PPSC Lecturer Arabic | BS-17 — GUESS PAPER 2026 (Set 1 of 2) · Predicted Questions

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Arabic | BS-17 · **Set:** 1 of 2 · **Questions:** 100 predicted — 0 repeated questions, 0 verified facts predicted to recur, 100 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 Lecturer Arabic | 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. 100 of the 100 questions below are syllabus anchors on this post's recurring topics, because the verified archive for this post holds only 0 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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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 Arabic

Which letter comes immediately after Ba in the Arabic alphabet?

- A. Tha
- B. Alif
- C. Jim

soft) ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? In the Arabic alphabet, Ta (soft) comes immediately after Ba.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: the Arabic alphabet recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 2 Arabic

Which letter comes immediately after Tha in the Arabic alphabet?

- A. Ha
- B. Ta (soft)
- C. Kha
- D. Jim ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? In the Arabic alphabet, Jim comes immediately after Tha.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: the Arabic alphabet recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 3 Arabic

Which letter comes immediately after Ha in the Arabic alphabet?

- A. Kha ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Dal
- C. Jim
- D. Dhal

Why this answer? In the Arabic alphabet, Kha comes immediately after Ha.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: the Arabic alphabet recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

4 Arabic

Which letter comes immediately after Dal in the Arabic alphabet?

- A. Dhal ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Ra
- C. Kha
- D. Zay

Why this answer? In the Arabic alphabet, Dhal comes immediately after Dal.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: the Arabic alphabet recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 5 Arabic

Which letter comes immediately after Ra in the Arabic alphabet?

- A. Sin
- B. Zay ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Dhal
- D. Shin

Why this answer? In the Arabic alphabet, Zay comes immediately after Ra.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: the Arabic alphabet recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 6 Arabic

Which letter comes immediately after Sin in the Arabic alphabet?

- A. Sad
- B. Shin ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Zay
- D. Dad

swer? In the Arabic alphabet, Shin comes immediately after Sin.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: the Arabic alphabet recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 7 Arabic

Which letter comes immediately after Sad in the Arabic alphabet?

- A. Ta (emphatic)
- B. Dad ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Shin
- D. Za

Why this answer? In the Arabic alphabet, Dad comes immediately after Sad.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: the Arabic alphabet recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 8 Arabic

Which letter comes immediately after Ta (emphatic) in the Arabic alphabet?

- A. Za ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Ayn
- C. Dad
- D. Ghayn

Why this answer? In the Arabic alphabet, Za comes immediately after Ta (emphatic).

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: the Arabic alphabet recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 9 Arabic

Which letter comes immediately after Ayn in the Arabic alphabet?

- B. Za
- C. Qaf
- D. Ghayn ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? In the Arabic alphabet, Ghayn comes immediately after Ayn.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: the Arabic alphabet recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 10 Arabic

Which letter comes immediately after Fa in the Arabic alphabet?

- A. Kaf
- B. Qaf ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Ghayn
- D. Lam

Why this answer? In the Arabic alphabet, Qaf comes immediately after Fa.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: the Arabic alphabet recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 11 Arabic

What is the Arabic word for the number one?

- A. Ithnan
- B. Thalatha
- C. Wahid ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Arba'a

Why this answer? The Arabic word for one is Wahid.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic numbers recurs

urer Arabic sitting.

Question 12 Arabic

What is the Arabic word for the number three?

- A. Arba'a
- B. Thalatha ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Khamsa
- D. Sitta

Why this answer? The Arabic word for three is Thalatha.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic numbers recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 13 Arabic

What is the Arabic word for the number five?

- A. Sitta
- B. Sab'a
- C. Khamsa ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Thamaniya

Why this answer? The Arabic word for five is Khamsa.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic numbers recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 14 Arabic

What is the Arabic word for the number seven?

- A. Sab'a ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Thamaniya

- D. Ashara

Why this answer? The Arabic word for seven is Sab'a.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic numbers recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 15 Arabic

What is the Arabic word for the number nine?

- A. Tis'a ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Ashara
- C. Wahid
- D. Ithnan

Why this answer? The Arabic word for nine is Tis'a.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic numbers recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 16 Arabic

What is the Arabic pronoun for 'I'?

- A. Anta
- B. Anti
- C. Huwa
- D. Ana ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Arabic pronoun for 'I' is Ana.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic pronouns recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

17 Arabic

What is the Arabic pronoun for 'you (feminine singular)'?

- A. Anti ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Huwa
- C. Hiya
- D. Nahnu

Why this answer? The Arabic pronoun for 'you (feminine singular)' is Anti.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic pronouns recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 18 Arabic

What is the Arabic pronoun for 'she'?

- A. Nahnu
- B. Hiya ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Hum
- D. Hunna

Why this answer? The Arabic pronoun for 'she' is Hiya.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic pronouns recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 19 Arabic

What is the Arabic pronoun for 'they (masculine)'?

- A. Hum ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Hunna
- C. Antum
- D. Antunna

swer? The Arabic pronoun for 'they (masculine)' is Hum.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic pronouns recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 20 Arabic

What is the Arabic pronoun for 'you (masculine plural)'?

- A. Antunna
- B. Ana
- C. Anta
- D. Antum ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Arabic pronoun for 'you (masculine plural)' is Antum.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic pronouns recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 21 Arabic

What is the plural of Kitab (book)?

- A. Aqlam
- B. Kutub ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Buyut
- D. Madaris

Why this answer? The plural of Kitab (book) is Kutub.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic plurals recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 22 Arabic

What is the plural of Bayt (house)?

- B. Awlad
- C. Buyut ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Banat

Why this answer? The plural of Bayt (house) is Buyut.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic plurals recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 23 Arabic

What is the plural of Walad (boy)?

- A. Banat
- B. Rijal
- C. Nisa
- D. Awlad ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The plural of Walad (boy) is Awlad.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic plurals recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 24 Arabic

What is the plural of Rajl (man)?

- A. Nisa
- B. Ashjar
- C. Sayyarat
- D. Rijal ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The plural of Rajl (man) is Rijal.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic plurals recurs in

er Arabic sitting.

Question 25 Arabic

What is the plural of Shajra (tree)?

- A. Ashjar ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Sayyarat
- C. Kutub
- D. Aqlam

Why this answer? The plural of Shajra (tree) is Ashjar.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic plurals recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 26 Arabic

What is the Arabic name for Sunday?

- A. Al-Ahad ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Al-Ithnayn
- C. Al-Thulatha
- D. Al-Arbi'a

Why this answer? The Arabic name for Sunday is Al-Ahad.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: days of the week recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 27 Arabic

What is the Arabic name for Tuesday?

- A. Al-Arbi'a
- B. Al-Thulatha ✓ **Predicted answer**

hamis

- D. Al-Jumu'a

Why this answer? The Arabic name for Tuesday is Al-Thulatha.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: days of the week recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 28 Arabic

What is the Arabic name for Thursday?

- A. Al-Jumu'a
- B. Al-Sabt
- C. Al-Ahad
- D. Al-Khamis ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Arabic name for Thursday is Al-Khamis.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: days of the week recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 29 Arabic

What is the Arabic name for Saturday?

- A. Al-Ahad
- B. Al-Ithnayn
- C. Al-Sabt ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Al-Thulatha

Why this answer? The Arabic name for Saturday is Al-Sabt.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: days of the week recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

30 Arabic

What is the Arabic name for Monday?

- A. Al-Ithnayn ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Al-Thulatha
- C. Al-Arbi'a
- D. Al-Khamis

Why this answer? The Arabic name for Monday is Al-Ithnayn.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: days of the week recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 31 Arabic

How many letters are there in the Arabic alphabet?

- A. 26
- B. 29
- C. 28 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 30

Why this answer? The Arabic alphabet has 28 letters.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: the Arabic alphabet recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 32 Arabic

How many parts of speech are there in Arabic?

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Three ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Arabic has three parts of speech: ism (noun), fi'l (verb) and harf (particle).

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 33 Arabic

What are the three parts of speech in Arabic?

- A. Ism, fi'l and harf ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Ism, fi'l and jumlah
- C. Noun, verb and sentence
- D. Subject, object and verb

Why this answer? The three parts of speech are ism, fi'l and harf.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 34 Arabic

What is an 'ism' in Arabic grammar?

- A. A verb
- B. A particle
- C. A noun ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A sentence

Why this answer? An ism is a noun in Arabic grammar.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

35 Arabic

What is a 'fi'l' in Arabic grammar?

- A. A noun
- B. A particle
- C. A verb ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. An adjective

Why this answer? A fi'l is a verb in Arabic grammar.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 36 Arabic

What is a 'harf' in Arabic grammar?

- A. A noun
- B. A verb
- C. A particle ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A pronoun

Why this answer? A harf is a particle in Arabic grammar.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 37 Arabic

What is the past tense of a verb called in Arabic?

- A. Al-Madi ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Al-Mudari
- C. Al-Amr
- D. Al-Nahy

swer? The past tense is called al-Madi.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 38 Arabic

What is the present/future tense of a verb called in Arabic?

- A. Al-Mudari ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Al-Madi
- C. Al-Amr
- D. Al-Nahy

Why this answer? The present/future tense is called al-Mudari.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 39 Arabic

What is the imperative in Arabic called?

- A. Al-Madi
- B. Al-Mudari
- C. Al-Amr ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Al-Nahy

Why this answer? The imperative is called al-Amr.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 40 Arabic

What is the negative imperative in Arabic called?

- B. Al-Nahy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Al-Madi
- D. Al-Mudari

Why this answer? The negative imperative is called al-Nahy.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 41 Arabic

What is 'jumlah ismiyya'?

- A. A verbal sentence
- B. A question
- C. A command
- D. A nominal sentence beginning with a noun ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A jumlah ismiyya is a nominal sentence beginning with a noun.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 42 Arabic

What is 'jumlah fi'liyya'?

- A. A verbal sentence beginning with a verb ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A nominal sentence
- C. A question
- D. A command

Why this answer? A jumlah fi'liyya is a verbal sentence beginning with a verb.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs

urer Arabic sitting.

Question 43 Arabic

What is 'mubtada' in a nominal sentence?

- A. The predicate
- B. The subject ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The object
- D. The verb

Why this answer? The mubtada is the subject of a nominal sentence.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 44 Arabic

What is 'khabar' in a nominal sentence?

- A. The subject
- B. The object
- C. The verb
- D. The predicate ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The khabar is the predicate of a nominal sentence.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 45 Arabic

What is 'fa'il' in Arabic grammar?

- A. The object
- B. The subject of a nominal sentence

doer of the verb ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. The predicate

Why this answer? The fa'il is the doer of the verb.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 46 Arabic

What is 'maf'ul' in Arabic grammar?

- A. The object of the verb ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The doer
- C. The subject
- D. The predicate

Why this answer? The maf'ul is the object of the verb.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 47 Arabic

What is 'idafa' in Arabic grammar?

- A. A verb form
- B. A plural form
- C. A possessive construction ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A tense

Why this answer? Idafa is a possessive construction, like 'book of the teacher'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

48 Arabic

What is the dual form in Arabic called?

- A. Jama
- B. Mufrad
- C. Muthanna ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Tasghir

Why this answer? The dual form is called muthanna.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 49 Arabic

What is the plural form in Arabic called?

- A. Muthanna
- B. Mufrad
- C. Jama ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Tasghir

Why this answer? The plural form is called jama.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 50 Arabic

What is the singular form in Arabic called?

- A. Muthanna
- B. Jama
- C. Tasghir
- D. Mufrad ✓ **Predicted answer**

Answer: The singular form is called mufrad.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic grammar recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 51 Arabic

What is 'tashbih' in Arabic rhetoric?

- A. A metaphor
- B. A simile ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A rhyme
- D. A metre

Why this answer? Tashbih is a simile in Arabic rhetoric.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic rhetoric recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 52 Arabic

What is 'isti'ara' in Arabic rhetoric?

- A. A simile
- B. A metaphor ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A rhyme
- D. A metre

Why this answer? Isti'ara is a metaphor in Arabic rhetoric.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic rhetoric recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 53 Arabic

What is 'kinaya' in Arabic rhetoric?

- B. A metaphor
- C. A metonymy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A rhyme

Why this answer? Kinaya is a metonymy in Arabic rhetoric.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic rhetoric recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 54 Arabic

Who is known as the father of Arabic grammar?

- A. Al-Khalil
- B. Ibn Khaldun
- C. Al-Jahiz
- D. Sibawayh ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Sibawayh is known as the father of Arabic grammar.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: famous grammarians recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 55 Arabic

Who wrote 'Al-Kitab', the first book of Arabic grammar?

- A. Al-Khalil
- B. Ibn Malik
- C. Sibawayh ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Al-Zamakhshari

Why this answer? Sibawayh wrote Al-Kitab.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: famous grammarians

ry Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 56 Arabic

Who is credited with inventing Arabic prosody (arud)?

- A. Sibawayh
- B. Ibn Khaldun
- C. Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Al-Jahiz

Why this answer? Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad invented Arabic prosody.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: famous grammarians recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 57 Arabic

Who wrote 'Alfiyya', the famous grammar poem?

- A. Sibawayh
- B. Al-Khalil
- C. Al-Zamakhshari
- D. Ibn Malik ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Ibn Malik wrote the Alfiyya.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: famous grammarians recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 58 Arabic

Who is the author of 'Muqaddima'?

- A. Ibn Sina
- B. Al-Ghazali

- D. Ibn Khaldun ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Ibn Khaldun wrote the Muqaddima.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: famous writers recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 59 Arabic

Who wrote 'Al-Bayan wa al-Tabyin'?

- A. Ibn Khaldun
- B. Al-Mutanabbi
- C. Al-Ma'arri
- D. Al-Jahiz ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Al-Jahiz wrote Al-Bayan wa al-Tabyin.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: famous writers recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 60 Arabic

Who is known as the greatest Arabic poet of the Abbasid era?

- A. Imru al-Qays
- B. Al-Ma'arri
- C. Abu Nuwas
- D. Al-Mutanabbi ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Al-Mutanabbi is the greatest poet of the Abbasid era.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: famous poets recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

61 Arabic

Who is the author of the Mu'allaqat's most famous ode, 'Qifa Nabki'?

- A. Imru al-Qays ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Al-Mutanabbi
- C. Antarah
- D. Zuhayr

Why this answer? Imru al-Qays wrote 'Qifa Nabki'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: famous poets recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 62 Arabic

How many poems are in the Mu'allaqat?

- A. Five
- B. Ten
- C. Three
- D. Seven ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Mu'allaqat are seven poems.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: classical poetry recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 63 Arabic

What are the Mu'allaqat?

- A. Seven famous pre-Islamic odes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Seven books of grammar
- C. Seven plays
- D. Seven novels

swer? The Mu allaqat are seven famous pre-Islamic odes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: classical poetry recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 64 Arabic

Who wrote the 'Diwan' of wine poetry in the Abbasid era?

- A. Al-Mutanabbi
- B. Al-Ma'arri
- C. Abu Nuwas ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Imru al-Qays

Why this answer? Abu Nuwas is famous for wine poetry.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: famous poets recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 65 Arabic

Who is known as the blind poet-philosopher of Ma'arra?

- A. Al-Mutanabbi
- B. Al-Ma'arri ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Abu Nuwas
- D. Imru al-Qays

Why this answer? Al-Ma'arri was the blind poet-philosopher of Ma'arra.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: famous poets recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 66 Arabic

What is 'qasida' in Arabic literature?

- B. An ode ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A novel
- D. A play

Why this answer? A qasida is an ode in Arabic literature.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic literature recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 67 Arabic

What is 'ghazal' in Arabic literature?

- A. A war poem
- B. A love poem ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A religious poem
- D. A comic poem

Why this answer? A ghazal is a love poem.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic literature recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 68 Arabic

What is 'ritha' in Arabic literature?

- A. An elegy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A love poem
- C. A war poem
- D. A praise poem

Why this answer? Ritha is an elegy.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic literature recurs

urer Arabic sitting.

Question 69 Arabic

What is 'madh' in Arabic literature?

- A. An elegy
- B. A love poem
- C. A praise poem ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A satire

Why this answer? Madh is a praise poem.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic literature recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 70 Arabic

What is 'hija' in Arabic literature?

- A. A praise poem
- B. A satire ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. An elegy
- D. A love poem

Why this answer? Hija is a satire.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic literature recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 71 Arabic

What is the holy book of Islam called?

- A. The Torah
- B. The Quran ✓ **Predicted answer**

Bible

- D. The Zabur

Why this answer? The Quran is the holy book of Islam.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic and Islam recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 72 Arabic

In which language was the Quran revealed?

- A. Persian
- B. Hebrew
- C. Urdu
- D. Arabic ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Quran was revealed in Arabic.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic and Islam recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 73 Arabic

What is 'tafsir'?

- A. A book of poetry
- B. Commentary on the Quran ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A book of grammar
- D. A history book

Why this answer? Tafsir is commentary on the Quran.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic and Islam recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

74 Arabic

What is 'hadith'?

- A. Sayings and actions of the Prophet ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A book of poetry
- C. A grammar rule
- D. A type of poem

Why this answer? Hadith are the sayings and actions of the Prophet.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic and Islam recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 75 Arabic

Who was the first caliph of Islam?

- A. Umar
- B. Uthman
- C. Ali
- D. Abu Bakr ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Abu Bakr was the first caliph.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic and Islam recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 76 Arabic

What is the Arabic word for 'book'?

- A. Qalam
- B. Bayt
- C. Kitab ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Madrasa

swer? Kitab means book.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic vocabulary recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 77 Arabic

What is the Arabic word for 'pen'?

- A. Kitab
- B. Bayt
- C. Madrasa
- D. Qalam ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Qalam means pen.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic vocabulary recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 78 Arabic

What is the Arabic word for 'house'?

- A. Kitab
- B. Qalam
- C. Bayt ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Madrasa

Why this answer? Bayt means house.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic vocabulary recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 79 Arabic

What is the Arabic word for 'school'?

drasa ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Kitab
- C. Qalam
- D. Bayt

Why this answer? Madrasa means school.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic vocabulary recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 80 Arabic

What is the Arabic word for 'teacher'?

- A. Tilmidh
- B. Kitab
- C. Qalam
- D. Mu'allim ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Mu'allim means teacher.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Arabic: Arabic vocabulary recurs in every Lecturer Arabic sitting.

Question 81 General Knowledge

Which sea separates Europe and Africa?

- A. Mediterranean Sea ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Red Sea
- C. Black Sea
- D. Caspian Sea

Why this answer? The Mediterranean Sea separates Europe from Africa.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world

Question 82 General Knowledge

What is the capital of Turkey?

- A. Ankara ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Istanbul
- C. Izmir
- D. Antalya

Why this answer? Ankara is the capital of Turkey; Istanbul is its largest city.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 83 General Knowledge

Which country is known as the Land of the Rising Sun?

- A. China
- B. Japan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Thailand
- D. Korea

Why this answer? Japan is known as the Land of the Rising Sun.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 84 General Knowledge

Which is the highest mountain in the world?

- A. K2
- B. Kangchenjunga

- D. Makalu

Why this answer? Mount Everest (8,849 m) is the highest mountain in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 85 General Knowledge

Which is the largest province of Pakistan by area?

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

Why this answer? Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan by area.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 86 General Knowledge

Which city is the capital of Pakistan?

- A. Lahore
- B. Islamabad ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Karachi
- D. Rawalpindi

Why this answer? Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

87 General Knowledge

Which is the national animal of Pakistan?

- A. Markhor ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Snow leopard
- C. Indus dolphin
- D. Chinkara

Why this answer? The markhor is the national animal of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 88 General Knowledge

Which is the national flower of Pakistan?

- A. Rose
- B. Tulip
- C. Jasmine ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Sunflower

Why this answer? Jasmine is the national flower of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 89 General Knowledge

Which river is the longest in Pakistan?

- A. Jhelum
- B. Indus ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Chenab
- D. Ravi

swer? The Indus is the longest river in Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 90 General Knowledge

When did Pakistan come into being?

- A. 15 August 1947
- B. 23 March 1940
- C. 14 August 1948
- D. 14 August 1947 ✓ **Predicted answer**

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

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 91 General Knowledge

Who is known as the founder of Pakistan?

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan
- B. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Allama Iqbal
- D. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Why this answer? Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the founder of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 92 General Knowledge

Which is the national language of Pakistan?

- B. Sindhi
- C. Urdu ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Pashto

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

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 93 General Knowledge

Which city is called the City of Gardens in Pakistan?

- A. Karachi
- B. Lahore ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Islamabad
- D. Multan

Why this answer? Lahore is known as the City of Gardens.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 94 General Knowledge

Which is the largest city of Pakistan?

- A. Lahore
- B. Faisalabad
- C. Rawalpindi
- D. Karachi ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan

Question 95 General Knowledge

Which pass connects Pakistan with China?

- A. Khunjerab Pass ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Khyber Pass
- C. Bolan Pass
- D. Lowari Pass

Why this answer? The Khunjerab Pass connects Pakistan with China.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 96 General Knowledge

Which is the national sport of Pakistan?

- A. Cricket
- B. Squash
- C. Football
- D. Hockey ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Hockey is the national sport of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 97 General Knowledge

Who wrote the national anthem of Pakistan?

- A. Allama Iqbal
- B. Faiz Ahmad Faiz

- D. Josh Malihabadi

Why this answer? Hafeez Jalandhari wrote Pakistan's national anthem.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 98 General Knowledge

Which is the deepest ocean in the world?

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

Why this answer? The Pacific contains the Mariana Trench, the deepest point.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 99 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Happy'.

- A. Sad
- B. Angry
- C. Joyful ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Tired

Why this answer? 'Joyful' is a synonym of 'happy'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: synonyms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

100 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Brave'.

- A. Bold
- B. Cowardly ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Fearless
- D. Heroic

Why this answer? 'Cowardly' is the antonym of 'brave'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: antonyms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

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