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: grammar, vocabulary and voice recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 71 Everyday Science

For which nutrient group are vegetables best known as a dietary source?

- A. Vitamins ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Protein
- C. Enzymes
- D. Calcium

Why this answer? Vegetables are best known as a good source of vitamins (and minerals and fibre).

ed [B] — verified fact, predicted to recur. ppsc-agriculture-officer-horticulture-2024 Q3 (verified item — vegetables are a good source of vitamins).

Question 72 Everyday Science

Photosynthesis takes place in which part of the plant?

- A. Flowers
- B. Leaves ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Roots
- D. Stem

Why this answer? Photosynthesis takes place in the leaves, in the chlorophyll-containing cells.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic science facts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 73 Everyday Science

What is the boiling point of pure water at sea level?

- A. 120°C
- B. 100°C ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 90°C
- D. 80°C

Why this answer? Pure water boils at 100°C at sea level.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic science facts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 74 Everyday Science

Which blood group is known as the universal donor?

- B. B
- C. O ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. AB

Why this answer? Group O blood can be given to any recipient, so O is the universal donor.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic science facts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 75 Everyday Science

Which vitamin does the human body make in sunlight?

- A. Vitamin B12
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Vitamin D ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Vitamin C

Why this answer? Sunlight on the skin produces vitamin D.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic science facts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 76 Everyday Science

What is the SI unit of force?

- A. Joule
- B. Watt
- C. Pascal
- D. Newton ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The SI unit of force is the newton.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic science facts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 77 Everyday Science

What is the chemical formula of water?

- A. O2
- B. NaCl
- C. H2O ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. CO2

Why this answer? Water is H2O: two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic science facts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 78 Everyday Science

Which planet is nearest to the Sun?

- A. Venus
- B. Earth
- C. Mars
- D. Mercury ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Mercury is the planet nearest the Sun.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic science facts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 79 General Knowledge

For which mineral deposit is Kalabagh in Punjab best known?

- A. Salt

- C. Stones
- D. Gold

Why this answer? Kalabagh is famous for its iron-ore deposits.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-agriculture-officer-horticulture-2024 Q13 (verified item — Kalabagh is famous for iron ore).

Question 80 General Knowledge

What is the capital of France?

- A. Rome
- B. Paris ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. London
- D. Berlin

Why this answer? Paris is the capital of France.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals, geography and institutions recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 81 General Knowledge

Which is the largest hot desert in the world?

- A. Kalahari
- B. Thar
- C. Sahara ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Gobi

Why this answer? The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals, geography and institutions recur in every sitting of this post.

82 General Knowledge

Which is the longest river in the world?

- A. Yangtze
- B. Nile ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Amazon
- D. Indus

Why this answer? The Nile is generally regarded as the longest river in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals, geography and institutions recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 83 General Knowledge

What is the currency of Japan?

- A. Yuan
- B. Ringgit
- C. Yen ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Won

Why this answer? The currency of Japan is the yen.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals, geography and institutions recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 84 General Knowledge

In which year was the United Nations founded?

- A. 1919
- B. 1939
- C. 1950
- D. 1945 ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? The United Nations was founded in 1945.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals, geography and institutions recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 85 General Knowledge

Which is the largest ocean in the world?

- A. Atlantic
- B. Indian
- C. Arctic
- D. Pacific ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Pacific is the largest ocean in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals, geography and institutions recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 86 Pakistan Studies

The Cabinet Mission that visited India in 1946 consisted of how many members?

- A. 9
- B. 8
- C. 3 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 5

Why this answer? The Cabinet Mission (1946) had three members: Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-agriculture-officer-horticulture-2024 Q11 (verified item — the Cabinet Mission had three members).

87 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan came into being on which date?

- A. 23 March 1940
- B. 14 August 1948
- C. 23 March 1956
- D. 14 August 1947 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the Pakistan movement and national facts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 88 Pakistan Studies

The Lahore Resolution was passed in which year?

- A. 1940 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1947
- C. 1930
- D. 1956

Why this answer? The Lahore Resolution was passed on 23 March 1940.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the Pakistan movement and national facts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 89 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first Governor-General of Pakistan?

- A. Khawaja Nazimuddin
- B. Ghulam Muhammad
- C. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Liaquat Ali Khan

swer? Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the first Governor-General of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the Pakistan movement and national facts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 90 Pakistan Studies

What is the national language of Pakistan?

- A. Punjabi
- B. English
- C. Sindhi
- D. Urdu ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Urdu is the national language of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the Pakistan movement and national facts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 91 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan's present Constitution was adopted in which year?

- A. 1962
- B. 1947
- C. 1973 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1956

Why this answer? Pakistan's present Constitution was adopted in 1973.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the Pakistan movement and national facts recur in every sitting of this post.

92 Computer

A computer's central processor is made up of which two main units working together?

- A. Both the Arithmetic Logic Unit and the Control Unit ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Arithmetic Logic Unit only
- C. Control Unit only
- D. Neither of these

Why this answer? A processor (CPU) consists of both the Arithmetic Logic Unit and the Control Unit, plus registers.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-agriculture-officer-horticulture-2024 Q1 (verified item — a processor consists of the Arithmetic Logic Unit and the Control Unit).

Question 93 Computer

CPU stands for what?

- A. Computer Processing Unit
- B. Central Peripheral Unit
- C. Central Processing Unit ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Central Program Unit

Why this answer? CPU stands for Central Processing Unit.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: computer basics recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 94 Computer

RAM is which kind of memory?

- A. Volatile memory ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Permanent memory

d-only memory

- D. External memory

Why this answer? RAM is volatile: its contents are lost when the power is off.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: computer basics recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 95 Computer

ROM is which kind of memory?

- A. Temporary memory
- B. Cache memory
- C. Non-volatile memory ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Volatile memory

Why this answer? ROM is non-volatile: it keeps its contents without power.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: computer basics recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 96 Computer

MS Word is mainly used for what?

- A. Web browsing
- B. Playing music
- C. Word processing ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Photo editing

Why this answer? MS Word is word-processing software.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: computer basics recur in every sitting of this post.

97 Urdu

Who wrote the book 'Punjab mein Urdu'?

- A. Abdul Shafiq
- B. Prem Chand
- C. Mir Taqi Mir
- D. Hafiz Mahmood Sherani ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Hafiz Mahmood Sherani wrote 'Punjab mein Urdu', the landmark history of Urdu in the Punjab.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-agriculture-officer-horticulture-2024 Q5 (verified item — Hafiz Mahmood Sherani wrote 'Punjab mein Urdu').

Question 98 Urdu

شکوہ کس شاعر کی نظم ہے؟

- A. Ghalib
- B. Faiz Ahmed Faiz
- C. Allama Iqbal ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Mir Taqi Mir

Why this answer? 'Shikwa' is a famous poem by Allama Iqbal.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Urdu: Urdu poetry and prose recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 99 Urdu

میر تقی میر کو کس لقب سے جانا جاتا ہے؟

- A. Malik-us-Shoara
- B. Khuda-e-Sukhan ✓ **Predicted answer**

ir-e-Mashriq

- D. Baba-e-Urdu

Why this answer? Mir Taqi Mir is called Khuda-e-Sukhan, the God of poetry.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Urdu: Urdu poetry and prose recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 100 Urdu

غالب کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟

- A. Mirza Asadullah Baig Khan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Mirza Muhammad Baig
- C. Mirza Haider Ali
- D. Mirza Kamal Khan

Why this answer? Ghalib's real name was Mirza Asadullah Baig Khan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Urdu: Urdu poetry and prose recur in every sitting of this post.

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