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

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Commerce | 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 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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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. 1000 and sells them for Rs. 1200. What is the profit?

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

Why this answer? Profit = selling price - cost price = 1200 - 1000 = Rs. 200.

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. 500 and sells them for Rs. 650. What is the profit?

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

Why this answer? Profit = selling price - cost price = 650 - 500 = Rs. 150.

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. 2000 and sells them for Rs. 2500. What is the profit?

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

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

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. 800 and sells them for Rs. 1000. What is the profit?

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

Why this answer? Profit = selling price - cost price = 1000 - 800 = Rs. 200.

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. 1200 and sells them for Rs. 1000. 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 = 1200 - 1000 = Rs. 200.

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. 1500 and sells them for Rs. 1200. What is the loss?

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

swer? Loss = cost price - selling price = 1500 - 1200 = Rs. 300.

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. 800 and sells them for Rs. 600. 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 = 800 - 600 = Rs. 200.

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. 2000 and sells them for Rs. 1800. What is the loss?

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

Why this answer? Loss = cost price - selling price = 2000 - 1800 = 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. 10000, has a scrap value of Rs. 0 and a life of 10 years. What is the

preciation by the straight-line method?

- A. Rs. 1100
- B. Rs. 1000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rs. 900
- D. Rs. 2000

Why this answer? Depreciation = (cost - scrap) / life = (10000 - 0) / 10 = Rs. 1000.

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

Question 10 Commerce

A machine costs Rs. 20000, has a scrap value of Rs. 4000 and a life of 8 years. What is the annual depreciation by the straight-line method?

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

Why this answer? Depreciation = (cost - scrap) / life = (20000 - 4000) / 8 = Rs. 2000.

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

Question 11 Commerce

A machine costs Rs. 15000, has a scrap value of Rs. 3000 and a life of 6 years. What is the annual depreciation by the straight-line method?

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

4000

Why this answer? Depreciation = (cost - scrap) / life = (15000 - 3000) / 6 = Rs. 2000.

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

Question 12 Commerce

A machine costs Rs. 50000, has a scrap value of Rs. 10000 and a life of 10 years. What is the annual depreciation by the straight-line method?

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

Why this answer? Depreciation = (cost - scrap) / life = (50000 - 10000) / 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. 10000. 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. 510 units
- B. 490 units
- C. 500 units ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1000 units

Why this answer? Break-even = fixed cost / (price - variable cost) = 10000 / (50 - 30) = 500 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. 20000. It sells each unit for Rs. 100 and the variable cost per unit is Rs. 60. What is the break-even point in units?

- A. 510 units
- B. 500 units ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 490 units
- D. 1000 units

Why this answer? Break-even = fixed cost / (price - variable cost) = 20000 / (100 - 60) = 500 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. 15000. It sells each unit for Rs. 80 and the variable cost per unit is Rs. 50. What is the break-even point in units?

- A. 510 units
- B. 490 units
- C. 1000 units
- D. 500 units ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Break-even = fixed cost / (price - variable cost) = 15000 / (80 - 50) = 500 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. 5000. It sells each unit for Rs. 40 and the variable cost per unit is Rs. 30. What is the break-even point in units?

- A. 510 units
- B. 490 units
- C. 500 units ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1000 units

Why this answer? Break-even = fixed cost / (price - variable cost) = 5000 / (40 - 30) = 500 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. 10000 and current liabilities of Rs. 5000. What is its current ratio?

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

Why this answer? Current ratio = current assets / current liabilities = 10000 / 5000 = 2:1.

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. 20000 and current liabilities of Rs. 10000. What is its current ratio?

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

Why this answer? Current ratio = current assets / current liabilities = 20000 / 10000 = 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. 15000 and current liabilities of Rs. 5000. 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 = 15000 / 5000 = 3:1.

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. 9000 and current liabilities of Rs. 3000. What is its current ratio?

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

swer? Current ratio = current assets / current liabilities = 9000 / 3000 = 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. 20000 and sales of Rs. 100000. What is its gross profit ratio?

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

Why this answer? Gross profit ratio = gross profit / sales x 100 = 20000 / 100000 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. 30000 and sales of Rs. 150000. 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 = 30000 / 150000 x 100 = 20%.

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. 50000 and sales of Rs. 200000. What is its gross profit ratio?

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

Why this answer? Gross profit ratio = gross profit / sales x 100 = 50000 / 200000 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. 10000 and sales of Rs. 50000. What is its gross profit ratio?

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

Why this answer? Gross profit ratio = gross profit / sales x 100 = 10000 / 50000 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 10 percent on goods priced at Rs. 1000. What is the selling price?

- A. Rs. 900 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. Rs. 850
- D. Rs. 1000

Why this answer? Selling price = 1000 x (100 - 10) / 100 = Rs. 900.

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 20 percent on goods priced at Rs. 2000. What is the selling price?

- A. Rs. 1650
- B. Rs. 1600 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rs. 1550
- D. Rs. 2000

Why this answer? Selling price = 2000 x (100 - 20) / 100 = Rs. 1600.

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 10 percent on goods priced at Rs. 5000. What is the selling price?

- A. Rs. 4500 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rs. 4550
- C. Rs. 4450
- D. Rs. 5000

Why this answer? Selling price = 5000 x (100 - 10) / 100 = Rs. 4500.

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 25 percent on goods priced at Rs. 800. What is the selling price?

- A. Rs. 650
- B. Rs. 600 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rs. 550
- D. Rs. 800

Why this answer? Selling price = 800 x (100 - 25) / 100 = Rs. 600.

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. 10000 and the dividend rate is 10 percent. How much dividend does he receive?

- A. Rs. 1100
- B. Rs. 1000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rs. 900
- D. Rs. 2000

Why this answer? Dividend = face value x rate / 100 = 10000 x 10 / 100 = Rs. 1000.

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. 20000 and the dividend rate is 5 percent. How much dividend does he receive?

- A. Rs. 1000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rs. 1100
- C. Rs. 900
- D. Rs. 2000

Why this answer? Dividend = face value x rate / 100 = 20000 x 5 / 100 = Rs. 1000.

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. 50000 and the dividend rate is 8 percent. How much dividend does he receive?

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

Why this answer? Dividend = face value x rate / 100 = 50000 x 8 / 100 = Rs. 4000.

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. 40000 and the dividend rate is 10 percent. How much dividend does he receive?

- A. Rs. 4100

3900

- C. Rs. 4000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rs. 8000

Why this answer? Dividend = face value x rate / 100 = 40000 x 10 / 100 = Rs. 4000.

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. 1000 at 5 percent per year for 2 years?

- A. Rs. 100 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rs. 150
- C. Rs. 50
- D. Rs. 200

Why this answer? Simple interest = P x R x T / 100 = 1000 x 5 x 2 / 100 = Rs. 100.

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. 2000 at 10 percent per year for 1 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 10 x 1 / 100 = Rs. 200.

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

35 Commerce

What is the simple interest on Rs. 5000 at 4 percent per year for 3 years?

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

Why this answer? Simple interest = P x R x T / 100 = 5000 x 4 x 3 / 100 = Rs. 600.

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. 10000 at 5 percent per year for 1 years?

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

Why this answer? Simple interest = P x R x T / 100 = 10000 x 5 x 1 / 100 = Rs. 500.

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

Question 37 Commerce

What is commerce?

- A. The exchange of goods and services ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Making goods only
- C. Using goods only
- D. Storing goods only

swer? Commerce is the exchange of goods and services.

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

Question 38 Commerce

What is trade?

- A. Making goods
- B. Using goods
- C. Buying and selling of goods ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Storing goods

Why this answer? Trade is buying and selling of goods.

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

Question 39 Commerce

What is business?

- A. An activity of producing and selling goods and services for profit ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A shop only
- C. A factory only
- D. A bank only

Why this answer? Business is producing and selling goods and services for profit.

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

40 Commerce

What is industry?

- A. Buying goods
- B. Selling goods
- C. The production of goods ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Storing goods

Why this answer? Industry is the production of goods.

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

Question 41 Commerce

What is a sole proprietorship?

- A. A business owned by two persons
- B. A business owned by many
- C. A business owned by one person ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A government business

Why this answer? A sole proprietorship is owned by one person.

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

Question 42 Commerce

What is a partnership?

- A. A business owned by one person
- B. A business owned by two or more persons ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A business owned by the government
- D. A company

swer? A partnership is owned by two or more persons.

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

Question 43 Commerce

How many partners can a partnership have in Pakistan?

- A. Up to 20 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Up to 10
- C. Up to 50
- D. Unlimited

Why this answer? A partnership in Pakistan can have up to 20 partners.

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

Question 44 Commerce

What is a company?

- A. A partnership
- B. A sole proprietorship
- C. A business registered under the Companies Act ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A government office

Why this answer? A company is registered under the Companies Act.

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

Question 45 Commerce

What is a public limited company?

- ompany owned by the government
- B. A company that can offer shares to the public ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A small company
- D. A partnership

Why this answer? A public limited company can offer shares to the public.

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

Question 46 Commerce

What is a private limited company?

- A. A company owned by the government
- B. A large company
- C. A company that cannot offer shares to the public ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A partnership

Why this answer? A private limited company cannot offer shares to the public.

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

Question 47 Commerce

What is a cooperative society?

- A. A business owned by its members for their benefit ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A company
- C. A partnership
- D. A government business

Why this answer? A cooperative society is owned by its members.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Commerce: forms of business

ry Lecturer Commerce sitting.

Question 48 Commerce

What is accounting?

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

Why this answer? Accounting is recording and reporting financial transactions.

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

Question 49 Commerce

What is the basic accounting equation?

- A. Assets = Liabilities + Capital ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Assets = Liabilities - Capital
- C. Assets + Liabilities = Capital
- D. Capital = Assets - Liabilities

Why this answer? The basic equation is Assets = Liabilities + Capital.

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

Question 50 Commerce

What is an asset?

- A. Something owed by a business
- B. A debt

- D. An expense

Why this answer? An asset is something owned by a business.

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

Question 51 Commerce

What is a liability?

- A. Something owned by a business
- B. Something owed by a business ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. An income
- D. A profit

Why this answer? A liability is something owed by a business.

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

Question 52 Commerce

What is capital?

- A. Money owed
- B. Money spent
- C. Money invested by the owner ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Money earned

Why this answer? Capital is money invested by the owner.

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

53 Commerce

What is the double-entry system?

- A. Every transaction is recorded twice, as debit and credit ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Recording once only
- C. Recording in two books
- D. Recording by two people

Why this answer? Double-entry records every transaction as debit and credit.

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

Question 54 Commerce

What is a journal?

- A. A ledger
- B. A balance sheet
- C. The first book of entry for transactions ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A newspaper

Why this answer? A journal is the first book of entry.

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

Question 55 Commerce

What is a ledger?

- A. The book where accounts are kept ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The first book of entry
- C. A balance sheet
- D. A newspaper

swer? A ledger is the book where accounts are kept.

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

Question 56 Commerce

What is a trial balance?

- A. A balance sheet
- B. A profit and loss account
- C. A journal
- D. A list of all ledger balances ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A trial balance lists all ledger balances.

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

Question 57 Commerce

What is a balance sheet?

- A. A statement of assets and liabilities ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A statement of profit
- C. A statement of cash
- D. A journal

Why this answer? A balance sheet is a statement of assets and liabilities.

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

Question 58 Commerce

What is a profit and loss account?

atement of income and expenses ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. A balance sheet
- C. A journal
- D. A ledger

Why this answer? A profit and loss account shows income and expenses.

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

Question 59 Commerce

What is depreciation?

- A. The rise in value
- B. The fall in value of an asset over time ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A profit
- D. A loss

Why this answer? Depreciation is the fall in value of an asset over time.

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

Question 60 Commerce

What is goodwill?

- A. A profit
- B. The value of a firm's reputation ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. An expense
- D. A liability

Why this answer? Goodwill is the value of a firm's reputation.

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

urer Commerce sitting.

Question 61 Commerce

What is a bank?

- A. A shop
- B. A factory
- C. A government office
- D. An institution that accepts deposits and gives loans ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A bank accepts deposits and gives loans.

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

Question 62 Commerce

What is the central bank of Pakistan?

- A. State Bank of Pakistan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. National Bank of Pakistan
- C. Bank of Punjab
- D. Habib Bank

Why this answer? The State Bank of Pakistan is the central bank.

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

Question 63 Commerce

What is a cheque?

- A. Cash
- B. A loan

- D. A written order to a bank to pay money ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A cheque is a written order to a bank to pay money.

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

Question 64 Commerce

What is a bank draft?

- A. A cheque
- B. Cash
- C. A loan
- D. A payment order issued by a bank ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A bank draft is a payment order issued by a bank.

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

Question 65 Commerce

What is a current account?

- A. An account for saving
- B. A fixed deposit
- C. A loan account
- D. An account for daily business transactions ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A current account is for daily business transactions.

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

66 Commerce

What is a savings account?

- A. An account for business
- B. A fixed deposit
- C. An account that earns interest on deposits ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A loan account

Why this answer? A savings account earns interest on deposits.

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

Question 67 Commerce

What is a fixed deposit?

- A. Money for daily use
- B. Money deposited for a fixed period at interest ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A loan
- D. A cheque

Why this answer? A fixed deposit is money deposited for a fixed period.

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

Question 68 Commerce

What is a loan?

- A. Money borrowed to be repaid with interest ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A gift
- C. A deposit
- D. A profit

swer? A loan is money borrowed to be repaid with interest.

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

Question 69 Commerce

What is interest?

- A. A profit
- B. The cost of borrowing money ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A gift
- D. A tax

Why this answer? Interest is the cost of borrowing money.

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

Question 70 Commerce

What is marketing?

- A. Finding and satisfying customer needs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Selling only
- C. Advertising only
- D. Making goods only

Why this answer? Marketing is finding and satisfying customer needs.

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

Question 71 Commerce

What are the 4 Ps of marketing?

- B. Product, Price, Place and Promotion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. People, Price, Place and Profit
- D. Product, People, Place and Profit

Why this answer? The 4 Ps are Product, Price, Place and Promotion.

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

Question 72 Commerce

What is a product in marketing?

- A. A physical good only
- B. A service only
- C. A price
- D. Anything offered to satisfy a need ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A product is anything offered to satisfy a need.

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

Question 73 Commerce

What is promotion in marketing?

- A. Making a product
- B. Pricing a product
- C. Communicating about a product to buyers ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Distributing a product

Why this answer? Promotion is communicating about a product.

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

er Commerce sitting.

Question 74 Commerce

What is advertising?

- A. Free publicity
- B. Personal selling
- C. Paid promotion through media ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A discount

Why this answer? Advertising is paid promotion through media.

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

Question 75 Commerce

What is a brand?

- A. A price
- B. A shop
- C. A name or symbol identifying a product ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A factory

Why this answer? A brand is a name or symbol identifying a product.

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

Question 76 Commerce

What is a market?

- A. A shop only
- B. A place where buyers and sellers meet ✓ **Predicted answer**

ock exchange only

- D. A government office

Why this answer? A market is where buyers and sellers meet.

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

Question 77 Commerce

What is demand?

- A. Desire only
- B. Desire backed by ability to pay ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Ability only
- D. Need only

Why this answer? Demand is desire backed by ability to pay.

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

Question 78 Commerce

What is supply?

- A. The quantity demanded
- B. The quantity stored
- C. The quantity used
- D. The quantity offered for sale at a price ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Supply is the quantity offered for sale at a price.

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

79 Commerce

What is management?

- A. Planning only
- B. Planning, organising, leading and controlling ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Controlling only
- D. Leading only

Why this answer? Management is planning, organising, leading and controlling.

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

Question 80 Commerce

Who is known as the father of scientific management?

- A. Henri Fayol
- B. Elton Mayo
- C. Max Weber
- D. F. W. Taylor ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? F. W. Taylor is the father of scientific management.

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

Question 81 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Begin'.

- A. End
- B. Stop
- C. Finish
- D. Start ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? 'Start' is a synonym of 'begin'.

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

Question 82 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Ancient'.

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

Why this answer? 'Modern' is the antonym of 'ancient'.

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

Question 83 English

He ___ to school every day.

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

Why this answer? With 'he', the present simple takes 'goes'.

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

Question 84 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning apart.

erate

- B. Seprate
- C. Separete
- D. Separate ✓ **Predicted answer**

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

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

Question 85 English

The past tense of 'Teach' is:

- A. Taught ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Teached
- C. Teaching
- D. Teaches

Why this answer? The past tense of 'teach' is 'taught'.

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

Question 86 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Wealthy'.

- A. Poor
- B. Rich ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Needy
- D. Broke

Why this answer? 'Rich' is a synonym of 'wealthy'.

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

er sitting.

Question 87 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Victory'.

- A. Triumph
- B. Defeat ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Win
- D. Success

Why this answer? 'Defeat' is the antonym of 'victory'.

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

Question 88 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.

Question 89 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning required.

- A. Neccessary
- B. Necesary

cesary

- 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 90 English

The plural of 'Woman' is:

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

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

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

Question 91 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Rapid'.

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

Why this answer? 'Fast' is a synonym of 'rapid'.

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

92 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 93 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 94 English

The past tense of 'Buy' is:

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

swer? The past tense of 'buy' is 'bought'.

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

Question 95 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning surroundings.

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

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

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

Question 96 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Courage'.

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

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

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

Question 97 Islamiat

How many pillars of Islam are there?

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

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 98 Islamiat

The first revealed Surah of the Holy Quran is:

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

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 99 Islamiat

How many Surahs are there in the Holy Quran?

- A. 114 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 110
- C. 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

Question 100 Islamiat

The first mosque built in Islam was:

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

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