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

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Commerce | BS-17 · **Set:** 2 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 Commerce | 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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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 Commerce

A trader buys goods for Rs. 1500 and sells them for Rs. 1800. What is the profit?

- A. Rs. 300 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rs. 350
- C. Rs. 250

Why this answer? Profit = selling price - cost price = 1800 - 1500 = Rs. 300.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 2 Commerce

A trader buys goods for Rs. 700 and sells them for Rs. 900. What is the profit?

- A. Rs. 250
- B. Rs. 150
- C. Rs. 400
- D. Rs. 200 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Profit = selling price - cost price = 900 - 700 = Rs. 200.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 3 Commerce

A trader buys goods for Rs. 3000 and sells them for Rs. 3600. What is the profit?

- A. Rs. 600 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rs. 650
- C. Rs. 550
- D. Rs. 1200

Why this answer? Profit = selling price - cost price = 3600 - 3000 = Rs. 600.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

4 Commerce

A trader buys goods for Rs. 600 and sells them for Rs. 750. What is the profit?

- A. Rs. 150 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rs. 200
- C. Rs. 100
- D. Rs. 300

Why this answer? Profit = selling price - cost price = 750 - 600 = Rs. 150.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 5 Commerce

A trader buys goods for Rs. 1800 and sells them for Rs. 1500. What is the loss?

- A. Rs. 350
- B. Rs. 300 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rs. 250
- D. Rs. 600

Why this answer? Loss = cost price - selling price = 1800 - 1500 = Rs. 300.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 6 Commerce

A trader buys goods for Rs. 1000 and sells them for Rs. 800. What is the loss?

- A. Rs. 250
- B. Rs. 150
- C. Rs. 400
- D. Rs. 200 ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Loss = cost price - selling price = 1000 - 800 = Rs. 200.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 7 Commerce

A trader buys goods for Rs. 2500 and sells them for Rs. 2000. What is the loss?

- A. Rs. 550
- B. Rs. 450
- C. Rs. 1000
- D. Rs. 500 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Loss = cost price - selling price = 2500 - 2000 = Rs. 500.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 8 Commerce

A trader buys goods for Rs. 900 and sells them for Rs. 700. What is the loss?

- A. Rs. 250
- B. Rs. 150
- C. Rs. 200 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rs. 400

Why this answer? Loss = cost price - selling price = 900 - 700 = Rs. 200.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 9 Commerce

A machine costs Rs. 12000, has a scrap value of Rs. 2000 and a life of 5 years. What is the

preciation by the straight-line method?

- A. Rs. 2100
- B. Rs. 2000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rs. 1900
- D. Rs. 4000

Why this answer? Depreciation = (cost - scrap) / life = (12000 - 2000) / 5 = Rs. 2000.

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

Question 10 Commerce

A machine costs Rs. 30000, has a scrap value of Rs. 6000 and a life of 8 years. What is the annual depreciation by the straight-line method?

- A. Rs. 3100
- B. Rs. 2900
- C. Rs. 6000
- D. Rs. 3000 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Depreciation = (cost - scrap) / life = (30000 - 6000) / 8 = Rs. 3000.

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

Question 11 Commerce

A machine costs Rs. 18000, has a scrap value of Rs. 3000 and a life of 5 years. What is the annual depreciation by the straight-line method?

- A. Rs. 3000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rs. 3100
- C. Rs. 2900

6000

Why this answer? Depreciation = (cost - scrap) / life = (18000 - 3000) / 5 = Rs. 3000.

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

Question 12 Commerce

A machine costs Rs. 40000, has a scrap value of Rs. 0 and a life of 10 years. What is the annual depreciation by the straight-line method?

- A. Rs. 4100
- B. Rs. 3900
- C. Rs. 8000
- D. Rs. 4000 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Depreciation = (cost - scrap) / life = (40000 - 0) / 10 = Rs. 4000.

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

Question 13 Commerce

A firm has fixed costs of Rs. 12000. It sells each unit for Rs. 60 and the variable cost per unit is Rs. 40. What is the break-even point in units?

- A. 610 units
- B. 600 units ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 590 units
- D. 1200 units

Why this answer? Break-even = fixed cost / (price - variable cost) = 12000 / (60 - 40) = 600 units.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: cost accounting

ry Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 14 Commerce

A firm has fixed costs of Rs. 8000. It sells each unit for Rs. 50 and the variable cost per unit is Rs. 30. What is the break-even point in units?

- A. 410 units
- B. 390 units
- C. 800 units
- D. 400 units ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Break-even = fixed cost / (price - variable cost) = 8000 / (50 - 30) = 400 units.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: cost accounting recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 15 Commerce

A firm has fixed costs of Rs. 18000. It sells each unit for Rs. 90 and the variable cost per unit is Rs. 60. What is the break-even point in units?

- A. 600 units ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 610 units
- C. 590 units
- D. 1200 units

Why this answer? Break-even = fixed cost / (price - variable cost) = 18000 / (90 - 60) = 600 units.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: cost accounting recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

16 Commerce

A firm has fixed costs of Rs. 6000. It sells each unit for Rs. 30 and the variable cost per unit is Rs. 20. What is the break-even point in units?

- A. 610 units
- B. 590 units
- C. 600 units ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1200 units

Why this answer? Break-even = fixed cost / (price - variable cost) = 6000 / (30 - 20) = 600 units.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: cost accounting recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 17 Commerce

A firm has current assets of Rs. 12000 and current liabilities of Rs. 4000. What is its current ratio?

- A. 4:1
- B. 3:1 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 2:1
- D. 6:1

Why this answer? Current ratio = current assets / current liabilities = 12000 / 4000 = 3:1.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: financial ratios recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 18 Commerce

A firm has current assets of Rs. 30000 and current liabilities of Rs. 15000. What is its current ratio?

- B. 1:1
- C. 2:1 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 4:1

Why this answer? Current ratio = current assets / current liabilities = 30000 / 15000 = 2:1.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: financial ratios recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 19 Commerce

A firm has current assets of Rs. 8000 and current liabilities of Rs. 2000. What is its current ratio?

- A. 4:1 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 5:1
- C. 3:1
- D. 8:1

Why this answer? Current ratio = current assets / current liabilities = 8000 / 2000 = 4:1.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: financial ratios recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 20 Commerce

A firm has current assets of Rs. 6000 and current liabilities of Rs. 2000. What is its current ratio?

- A. 4:1
- B. 2:1
- C. 6:1
- D. 3:1 ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Current ratio = current assets / current liabilities = 6000 / 2000 = 3:1.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: financial ratios recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 21 Commerce

A firm has gross profit of Rs. 40000 and sales of Rs. 200000. What is its gross profit ratio?

- A. 21%
- B. 19%
- C. 20% ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 40%

Why this answer? Gross profit ratio = gross profit / sales x 100 = 40000 / 200000 x 100 = 20%.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: financial ratios recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 22 Commerce

A firm has gross profit of Rs. 15000 and sales of Rs. 50000. What is its gross profit ratio?

- A. 30% ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 31%
- C. 29%
- D. 60%

Why this answer? Gross profit ratio = gross profit / sales x 100 = 15000 / 50000 x 100 = 30%.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: financial ratios recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

23 Commerce

A firm has gross profit of Rs. 25000 and sales of Rs. 100000. What is its gross profit ratio?

- A. 26%
- B. 24%
- C. 50%
- D. 25% ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Gross profit ratio = gross profit / sales x 100 = 25000 / 100000 x 100 = 25%.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: financial ratios recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 24 Commerce

A firm has gross profit of Rs. 60000 and sales of Rs. 300000. What is its gross profit ratio?

- A. 21%
- B. 19%
- C. 40%
- D. 20% ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Gross profit ratio = gross profit / sales x 100 = 60000 / 300000 x 100 = 20%.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: financial ratios recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 25 Commerce

A shop gives a discount of 20 percent on goods priced at Rs. 1500. What is the selling price?

- A. Rs. 1250

- C. Rs. 1200 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rs. 1500

Why this answer? Selling price = 1500 x (100 - 20) / 100 = Rs. 1200.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 26 Commerce

A shop gives a discount of 10 percent on goods priced at Rs. 3000. What is the selling price?

- A. Rs. 2750
- B. Rs. 2650
- C. Rs. 2700 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rs. 3000

Why this answer? Selling price = 3000 x (100 - 10) / 100 = Rs. 2700.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 27 Commerce

A shop gives a discount of 25 percent on goods priced at Rs. 4000. What is the selling price?

- A. Rs. 3050
- B. Rs. 3000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rs. 2950
- D. Rs. 4000

Why this answer? Selling price = 4000 x (100 - 25) / 100 = Rs. 3000.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 28 Commerce

A shop gives a discount of 15 percent on goods priced at Rs. 1200. What is the selling price?

- A. Rs. 1070
- B. Rs. 970
- C. Rs. 1020 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rs. 1200

Why this answer? Selling price = 1200 x (100 - 15) / 100 = Rs. 1020.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: profit and loss recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 29 Commerce

A shareholder holds shares of face value Rs. 30000 and the dividend rate is 10 percent. How much dividend does he receive?

- A. Rs. 3100
- B. Rs. 2900
- C. Rs. 3000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rs. 6000

Why this answer? Dividend = face value x rate / 100 = 30000 x 10 / 100 = Rs. 3000.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: shares and dividends recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

30 Commerce

A shareholder holds shares of face value Rs. 15000 and the dividend rate is 8 percent. How much dividend does he receive?

- A. Rs. 1300
- B. Rs. 1200 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rs. 1100
- D. Rs. 2400

Why this answer? Dividend = face value x rate / 100 = 15000 x 8 / 100 = Rs. 1200.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: shares and dividends recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 31 Commerce

A shareholder holds shares of face value Rs. 60000 and the dividend rate is 5 percent. How much dividend does he receive?

- A. Rs. 3100
- B. Rs. 2900
- C. Rs. 3000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rs. 6000

Why this answer? Dividend = face value x rate / 100 = 60000 x 5 / 100 = Rs. 3000.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: shares and dividends recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 32 Commerce

A shareholder holds shares of face value Rs. 25000 and the dividend rate is 12 percent. How much dividend does he receive?

- A. Rs. 3100

2900

- C. Rs. 6000
- D. Rs. 3000 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Dividend = face value x rate / 100 = 25000 x 12 / 100 = Rs. 3000.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: shares and dividends recurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 33 Commerce

What is the simple interest on Rs. 2000 at 5 percent per year for 2 years?

- A. Rs. 250
- B. Rs. 150
- C. Rs. 200 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rs. 400

Why this answer? Simple interest = P x R x T / 100 = 2000 x 5 x 2 / 100 = Rs. 200.

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

Question 34 Commerce

What is the simple interest on Rs. 4000 at 5 percent per year for 2 years?

- A. Rs. 400 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rs. 450
- C. Rs. 350
- D. Rs. 800

Why this answer? Simple interest = P x R x T / 100 = 4000 x 5 x 2 / 100 = Rs. 400.

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

35 Commerce

What is the simple interest on Rs. 3000 at 10 percent per year for 3 years?

- A. Rs. 950
- B. Rs. 850
- C. Rs. 1800
- D. Rs. 900 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Simple interest = P x R x T / 100 = 3000 x 10 x 3 / 100 = Rs. 900.

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

Question 36 Commerce

What is the simple interest on Rs. 1500 at 8 percent per year for 2 years?

- A. Rs. 240 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rs. 290
- C. Rs. 190
- D. Rs. 480

Why this answer? Simple interest = P x R x T / 100 = 1500 x 8 x 2 / 100 = Rs. 240.

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

Question 37 Commerce

What is the main aim of a business?

- A. To make goods only
- B. To earn profit ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. To employ people only
- D. To pay taxes only

swer? The main aim of a business is to earn profit.

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

Question 38 Commerce

What is an entrepreneur?

- A. A worker
- B. A manager
- C. A customer
- D. A person who starts a business ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? An entrepreneur starts a business.

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

Question 39 Commerce

What is a consumer?

- A. A person who buys and uses goods ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A person who makes goods
- C. A person who sells goods
- D. A person who stores goods

Why this answer? A consumer buys and uses goods.

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

Question 40 Commerce

What is a producer?

erson who buys goods

- B. A person who makes goods ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A person who sells goods
- D. A person who uses goods

Why this answer? A producer makes goods.

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

Question 41 Commerce

What is a retailer?

- A. A wholesaler
- B. A manufacturer
- C. A farmer
- D. A seller who sells directly to consumers ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A retailer sells directly to consumers.

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

Question 42 Commerce

What is a wholesaler?

- A. A retailer
- B. A manufacturer
- C. A consumer
- D. A seller who sells in bulk to retailers ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A wholesaler sells in bulk to retailers.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: introduction to

ecurs in every Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 43 Commerce

What is a manufacturer?

- A. A person who makes goods in a factory ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A seller
- C. A buyer
- D. A farmer

Why this answer? A manufacturer makes goods in a factory.

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

Question 44 Commerce

What is a multinational company?

- A. A company operating in many countries ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A company in one country
- C. A small company
- D. A government company

Why this answer? A multinational operates in many countries.

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

Question 45 Commerce

What is a joint stock company?

- A. A company whose capital is divided into shares ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A partnership

- D. A cooperative

Why this answer? A joint stock company's capital is divided into shares.

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

Question 46 Commerce

What is limited liability?

- A. Owners lose everything
- B. Owners lose only what they invested ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. No liability
- D. Unlimited liability

Why this answer? Limited liability means owners lose only what they invested.

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

Question 47 Commerce

What is unlimited liability?

- A. Owners lose only investment
- B. No liability
- C. Owners are liable for all debts ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Limited liability

Why this answer? Unlimited liability means owners are liable for all debts.

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

48 Commerce

What is the memorandum of association?

- A. A partnership deed
- B. A balance sheet
- C. A journal
- D. The constitution of a company ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The memorandum is the constitution of a company.

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

Question 49 Commerce

What is the articles of association?

- A. The rules for running a company ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The constitution of a company
- C. A balance sheet
- D. A journal

Why this answer? The articles are the rules for running a company.

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

Question 50 Commerce

What is bookkeeping?

- A. Recording financial transactions ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Counting money
- C. Making goods
- D. Selling goods

swer? Bookkeeping is recording financial transactions.

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

Question 51 Commerce

What is the difference between bookkeeping and accounting?

- A. They are the same
- B. Bookkeeping includes analysis
- C. Accounting is only recording
- D. Accounting includes analysis; bookkeeping is only recording ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Accounting includes analysis; bookkeeping is only recording.

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

Question 52 Commerce

What is a debit?

- A. The left side of an account ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The right side
- C. A profit
- D. A loss

Why this answer? A debit is the left side of an account.

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

Question 53 Commerce

What is a credit?

right side of an account ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. The left side
- C. A profit
- D. A loss

Why this answer? A credit is the right side of an account.

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

Question 54 Commerce

What is a cash book?

- A. A book recording cash transactions ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A book of credit
- C. A balance sheet
- D. A journal

Why this answer? A cash book records cash transactions.

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

Question 55 Commerce

What is a petty cash book?

- A. A book for large expenses
- B. A balance sheet
- C. A book for small cash expenses ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A journal

Why this answer? A petty cash book is for small cash expenses.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: accounting recurs

urer Commerce sitting.

Question 56 Commerce

What is a purchase book?

- A. A book recording credit purchases ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A book recording cash purchases
- C. A balance sheet
- D. A journal

Why this answer? A purchase book records credit purchases.

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

Question 57 Commerce

What is a sales book?

- A. A book recording cash sales
- B. A book recording credit sales ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A balance sheet
- D. A journal

Why this answer? A sales book records credit sales.

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

Question 58 Commerce

What is a bad debt?

- A. A good debt
- B. A loan

- D. A debt that cannot be recovered ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A bad debt cannot be recovered.

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

Question 59 Commerce

What is a provision?

- A. A profit
- B. Money set aside for a future expense ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. An income
- D. A loan

Why this answer? A provision is money set aside for a future expense.

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

Question 60 Commerce

What is a reserve?

- A. An expense
- B. A loss
- C. A loan
- D. Profit set aside for future use ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A reserve is profit set aside for future use.

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

61 Commerce

What is working capital?

- A. Total assets
- B. Total liabilities
- C. Current assets minus current liabilities ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Fixed assets

Why this answer? Working capital is current assets minus current liabilities.

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

Question 62 Commerce

What is a fixed asset?

- A. An asset used for a long time ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Cash
- C. Stock
- D. A debtor

Why this answer? A fixed asset is used for a long time.

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

Question 63 Commerce

What is a current asset?

- A. A building
- B. An asset that changes within a year ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A machine
- D. Land

swer? A current asset changes within a year.

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

Question 64 Commerce

What is stock in accounting?

- A. Cash
- B. A building
- C. A machine
- D. Goods held for sale ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Stock is goods held for sale.

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

Question 65 Commerce

What is a debtor?

- A. A person the business owes
- B. A person who owes money to the business ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A customer
- D. A supplier

Why this answer? A debtor owes money to the business.

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

Question 66 Commerce

What is a creditor?

- erson who owes the business
- B. A person the business owes money to ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A customer
- D. A buyer

Why this answer? A creditor is owed money by the business.

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

Question 67 Commerce

What is the State Bank's main function?

- A. Giving loans to farmers
- B. Collecting taxes
- C. Running banks
- D. Controlling money supply ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The State Bank controls the money supply.

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

Question 68 Commerce

What is a bank account?

- A. An account held at a bank ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A loan
- C. A cheque
- D. A draft

Why this answer? A bank account is held at a bank.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: banking recurs in

er Commerce sitting.

Question 69 Commerce

What is an ATM?

- A. Automatic Transfer Machine
- B. Automated Trade Machine
- C. Automated Teller Machine ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Automatic Teller Money

Why this answer? ATM stands for Automated Teller Machine.

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

Question 70 Commerce

What is online banking?

- A. Banking through the internet ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Banking by post
- C. Banking by phone only
- D. Banking in a branch

Why this answer? Online banking is banking through the internet.

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

Question 71 Commerce

What is a bank overdraft?

- A. A deposit
- B. A loan

- D. A cheque

Why this answer? An overdraft is borrowing more than the balance.

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

Question 72 Commerce

What is insurance?

- A. A loan
- B. Protection against loss for a premium ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A deposit
- D. A tax

Why this answer? Insurance is protection against loss for a premium.

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

Question 73 Commerce

What is a premium in insurance?

- A. The amount claimed
- B. A profit
- C. The amount paid for insurance ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A loss

Why this answer? A premium is the amount paid for insurance.

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

74 Commerce

What is a policy in insurance?

- A. A claim
- B. The contract of insurance ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A premium
- D. A loss

Why this answer? A policy is the contract of insurance.

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

Question 75 Commerce

What is market segmentation?

- A. Selling to everyone
- B. One product for all
- C. No marketing
- D. Dividing a market into groups of buyers ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Segmentation divides a market into groups of buyers.

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

Question 76 Commerce

What is a target market?

- A. All buyers
- B. No buyers
- C. The group of buyers a firm aims at ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. One buyer

swer? A target market is the group a firm aims at.

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

Question 77 Commerce

What is personal selling?

- A. Selling by advertisement
- B. Selling face to face ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Selling online
- D. Selling by post

Why this answer? Personal selling is selling face to face.

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

Question 78 Commerce

What is sales promotion?

- A. Advertising
- B. Short-term incentives to increase sales ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A discount only
- D. A price cut only

Why this answer? Sales promotion is short-term incentives to increase sales.

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

Question 79 Commerce

What is public relations?

ertising

- B. Selling
- C. Building a good image of a firm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A discount

Why this answer? Public relations builds a good image.

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

Question 80 Commerce

What is a wholesaler's main function?

- A. Selling to consumers
- B. Making goods
- C. Storing goods
- D. Buying in bulk and selling to retailers ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A wholesaler buys in bulk and sells to retailers.

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

Question 81 Islamiat

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

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

Question 82 Islamiat

The Holy Quran was revealed over a period of:

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

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 83 Islamiat

The first Caliph of Islam was:

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

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 84 Islamiat

Fasting in Ramadan is the ___ pillar of Islam.

- A. first
- B. second

- D. fourth ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? 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 85 Islamiat

The Battle of Badr took place in:

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

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 86 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.

87 Islamiat

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in:

- A. Madinah
- 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.

Question 88 Islamiat

How many times is prayer (Salah) obligatory each day?

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

Why this answer? Salah is obligatory five times a day.

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

Question 89 Islamiat

The first month of the Islamic calendar is:

- A. Muharram ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Ramadan
- C. Shawwal
- D. Rabi-ul-Awwal

swer? Muharram is the first month of the Islamic year.

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

Question 90 Islamiat

The migration of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to Madinah is called:

- A. Jihad
- B. Hajj
- C. Hijrat ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Zakat

Why this answer? The migration to Madinah is called the Hijrat.

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

Question 91 Islamiat

The shortest Surah of the Holy Quran is:

- A. Surah Al-Ikhlas
- B. Surah Al-Asr
- C. Surah Al-Kawthar ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Surah Al-Fatiha

Why this answer? Surah Al-Kawthar (3 verses) is the shortest Surah.

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

Question 92 Pakistan Studies

The Lahore Resolution was passed in:

- B. 1947
- C. 1940 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1935

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

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the Pakistan Movement recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 93 Pakistan Studies

The first Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in:

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

Why this answer? The first Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in 1956.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: constitutional history recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 94 Pakistan Studies

The current Constitution of Pakistan dates from:

- A. 1956
- B. 1962
- C. 1985
- D. 1973 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The current Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in 1973.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: constitutional

s in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 95 Pakistan Studies

Who presented the Lahore Resolution?

- A. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- B. Liaquat Ali Khan
- C. A. K. Fazlul Huq ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Allama Iqbal

Why this answer? A. K. Fazlul Huq presented the Lahore Resolution in 1940.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the Pakistan Movement recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 96 Pakistan Studies

The Durand Line is the border between Pakistan and:

- A. Iran
- B. Afghanistan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. India
- D. China

Why this answer? The Durand Line is the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: Pakistan geography recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 97 Pakistan Studies

The Simla Agreement was signed in:

- A. 1965
- B. 1972 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. 1974

Why this answer? The Simla Agreement was signed in 1972.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: Pakistan history recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 98 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- B. Khwaja Nazimuddin
- C. Liaquat Ali Khan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Ayub Khan

Why this answer? Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: Pakistan history recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 99 Pakistan Studies

The Objective Resolution was passed in:

- A. 1947
- B. 1949 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 1956
- D. 1973

Why this answer? The Objective Resolution was passed in March 1949.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: constitutional history recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

100 Pakistan Studies

The largest dam in Pakistan is:

- A. Mangla Dam
- B. Tarbela Dam ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Warsak Dam
- D. Diamer-Bhasha Dam

Why this answer? Tarbela is the largest dam in Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: Pakistan geography recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

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