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

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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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

If the price of a good rises by 5 percent and the quantity demanded falls by 25 percent, what is the price elasticity of demand?

- A. 6
- B. 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. 10

Why this answer? Elasticity = percentage change in quantity / percentage change in price = 25/5 = 5.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: elasticity of demand recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 2 Economics

If the price of a good rises by 5 percent and the quantity demanded falls by 10 percent, what is the price elasticity of demand?

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

Why this answer? Elasticity = percentage change in quantity / percentage change in price = 10/5 = 2.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: elasticity of demand recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 3 Economics

If the price of a good rises by 10 percent and the quantity demanded falls by 50 percent, what is the price elasticity of demand?

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 10

swer? Elasticity = percentage change in quantity / percentage change in price = 50/10 = 5.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: elasticity of demand recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 4 Economics

If the price of a good rises by 4 percent and the quantity demanded falls by 12 percent, what is the price elasticity of demand?

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

Why this answer? Elasticity = percentage change in quantity / percentage change in price = 12/4 = 3.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: elasticity of demand recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 5 Economics

If the marginal propensity to consume is 1/2, what is the investment multiplier?

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

Why this answer? Multiplier = 1/(1 - MPC) = 1/(1 - 1/2) = 2.

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

6 Economics

If the marginal propensity to consume is 5/6, what is the investment multiplier?

- A. 7
- B. 6 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 5
- D. 12

Why this answer? Multiplier = 1/(1 - MPC) = 1/(1 - 5/6) = 6.

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

Question 7 Economics

In an economy, consumption is 120, investment is 60, government spending is 40 and net exports are -10 (all in billion rupees). What is GDP?

- A. 220 billion rupees
- B. 200 billion rupees
- C. 420 billion rupees
- D. 210 billion rupees ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? GDP = C + I + G + (X - M) = 120 + 60 + 40 + -10 = 210 billion rupees.

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

Question 8 Economics

In an economy, consumption is 80, investment is 40, government spending is 30 and net exports are 20 (all in billion rupees). What is GDP?

- A. 180 billion rupees
- B. 160 billion rupees

billion rupees ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. 340 billion rupees

Why this answer? GDP = C + I + G + (X - M) = 80 + 40 + 30 + 20 = 170 billion rupees.

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

Question 9 Economics

In an economy, consumption is 300, investment is 150, government spending is 100 and net exports are 50 (all in billion rupees). What is GDP?

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

Why this answer? GDP = C + I + G + (X - M) = 300 + 150 + 100 + 50 = 600 billion rupees.

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

Question 10 Economics

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

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

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 — Economics: interest recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

11 Economics

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

- A. Rs. 450
- B. Rs. 400 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- 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 — Economics: interest recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 12 Economics

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

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

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 — Economics: interest recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 13 Economics

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

- A. Rs. 290
- B. Rs. 240 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- 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 — Economics: interest recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 14 Economics

If the consumer price index rises from 100 to 105, what is the rate of inflation?

- A. 5 percent ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 6 percent
- C. 4 percent
- D. 10 percent

Why this answer? Inflation = (CPI2 - CPI1)/CPI1 x 100 = (105 - 100)/100 x 100 = 5 percent.

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

Question 15 Economics

If the consumer price index rises from 300 to 330, what is the rate of inflation?

- A. 11 percent
- B. 9 percent
- C. 20 percent
- D. 10 percent ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Inflation = (CPI2 - CPI1)/CPI1 x 100 = (330 - 300)/300 x 100 = 10 percent.

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

Question 16 Economics

If the consumer price index rises from 250 to 300, what is the rate of inflation?

- B. 19 percent
- C. 40 percent
- D. 20 percent ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Inflation = (CPI2 - CPI1)/CPI1 x 100 = (300 - 250)/250 x 100 = 20 percent.

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

Question 17 Economics

A firm has fixed costs of Rs. 800 and variable costs of Rs. 200. What is its total cost?

- A. Rs. 1000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rs. 1100
- C. Rs. 900
- D. Rs. 160000

Why this answer? Total cost = fixed cost + variable cost = 800 + 200 = Rs. 1000.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: costs of production recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 18 Economics

A firm has fixed costs of Rs. 600 and variable costs of Rs. 900. What is its total cost?

- A. Rs. 1600
- B. Rs. 1400
- C. Rs. 540000
- D. Rs. 1500 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Total cost = fixed cost + variable cost = 600 + 900 = Rs. 1500.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: costs of production

Question 19 Economics

A firm has fixed costs of Rs. 300 and variable costs of Rs. 500. What is its total cost?

- A. Rs. 900
- B. Rs. 700
- C. Rs. 800 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rs. 150000

Why this answer? Total cost = fixed cost + variable cost = 300 + 500 = Rs. 800.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: costs of production recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 20 Economics

A firm sells 80 units at Rs. 15 each. What is its total revenue?

- A. Rs. 1215
- B. Rs. 1185
- C. Rs. 95
- D. Rs. 1200 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Total revenue = price x quantity = 15 x 80 = Rs. 1200.

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

Question 21 Economics

A firm sells 40 units at Rs. 25 each. What is its total revenue?

- A. Rs. 1025
- B. Rs. 1000 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Rs. 65

Why this answer? Total revenue = price x quantity = 25 x 40 = Rs. 1000.

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

Question 22 Economics

A firm sells 150 units at Rs. 8 each. What is its total revenue?

- A. Rs. 1200 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rs. 1208
- C. Rs. 1192
- D. Rs. 158

Why this answer? Total revenue = price x quantity = 8 x 150 = Rs. 1200.

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

Question 23 Economics

If 1 US dollar equals Rs. 275, how many rupees are 200 US dollars?

- A. Rs. 55275
- B. Rs. 54725
- C. Rs. 55000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rs. 475

Why this answer? 200 x 275 = Rs. 55000.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: exchange rates recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

24 Economics

If 1 US dollar equals Rs. 280, how many rupees are 75 US dollars?

- A. Rs. 21280
- B. Rs. 21000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rs. 20720
- D. Rs. 355

Why this answer? 75 x 280 = Rs. 21000.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: exchange rates recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 25 Economics

If 8 out of a labour force of 100 are unemployed, what is the unemployment rate?

- A. 9 percent
- B. 7 percent
- C. 8 percent ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 16 percent

Why this answer? Unemployment rate = unemployed / labour force x 100 = 8/100 x 100 = 8 percent.

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

Question 26 Economics

If 15 out of a labour force of 300 are unemployed, what is the unemployment rate?

- A. 6 percent
- B. 4 percent
- C. 10 percent

ercent ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Unemployment rate = unemployed / labour force x 100 = 15/300 x 100 = 5 percent.

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

Question 27 Economics

Who is known as the father of macroeconomics?

- A. Adam Smith
- B. David Ricardo
- C. Milton Friedman
- D. John Maynard Keynes ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Keynes is the father of macroeconomics.

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

Question 28 Economics

Who proposed the quantity theory of money?

- A. Adam Smith
- B. Irving Fisher ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Keynes
- D. Friedman

Why this answer? Irving Fisher proposed the quantity theory of money.

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

29 Economics

Who is associated with the theory of comparative advantage?

- A. Adam Smith
- B. David Ricardo ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. John Stuart Mill
- D. Karl Marx

Why this answer? David Ricardo is associated with comparative advantage.

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

Question 30 Economics

Who wrote 'Principles of Economics'?

- A. Adam Smith
- B. Alfred Marshall ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Keynes
- D. Ricardo

Why this answer? Alfred Marshall wrote Principles of Economics.

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

Question 31 Economics

When price falls, quantity demanded generally:

- A. Falls
- B. Stays the same
- C. Becomes zero
- D. Rises ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? When price falls, quantity demanded rises.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: demand and supply recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 32 Economics

When the price of a substitute rises, demand for the good:

- A. Rises ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Falls
- C. Stays the same
- D. Becomes zero

Why this answer? A dearer substitute raises demand for the good.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: demand and supply recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 33 Economics

When the price of a complement rises, demand for the good:

- A. Rises
- B. Stays the same
- C. Becomes zero
- D. Falls ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A dearer complement lowers demand for the good.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: demand and supply recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 34 Economics

What does a demand curve normally slope?

- B. Downwards ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Vertically
- D. Horizontally

Why this answer? A demand curve normally slopes downwards.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: demand and supply recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 35 Economics

What does a supply curve normally slope?

- A. Upwards ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Downwards
- C. Vertically
- D. Horizontally

Why this answer? A supply curve normally slopes upwards.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: demand and supply recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 36 Economics

What is consumer surplus?

- A. Total spending
- B. Total profit
- C. The difference between what consumers pay and what they are willing to pay ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Total tax

Why this answer? Consumer surplus is willingness to pay minus price paid.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: demand and supply recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 37 Economics

What is nominal GDP?

- A. GDP at constant prices
- B. GDP at current prices ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. GDP per person
- D. GDP minus inflation

Why this answer? Nominal GDP is GDP at current prices.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: national income recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 38 Economics

What is real GDP?

- A. GDP at current prices
- B. GDP per person
- C. GDP plus inflation
- D. GDP at constant prices ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Real GDP is GDP at constant prices.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: national income recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 39 Economics

Which method measures national income by adding up all incomes?

- A. Income method ✓ **Predicted answer**

put method

- C. Expenditure method
- D. Value added method

Why this answer? The income method adds up all incomes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: national income recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 40 Economics

What is disposable income?

- A. Income before taxes
- B. Income after taxes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Total income
- D. Savings only

Why this answer? Disposable income is income after taxes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: national income recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 41 Economics

What is the base year used for in national income?

- A. To compare real values over time ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. To set tax rates
- C. To fix wages
- D. To count population

Why this answer? A base year lets real values be compared over time.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: national income recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

42 Economics

What causes demand-pull inflation?

- A. Rising production costs
- B. Too much money chasing too few goods ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Falling demand
- D. Falling money supply

Why this answer? Demand-pull inflation is too much money chasing too few goods.

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

Question 43 Economics

What causes cost-push inflation?

- A. Rising costs of production ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rising demand
- C. Falling costs
- D. Falling prices

Why this answer? Cost-push inflation comes from rising production costs.

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

Question 44 Economics

Which bank issues currency in Pakistan?

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

swer? The State Bank of Pakistan issues currency.

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

Question 45 Economics

What is the rate at which the central bank lends to commercial banks called?

- A. Interest rate on deposits
- B. Profit rate
- C. Exchange rate
- D. Discount rate ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The discount rate is the central bank's lending rate to banks.

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

Question 46 Economics

What is a commercial bank?

- A. The central bank
- B. A government office
- C. A money changer
- D. A bank that accepts deposits and gives loans for profit ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A commercial bank accepts deposits and lends for profit.

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

Question 47 Economics

What does the State Bank do to reduce inflation?

- B. Print more money
- C. Raise interest rates ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Lower taxes

Why this answer? Raising interest rates reduces inflation.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: monetary policy recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 48 Economics

What is the budget?

- A. The central bank's plan
- B. A trade agreement
- C. The government's plan of revenue and spending ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A tax law

Why this answer? The budget is the government's revenue and spending plan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: fiscal policy recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 49 Economics

Which tax is charged on imported goods?

- A. Income tax
- B. Sales tax
- C. Wealth tax
- D. Customs duty ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Customs duty is charged on imports.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: public finance

ry Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 50 Economics

Which tax is charged on the manufacture of goods?

- A. Excise duty ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Income tax
- C. Sales tax
- D. Customs duty

Why this answer? Excise duty is charged on manufactured goods.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: public finance recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 51 Economics

What is a progressive tax?

- A. A tax with one rate for all
- B. A tax that falls with income
- C. A tax on goods only
- D. A tax whose rate rises with income ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A progressive tax rate rises with income.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: public finance recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 52 Economics

What is a regressive tax?

- A. A tax whose burden falls more on the poor ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A tax whose rate rises with income

- x on the rich only
- D. A tax on imports

Why this answer? A regressive tax burdens the poor more heavily.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: public finance recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 53 Economics

What is public debt?

- A. Money owed by firms
- B. Money owed by the government ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Money owed by households
- D. Money owed by banks

Why this answer? Public debt is money owed by the government.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: public finance recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 54 Economics

What is the balance of payments?

- A. A record of exports only
- B. A record of imports only
- C. A record of all economic transactions with the rest of the world ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The government budget

Why this answer? The balance of payments records all transactions with the rest of the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: international trade

ry Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 55 Economics

What is the current account?

- A. Trade in goods only
- B. Trade in goods and services plus transfers ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Capital flows only
- D. Government spending

Why this answer? The current account covers goods, services and transfers.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: international trade recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 56 Economics

Which organisation gives loans to developing countries for projects?

- A. IMF
- B. World Bank ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. WTO
- D. OPEC

Why this answer? The World Bank lends for development projects.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: international institutions recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 57 Economics

What does ADB stand for?

- A. African Development Bank
- B. Asian Development Bank ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Arab Development Bank

Why this answer? ADB stands for Asian Development Bank.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: international institutions recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 58 Economics

What is absolute advantage?

- A. Producing at lower opportunity cost
- B. Producing the cheapest good
- C. Producing with fewer workers
- D. Producing more with the same resources ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Absolute advantage is producing more with the same resources.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: international trade recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 59 Economics

What is a tariff?

- A. A tax on imports ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A tax on exports
- C. A subsidy on imports
- D. A quota on exports

Why this answer? A tariff is a tax on imports.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: international trade recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

60 Economics

What is a quota?

- A. A limit on the quantity of imports ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A tax on imports
- C. A subsidy
- D. A price control

Why this answer? A quota limits the quantity of imports.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: international trade recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 61 Economics

What is the law of diminishing marginal utility?

- A. Extra units give more satisfaction
- B. Utility never changes
- C. Extra units give less and less extra satisfaction ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Utility is always zero

Why this answer? Diminishing marginal utility: each extra unit adds less satisfaction.

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

Question 62 Economics

What is utility in economics?

- A. The price of a good
- B. The cost of a good
- C. Satisfaction from consuming a good ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The usefulness of money

swer? Utility is the satisfaction from consuming a good.

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

Question 63 Economics

What is scarcity in economics?

- A. Limited resources and unlimited wants ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. No resources at all
- C. Too many goods
- D. No wants

Why this answer? Scarcity is limited resources against unlimited wants.

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

Question 64 Economics

What is monopolistic competition?

- A. One seller
- B. A few sellers
- C. Many sellers with differentiated products ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Identical products only

Why this answer? Monopolistic competition has many sellers with differentiated products.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: market structures recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

65 Economics

What is a duopoly?

- A. A market with one seller
- B. A market with two sellers ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A market with many sellers
- D. A market with no sellers

Why this answer? A duopoly has two sellers.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: market structures recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 66 Economics

What is the marginal propensity to save?

- A. Total saving
- B. Total consumption
- C. The share of extra income saved ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The share of income spent

Why this answer? MPS is the share of extra income saved.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: consumption and saving recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 67 Economics

What is investment in economics?

- A. Buying shares only
- B. Saving money
- C. Spending on food
- D. Spending on capital goods ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Investment is spending on capital goods.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: consumption and saving recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 68 Economics

What is land in economics?

- A. Only fields
- B. All natural resources ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Only buildings
- D. Only minerals

Why this answer? Land means all natural resources.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: factors of production recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 69 Economics

What is labour in economics?

- A. Human effort in production ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Machines
- C. Money
- D. Land

Why this answer? Labour is human effort in production.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: factors of production recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 70 Economics

What is the wage of labour called?

- B. Interest
- C. Wage ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Profit

Why this answer? The payment for labour is the wage.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: factors of production recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 71 Economics

What is the interest on capital called?

- A. Rent
- B. Interest ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Wage
- D. Profit

Why this answer? The payment for capital is interest.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: factors of production recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 72 Economics

What is the natural rate of unemployment?

- A. Zero unemployment
- B. Maximum unemployment
- C. Unemployment when the economy is at full employment ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Seasonal unemployment only

Why this answer? The natural rate is unemployment at full employment.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: inflation and

ent recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 73 Economics

What is frictional unemployment?

- A. Unemployment while moving between jobs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Unemployment from new machines
- C. Unemployment in recessions
- D. Unemployment from low demand

Why this answer? Frictional unemployment is the time spent between jobs.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: inflation and unemployment recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 74 Economics

What is structural unemployment?

- A. Unemployment between jobs
- B. Unemployment in recessions
- C. Unemployment from a mismatch of skills and jobs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Unemployment from high wages

Why this answer? Structural unemployment comes from a skills mismatch.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: inflation and unemployment recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 75 Economics

What is GDP per capita used to compare?

- A. Living standards across countries ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Total output only

ulation sizes

- D. Trade volumes

Why this answer? GDP per capita compares living standards.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: development economics recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 76 Economics

Which country is the largest exporter in the world?

- A. United States
- B. China ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Germany
- D. Japan

Why this answer? China is the largest exporter in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: international trade recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 77 Economics

What is the currency of the United Kingdom?

- A. Pound sterling ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Euro
- C. Dollar
- D. Franc

Why this answer? The pound sterling is the UK's currency.

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

78 Economics

What is nationalisation?

- A. Selling state enterprises to the private sector
- B. Closing private firms
- C. Taking private enterprises into state ownership ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Taxing state firms

Why this answer? Nationalisation is taking private enterprises into state ownership.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: public finance recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 79 Economics

What is a mixed economy?

- A. An economy with only private firms
- B. An economy with both private and public sectors ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. An economy with only state firms
- D. An economy with no trade

Why this answer? A mixed economy has both private and public sectors.

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

Question 80 Economics

What is the main source of government revenue in Pakistan?

- A. Taxes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Exports
- C. Foreign aid
- D. Borrowing

swer? Taxes are the main source of government revenue in Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Economics: public finance recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 81 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 82 Islamiat

The longest Surah of the Holy Quran is:

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

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 83 Islamiat

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in:

- B. Taif
- C. Makkah ✓ **Predicted answer**
- 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 84 Islamiat

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

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

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 85 Islamiat

The first month of the Islamic calendar is:

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

Why this answer? Muharram is the first month of the Islamic year.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Islamiat: Islamic calendar

ry Lecturer sitting.

Question 86 Islamiat

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

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

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 87 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 88 Pakistan Studies

The Lahore Resolution was passed in:

- A. 1940 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1930

- 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 89 Pakistan Studies

The first Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in:

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

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 90 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 history recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

91 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 92 Pakistan Studies

The Durand Line is the border between Pakistan and:

- A. Afghanistan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Iran
- 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 93 Pakistan Studies

The Simla Agreement was signed in:

- A. 1972 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1965
- C. 1971
- D. 1974

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 94 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

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

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 95 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.

Question 96 Pakistan Studies

The largest dam in Pakistan is:

- bela Dam ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Mangla Dam
- 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.

Question 97 Pakistan Studies

Which city of Pakistan is known as the City of Saints?

- A. Lahore
- B. Multan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Peshawar
- D. Quetta

Why this answer? Multan is known as the City of Saints.

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

Question 98 Everyday Science

The chemical formula of water is:

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

Why this answer? Water is H2O.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic

Question 99 Everyday Science

The speed of light in a vacuum is about:

- A. 150,000 km per second
- B. 30,000 km per second
- C. 300,000 km per second ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 3,000 km per second

Why this answer? Light travels at about 300,000 km per second in a vacuum.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: physics facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 100 Everyday Science

Which vitamin is found in citrus fruits?

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

Why this answer? Citrus fruits are rich in vitamin C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: nutrition facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

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