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

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Civics | 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 Civics | 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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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 Civics

Which institution makes laws in Pakistan?

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Parliament ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. President

Why this answer? Parliament makes laws in Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 2 Civics

Which institution is the head of state in Pakistan?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Election Commission
- C. President ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. National Accountability Bureau

Why this answer? President is the head of state in Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 3 Civics

Which institution conducts elections in Pakistan?

- A. National Accountability Bureau
- B. Election Commission ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Parliament
- D. Supreme Court

Why this answer? Election Commission conducts elections in Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

4 Civics

Which article of the 1973 Constitution declares Pakistan a federal republic?

- A. Article 2
- B. Article 1 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Article 9
- D. Article 19

Why this answer? Article 1 declares Pakistan a federal republic.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 5 Civics

Which article of the 1973 Constitution guarantees security of person?

- A. Article 9 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Article 19
- C. Article 25
- D. Article 25-A

Why this answer? Article 9 guarantees security of person.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 6 Civics

Which article of the 1973 Constitution guarantees equality of citizens?

- A. Article 25-A
- B. Article 1
- C. Article 25 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Article 2

swer? Article 25 guarantees equality of citizens.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 7 Civics

What does the term 'Citizen' mean in civics?

- A. An organised political community
- B. The body that rules a state
- C. Rule by the people
- D. A member of a state with rights and duties ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Citizen means a member of a state with rights and duties.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 8 Civics

What does the term 'Government' mean in civics?

- A. Rule by the people
- B. The basic law of a state
- C. Supreme power of a state
- D. The body that rules a state ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Government means the body that rules a state.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 9 Civics

What does the term 'Constitution' mean in civics?

reme power of a state

- B. The basic law of a state ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A rule enforced by the state
- D. Fairness and giving each their due

Why this answer? Constitution means the basic law of a state.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 10 Civics

What does the term 'Law' mean in civics?

- A. Fairness and giving each their due
- B. The ability to act without restraint
- C. A rule enforced by the state ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Equal treatment of people

Why this answer? Law means a rule enforced by the state.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 11 Civics

What does the term 'Freedom' mean in civics?

- A. Equal treatment of people
- B. A claim recognised by law
- C. The ability to act without restraint ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. An obligation of a citizen

Why this answer? Freedom means the ability to act without restraint.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: basic concepts recurs in

Question 12 Civics

What does the term 'Right' mean in civics?

- A. An obligation of a citizen
- B. A citizen's choice in an election
- C. Choosing representatives by voting
- D. A claim recognised by law ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Right means a claim recognised by law.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 13 Civics

What does the term 'Vote' mean in civics?

- A. A citizen's choice in an election ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Choosing representatives by voting
- C. The law-making body of a state
- D. The courts of a state

Why this answer? Vote means a citizen's choice in an election.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 14 Civics

What does the term 'Parliament' mean in civics?

- A. The law-making body of a state ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The courts of a state

ember of a state with rights and duties

- D. An organised political community

Why this answer? Parliament means the law-making body of a state.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 15 Civics

Which of these is a form of government?

- A. Anarchy
- B. Chaos
- C. Democracy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rebellion

Why this answer? Democracy is a form of government.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: forms of government recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 16 Civics

Which of these is a duty of a citizen?

- A. Making laws
- B. Running government
- C. Collecting taxes
- D. Paying taxes ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Paying taxes is a citizen's duty.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: rights and duties recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

17 Civics

Which of these is a house of Pakistan's Parliament?

- A. Provincial Assembly
- B. Senate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Supreme Court
- D. High Court

Why this answer? The Senate is a house of Parliament.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 18 Civics

Which of these is a political party in Pakistan?

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Senate
- C. Election Commission
- D. Pakistan Muslim League ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Pakistan Muslim League is a political party.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: political parties recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 19 Civics

Which of these is a source of law?

- A. Custom only
- B. Religion only
- C. Constitution ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Opinion

Answer: The Constitution is a source of law.

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

Question 20 Civics

Which of these is a characteristic of democracy?

- A. One-party rule
- B. No elections
- C. Free elections ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rule by force

Why this answer? Free elections are a characteristic of democracy.

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

Question 21 Civics

What is civics?

- A. The study of history
- B. The study of law
- C. The study of citizenship and government ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The study of politics

Why this answer? Civics is the study of citizenship and government.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: introduction to civics recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 22 Civics

What is a citizen?

- B. A member of a state ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A voter only
- D. A worker

Why this answer? A citizen is a member of a state.

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

Question 23 Civics

What is citizenship?

- A. Living in a state
- B. Voting
- C. Membership of a state with rights and duties ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Working

Why this answer? Citizenship is membership of a state.

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

Question 24 Civics

What is a state?

- A. An organised political community ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A country
- C. A government
- D. A nation

Why this answer? A state is an organised political community.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: citizenship recurs in

er Civics sitting.

Question 25 Civics

What is a nation?

- A. A people with common history and culture ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A state
- C. A government
- D. A country

Why this answer? A nation is people with common history and culture.

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

Question 26 Civics

What is a government?

- A. A state
- B. A nation
- C. A country
- D. The body that rules a state ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A government rules a state.

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

Question 27 Civics

What are the elements of a state?

- A. Population, territory, government and sovereignty ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Population only

- D. Government only

Why this answer? The elements are population, territory, government and sovereignty.

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

Question 28 Civics

How many elements does a state have?

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

Why this answer? A state has four elements.

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

Question 29 Civics

What is sovereignty?

- A. Supreme power of a state ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A law
- C. A rule
- D. A policy

Why this answer? Sovereignty is supreme power.

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

30 Civics

What is a constitution?

- A. A law
- B. The basic law of a state ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A rule
- D. A policy

Why this answer? A constitution is the basic law of a state.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 31 Civics

What is the Constitution of Pakistan called?

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

Why this answer? Pakistan's Constitution is the 1973 Constitution.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 32 Civics

When was the 1973 Constitution adopted?

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

swer? The 1973 Constitution was adopted in 1973.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 33 Civics

How many articles are in the 1973 Constitution?

- A. 250
- B. 300
- C. 200
- D. 280 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The 1973 Constitution has 280 articles.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 34 Civics

What is the first article of the 1973 Constitution about?

- A. Islam as state religion
- B. Pakistan as a federal republic ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Fundamental rights
- D. Elections

Why this answer? Article 1 is about Pakistan as a federal republic.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 35 Civics

What is the second article of the 1973 Constitution about?

m as the state religion ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Pakistan as a federal republic
- C. Fundamental rights
- D. Elections

Why this answer? Article 2 is about Islam as the state religion.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 36 Civics

What are fundamental rights?

- A. Rights of the rich
- B. Rights guaranteed by the Constitution ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rights of the poor
- D. Rights of citizens only

Why this answer? Fundamental rights are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: fundamental rights recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 37 Civics

What is the right to life?

- A. A right of the rich
- B. Every person's right to live ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A right of the poor
- D. A right of adults only

Why this answer? Every person has the right to life.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: fundamental rights

Question 38 Civics

What is the right to education?

- A. Every child's right to learn ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A right of adults only
- C. A right of the rich
- D. A right of the poor

Why this answer? Every child has the right to education.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: fundamental rights recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 39 Civics

What is freedom of speech?

- A. The right to express opinions ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The right to write
- C. The right to vote
- D. The right to assemble

Why this answer? Freedom of speech is expressing opinions.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: fundamental rights recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 40 Civics

What is freedom of religion?

- A. The right to follow any religion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The right to speak

right to vote

- D. The right to assemble

Why this answer? Freedom of religion is following any religion.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: fundamental rights recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 41 Civics

What is equality before law?

- A. Rich above law
- B. All citizens equal before the law ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Poor below law
- D. No law

Why this answer? Equality before law is all equal.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: fundamental rights recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 42 Civics

What is a duty of a citizen?

- A. A right
- B. An obligation of a citizen ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A privilege
- D. A power

Why this answer? A duty is an obligation.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: rights and duties recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

43 Civics

What is the duty to pay taxes?

- A. A right
- B. A citizen's obligation to pay taxes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A privilege
- D. A power

Why this answer? Paying taxes is a citizen's duty.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: rights and duties recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 44 Civics

What is the duty to obey laws?

- A. A right
- B. A privilege
- C. A citizen's obligation to obey laws ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A power

Why this answer? Obeying laws is a citizen's duty.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: rights and duties recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 45 Civics

What is the duty to vote?

- A. A right
- B. A privilege
- C. A citizen's obligation to vote ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A power

swer? Voting is a citizen's duty.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: rights and duties recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 46 Civics

What is democracy?

- A. Rule by one
- B. Rule by a few
- C. Rule by the people ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rule by the rich

Why this answer? Democracy is rule by the people.

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

Question 47 Civics

What is direct democracy?

- A. People deciding directly ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. People electing representatives
- C. Rule by one
- D. Rule by a few

Why this answer? Direct democracy is people deciding directly.

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

Question 48 Civics

What is representative democracy?

ple deciding directly

- B. Rule by one
- C. People electing representatives ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rule by a few

Why this answer? Representative democracy elects representatives.

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

Question 49 Civics

What is a dictatorship?

- A. Rule by the people
- B. Rule by a few
- C. Rule by one with absolute power ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rule by the rich

Why this answer? Dictatorship is rule by one with absolute power.

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

Question 50 Civics

What is a monarchy?

- A. Rule by the people
- B. Rule by a few
- C. Rule by the rich
- D. Rule by a king or queen ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Monarchy is rule by a king or queen.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: democracy recurs in

Question 51 Civics

What is an oligarchy?

- A. Rule by the people
- B. Rule by one
- C. Rule by a few ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rule by the rich

Why this answer? Oligarchy is rule by a few.

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

Question 52 Civics

What is a republic?

- A. A state with a king
- B. A state with a dictator
- C. A state with an elected head ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A state with no government

Why this answer? A republic has an elected head.

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

Question 53 Civics

What is a federal state?

- A. A state with one government
- B. A state with no provinces

ate with provinces sharing power ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. A state with a king

Why this answer? A federal state shares power with provinces.

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

Question 54 Civics

What is a unitary state?

- A. A state with one central government ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A state with provinces
- C. A state with a king
- D. A state with no government

Why this answer? A unitary state has one central government.

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

Question 55 Civics

What is the Parliament of Pakistan called?

- A. Majlis-e-Shoora ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. National Assembly
- C. Senate
- D. Provincial Assembly

Why this answer? Pakistan's Parliament is Majlis-e-Shoora.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

56 Civics

How many houses does Pakistan's Parliament have?

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

Why this answer? Pakistan's Parliament has two houses.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 57 Civics

What are the two houses of Pakistan's Parliament?

- A. National Assembly and Provincial Assembly
- B. Senate and Supreme Court
- C. National Assembly and Supreme Court
- D. National Assembly and Senate ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The houses are National Assembly and Senate.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 58 Civics

What is the National Assembly?

- A. The upper house
- B. A court
- C. A provincial body
- D. The lower house of Parliament ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? The National Assembly is the lower house.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 59 Civics

What is the Senate?

- A. The lower house
- B. A court
- C. A provincial body
- D. The upper house of Parliament ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Senate is the upper house.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 60 Civics

How many members are in the National Assembly?

- A. 336 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 300
- C. 350
- D. 400

Why this answer? The National Assembly has 336 members.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 61 Civics

How many members are in the Senate?

✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. 100
- C. 80
- D. 120

Why this answer? The Senate has 96 members.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 62 Civics

What is the term of the National Assembly?

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

Why this answer? The National Assembly's term is five years.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 63 Civics

What is the term of a Senator?

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

Why this answer? A Senator's term is six years.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan

Question 64 Civics

Who is the head of state of Pakistan?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The Chief Justice
- C. The President ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The Speaker

Why this answer? The President is the head of state.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 65 Civics

Who is the head of government of Pakistan?

- A. The Prime Minister ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The President
- C. The Chief Justice
- D. The Speaker

Why this answer? The Prime Minister is the head of government.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 66 Civics

Who is the President of Pakistan?

- A. Shehbaz Sharif
- B. Imran Khan

Ali Zardari ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Arif Alvi

Why this answer? Asif Ali Zardari is the President of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 67 Civics

Who is the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Asif Ali Zardari
- B. Imran Khan
- C. Nawaz Sharif
- D. Shehbaz Sharif ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Shehbaz Sharif is the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 68 Civics

What is the Supreme Court of Pakistan?

- A. A lower court
- B. A provincial court
- C. A tribunal
- D. The highest court ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Supreme Court is the highest court.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

69 Civics

Where is the Supreme Court of Pakistan located?

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

Why this answer? The Supreme Court is in Islamabad.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 70 Civics

What is a High Court?

- A. The highest court
- B. A lower court
- C. A tribunal
- D. A provincial court ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A High Court is a provincial court.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: institutions of Pakistan recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 71 Civics

What is the judiciary?

- A. The Parliament
- B. The executive
- C. The courts of a state ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The police

swer? The judiciary is the courts.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: organs of government recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 72 Civics

What is the executive?

- A. The Parliament
- B. The courts
- C. The body that enforces laws ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The police

Why this answer? The executive enforces laws.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: organs of government recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 73 Civics

What is the legislature?

- A. The body that makes laws ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The courts
- C. The executive
- D. The police

Why this answer? The legislature makes laws.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: organs of government recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 74 Civics

What is the separation of powers?

- B. One organ
- C. Two organs
- D. Dividing government into three organs ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Separation of powers divides government into three organs.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: organs of government recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 75 Civics

What are the three organs of government?

- A. Parliament, Senate and Assembly
- B. Courts, police and army
- C. President, Prime Minister and Speaker
- D. Legislature, executive and judiciary ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The organs are legislature, executive and judiciary.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: organs of government recurs in every Lecturer Civics sitting.

Question 76 Civics

What is an election?

- A. A census
- B. A survey
- C. A referendum
- D. Choosing representatives by voting ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? An election chooses representatives by voting.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Civics: elections recurs in every

cs sitting.

Question 77 Civics

What is a vote?

- A. A citizen's choice in an election ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A census
- C. A survey
- D. A referendum

Why this answer? A vote is a citizen's choice.

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

Question 78 Civics

What is a voter?

- A. A candidate
- B. A citizen who votes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A politician
- D. A worker

Why this answer? A voter is a citizen who votes.

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

Question 79 Civics

What is a candidate?

- A. A voter
- B. A person standing for election ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. A worker

Why this answer? A candidate stands for election.

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

Question 80 Civics

What is the Election Commission of Pakistan?

- A. A political party
- B. The body conducting elections ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A court
- D. A ministry

Why this answer? The ECP conducts elections.

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

Question 81 English

She has lived here ___ 2010.

- A. for
- B. since ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. from
- D. by

Why this answer? 'Since' is used with a point in time (2010).

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: grammar (prepositions) recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

82 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning required.

- A. Neccessary
- B. Necesary
- C. Neccesary
- D. Necessary ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? 'Necessary' is the correct spelling.

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

Question 83 English

The plural of 'Woman' is:

- A. Womans
- B. Women ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Womens
- D. Womanses

Why this answer? The plural of 'woman' is 'women'.

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

Question 84 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Rapid'.

- A. Fast ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Slow
- C. Steady
- D. Late

swer? 'Fast' is a synonym of 'rapid'.

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

Question 85 English

Neither of the answers ___ correct.

- A. are
- B. were
- C. is ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. have been

Why this answer? 'Neither' takes a singular verb: 'is'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: grammar (subject-verb agreement) recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 86 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Honest'.

- A. Truthful
- B. Sincere
- C. Loyal
- D. Dishonest ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? 'Dishonest' is the antonym of 'honest'.

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

Question 87 English

The past tense of 'Buy' is:

- B. Buying
- C. Bought ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Buys

Why this answer? The past tense of 'buy' is 'bought'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: grammar (verb forms) recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 88 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning surroundings.

- A. Environment ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Enviroment
- C. Envirnoment
- D. Enviornment

Why this answer? 'Environment' is the correct spelling.

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

Question 89 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Courage'.

- A. Bravery ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Fear
- C. Cowardice
- D. Weakness

Why this answer? 'Bravery' is a synonym of 'courage'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: synonyms recur in

Question 90 Islamiat

How many pillars of Islam are there?

- A. Four
- B. Five ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Six
- D. Seven

Why this answer? There are five pillars of Islam.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Islamiat: the five pillars recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 91 Islamiat

The first revealed Surah of the Holy Quran is:

- A. Surah Al-Fatiha
- B. Surah Al-Alaq ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Surah Al-Baqarah
- D. Surah Yaseen

Why this answer? Surah Al-Alaq was the first Surah revealed.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Islamiat: revelation of the Quran recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 92 Islamiat

How many Surahs are there in the Holy Quran?

- A. 110
- B. 116

- D. 120

Why this answer? There are 114 Surahs in the Holy Quran.

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

Question 93 Islamiat

The first mosque built in Islam was:

- A. Masjid Nabawi
- B. Masjid Quba ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Masjid al-Haram
- D. Masjid Aqsa

Why this answer? Masjid Quba was the first mosque built in Islam.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Islamiat: early Islamic history recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 94 Islamiat

Zakat is payable on wealth above the nisab at the rate of:

- A. 5 percent
- B. 2.5 percent ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 10 percent
- D. 20 percent

Why this answer? Zakat is 2.5 percent of wealth above the nisab.

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

95 Islamiat

The Holy Quran was revealed over a period of:

- A. 13 years
- B. 10 years
- C. 25 years
- D. 23 years ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Quran was revealed over 23 years.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Islamiat: revelation of the Quran recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 96 Islamiat

The first Caliph of Islam was:

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

Why this answer? Hazrat Abu Bakr was the first Caliph.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Islamiat: the Khulafa-e-Rashideen recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 97 Islamiat

Fasting in Ramadan is the ___ pillar of Islam.

- A. first
- B. fourth ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. second
- D. third

swer? Fasting (Sawm) is the fourth pillar of Islam.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Islamiat: the five pillars recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 98 Islamiat

The Battle of Badr took place in:

- A. 1 AH
- B. 3 AH
- C. 5 AH
- D. 2 AH ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Battle of Badr took place in 2 AH (624 CE).

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Islamiat: early Islamic history recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 99 Islamiat

The longest Surah of the Holy Quran is:

- A. Surah Al-Imran
- B. Surah An-Nisa
- C. Surah Al-Baqarah ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Surah Al-Maida

Why this answer? Surah Al-Baqarah is the longest Surah.

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

Question 100 Islamiat

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in:

- B. Makkah ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Taif
- D. Jerusalem

Why this answer? The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in Makkah.

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

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