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

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Economics | 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 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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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 10 percent and the quantity demanded falls by 20 percent, what is the price elasticity of demand?

- A. 3
- B. 1

Predicted answer

- D. 4

Why this answer? Elasticity = percentage change in quantity / percentage change in price = 20/10 = 2.

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 10 percent and the quantity demanded falls by 30 percent, what is the price elasticity of demand?

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

Why this answer? Elasticity = percentage change in quantity / percentage change in price = 30/10 = 3.

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 5 percent and the quantity demanded falls by 15 percent, what is the price elasticity of demand?

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

swer? Elasticity = percentage change in quantity / percentage change in price = 15/5 = 3.

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 20 percent and the quantity demanded falls by 40 percent, what is the price elasticity of demand?

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

Why this answer? Elasticity = percentage change in quantity / percentage change in price = 40/20 = 2.

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 4/5, what is the investment multiplier?

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

Why this answer? Multiplier = 1/(1 - MPC) = 1/(1 - 4/5) = 5.

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 3/4, what is the investment multiplier?

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

Why this answer? Multiplier = 1/(1 - MPC) = 1/(1 - 3/4) = 4.

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

Question 7 Economics

If the marginal propensity to consume is 2/3, what is the investment multiplier?

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

Why this answer? Multiplier = 1/(1 - MPC) = 1/(1 - 2/3) = 3.

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

Question 8 Economics

In an economy, consumption is 100, investment is 50, government spending is 30 and net exports are 10 (all in billion rupees). What is GDP?

- A. 200 billion rupees
- B. 180 billion rupees
- C. 190 billion rupees ✓ **Predicted answer**

billion rupees

Why this answer? GDP = C + I + G + (X - M) = 100 + 50 + 30 + 10 = 190 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 200, investment is 100, government spending is 50 and net exports are -20 (all in billion rupees). What is GDP?

- A. 340 billion rupees
- B. 330 billion rupees ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 320 billion rupees
- D. 660 billion rupees

Why this answer? GDP = C + I + G + (X - M) = 200 + 100 + 50 + -20 = 330 billion rupees.

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

Question 10 Economics

In an economy, consumption is 150, investment is 80, government spending is 40 and net exports are 30 (all in billion rupees). What is GDP?

- A. 310 billion rupees
- B. 290 billion rupees
- C. 600 billion rupees
- D. 300 billion rupees ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? GDP = C + I + G + (X - M) = 150 + 80 + 40 + 30 = 300 billion rupees.

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

11 Economics

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 — Economics: interest recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 12 Economics

What is the simple interest on Rs. 2000 at 10 percent per year for 1 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 10 x 1 / 100 = Rs. 200.

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. 5000 at 4 percent per year for 3 years?

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

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

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

Question 14 Economics

What is the simple interest on Rs. 10000 at 5 percent per year for 1 years?

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

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 — Economics: interest recurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 15 Economics

If the consumer price index rises from 100 to 110, 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 = (110 - 100)/100 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 200 to 220, what is the rate of inflation?

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

Why this answer? Inflation = (CPI2 - CPI1)/CPI1 x 100 = (220 - 200)/200 x 100 = 10 percent.

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

Question 17 Economics

If the consumer price index rises from 150 to 165, what is the rate of inflation?

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

Why this answer? Inflation = (CPI2 - CPI1)/CPI1 x 100 = (165 - 150)/150 x 100 = 10 percent.

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

Question 18 Economics

A firm has fixed costs of Rs. 500 and variable costs of Rs. 300. 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 = 500 + 300 = Rs. 800.

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

Question 19 Economics

A firm has fixed costs of Rs. 1000 and variable costs of Rs. 700. What is its total cost?

- A. Rs. 1800
- B. Rs. 1600
- C. Rs. 700000
- D. Rs. 1700 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Total cost = fixed cost + variable cost = 1000 + 700 = Rs. 1700.

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

Question 20 Economics

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

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

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

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

Question 21 Economics

A firm sells 100 units at Rs. 10 each. What is its total revenue?

- A. Rs. 1010
- B. Rs. 1000 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Rs. 110

Why this answer? Total revenue = price x quantity = 10 x 100 = 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 50 units at Rs. 20 each. What is its total revenue?

- A. Rs. 1020
- B. Rs. 1000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rs. 980
- D. Rs. 70

Why this answer? Total revenue = price x quantity = 20 x 50 = Rs. 1000.

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

Question 23 Economics

A firm sells 200 units at Rs. 5 each. What is its total revenue?

- A. Rs. 1005
- B. Rs. 1000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rs. 995
- D. Rs. 205

Why this answer? Total revenue = price x quantity = 5 x 200 = Rs. 1000.

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

24 Economics

If 1 US dollar equals Rs. 280, how many rupees are 100 US dollars?

- A. Rs. 28280
- B. Rs. 27720
- C. Rs. 380
- D. Rs. 28000 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? 100 x 280 = Rs. 28000.

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

Question 25 Economics

If 1 US dollar equals Rs. 300, how many rupees are 50 US dollars?

- A. Rs. 15300
- B. Rs. 14700
- C. Rs. 350
- D. Rs. 15000 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? 50 x 300 = Rs. 15000.

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

Question 26 Economics

If 5 out of a labour force of 100 are unemployed, what is the unemployment rate?

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

swer? Unemployment rate = unemployed / labour force x 100 = 5/100 x 100 = 5 percent.

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

Question 27 Economics

If 10 out of a labour force of 200 are unemployed, what is the unemployment rate?

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

Why this answer? Unemployment rate = unemployed / labour force x 100 = 10/200 x 100 = 5 percent.

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

Question 28 Economics

Who is known as the father of modern economics?

- A. John Maynard Keynes
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Alfred Marshall
- D. Adam Smith ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Adam Smith is the father of modern economics.

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

29 Economics

Who wrote 'The Wealth of Nations'?

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

Why this answer? Adam Smith wrote The Wealth of Nations (1776).

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

Question 30 Economics

Who wrote the 'General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money'?

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

Why this answer? Keynes wrote the General Theory (1936).

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

Question 31 Economics

Who wrote 'Das Kapital'?

- A. Adam Smith
- B. David Ricardo
- C. Friedrich Engels
- D. Karl Marx ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Karl Marx wrote Das Kapital.

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

Question 32 Economics

The law of demand states that, other things equal, when price rises:

- A. Quantity demanded rises
- B. Quantity demanded falls ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Demand rises
- D. Supply falls

Why this answer? The law of demand: price up, quantity demanded down.

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

Question 33 Economics

The law of supply states that, other things equal, when price rises:

- A. Quantity supplied falls
- B. Quantity supplied rises ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Supply falls
- D. Demand rises

Why this answer? The law of supply: price up, quantity supplied up.

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

Question 34 Economics

What happens to the demand curve when income rises for a normal good?

- B. It shifts right ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. It does not move
- D. It becomes vertical

Why this answer? Higher income raises demand for a normal good, shifting the curve right.

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

Question 35 Economics

What is an inferior good?

- A. A good of poor quality
- B. A good whose demand falls as income rises ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A good with no substitutes
- D. A good whose price never changes

Why this answer? Demand for an inferior good falls as income rises.

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

Question 36 Economics

What are complementary goods?

- A. Goods that replace each other
- B. Goods with no relation
- C. Goods sold by one firm
- D. Goods used together ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Complementary goods are used together, like cars and petrol.

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

Question 37 Economics

What are substitute goods?

- A. Goods used together
- B. Goods with no relation
- C. Goods sold at one price
- D. Goods that replace each other ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Substitute goods replace each other, like tea and coffee.

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

Question 38 Economics

At the equilibrium price, quantity demanded equals:

- A. Zero
- B. Quantity supplied ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Total output
- D. Maximum output

Why this answer? Equilibrium is where quantity demanded equals quantity supplied.

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

Question 39 Economics

What is GDP?

- A. The value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a year ✓

- B. The value of all exports
- C. Total government spending
- D. Total money in circulation

Why this answer? GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a year.

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

Question 40 Economics

What is GNP?

- A. GDP minus exports
- B. GDP plus imports
- C. GDP minus taxes
- D. GDP plus net factor income from abroad ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? GNP = GDP + net factor income from abroad.

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

Question 41 Economics

Which of these is included in GDP?

- A. Final goods and services ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Second-hand goods
- C. Household work
- D. Illegal trade

Why this answer? Only final goods and services are counted in GDP.

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

Question 42 Economics

What is per capita income?

- A. National income times population
- B. GDP divided by exports
- C. National income divided by population ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Total income of the rich

Why this answer? Per capita income = national income / population.

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

Question 43 Economics

What is inflation?

- A. A general rise in prices ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A fall in prices
- C. A rise in unemployment
- D. A fall in output

Why this answer? Inflation is a general rise in the price level.

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

Question 44 Economics

What is deflation?

- A. A general rise in prices

- se in unemployment
- C. A general fall in prices ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A fall in interest rates

Why this answer? Deflation is a general fall in the price level.

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

Question 45 Economics

Which institution controls the money supply in Pakistan?

- A. National Bank of Pakistan
- B. Ministry of Finance
- C. State Bank of Pakistan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Securities and Exchange Commission

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

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

Question 46 Economics

What is the central bank of Pakistan called?

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

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

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

47 Economics

What is the main function of a central bank?

- A. Giving loans to farmers
- B. Controlling money supply and interest rates ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Collecting taxes
- D. Running stock markets

Why this answer? A central bank controls the money supply and interest rates.

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

Question 48 Economics

What is fiscal policy?

- A. Government policy on spending and taxation ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Central bank policy on interest rates
- C. Trade policy
- D. Wage policy

Why this answer? Fiscal policy is government spending and taxation policy.

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

Question 49 Economics

What is monetary policy?

- A. Central bank policy on money supply and interest rates ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Government spending policy
- C. Tax policy
- D. Trade policy

swer? Monetary policy is the central bank's control of money and interest rates.

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

Question 50 Economics

Which tax is charged on income?

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

Why this answer? Income tax is charged on income.

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

Question 51 Economics

Which tax is charged on goods at the point of sale?

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

Why this answer? Sales tax is charged on goods at the point of sale.

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

52 Economics

What is a direct tax?

- A. A tax on goods
- B. A tax paid directly by the person on whom it is imposed ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A tax on imports
- D. A tax collected by shops

Why this answer? A direct tax is paid directly by the person it is imposed on.

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

Question 53 Economics

What is an indirect tax?

- A. A tax on income
- B. A tax on wealth
- C. A tax on goods and services that can be passed on ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A tax on property

Why this answer? An indirect tax is levied on goods and services and can be passed on to buyers.

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

Question 54 Economics

What is the budget deficit?

- A. Government spending exceeding revenue ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Government revenue exceeding spending
- C. Exports exceeding imports

orts exceeding exports

Why this answer? A budget deficit is when government spending exceeds revenue.

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

Question 55 Economics

What is a trade deficit?

- A. Exports exceeding imports
- B. Spending exceeding revenue
- C. Imports exceeding exports ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Revenue exceeding spending

Why this answer? A trade deficit is when imports exceed exports.

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

Question 56 Economics

Which organisation regulates world trade?

- A. World Trade Organization ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. World Bank
- C. IMF
- D. United Nations

Why this answer? The WTO regulates world trade.

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

57 Economics

Which institution gives long-term loans for development?

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

Why this answer? The World Bank gives long-term development loans.

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

Question 58 Economics

Which institution gives short-term loans for balance of payments problems?

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

Why this answer? The IMF gives short-term balance-of-payments loans.

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

Question 59 Economics

What is the IMF?

- A. International Monetary Fund ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. International Money Federation
- C. International Market Fund
- D. International Monetary Forum

Answer: IMF stands for International Monetary Fund.

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

Question 60 Economics

What is comparative advantage?

- A. Producing a good at a lower opportunity cost than others ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Producing more of everything
- C. Producing at the lowest price
- D. Producing with the most workers

Why this answer? Comparative advantage is producing at a lower opportunity cost.

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

Question 61 Economics

What is opportunity cost?

- A. The price of a good
- B. The cost of production
- C. The value of the next best alternative given up ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The cost of labour

Why this answer? Opportunity cost is the next best alternative forgone.

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

Question 62 Economics

What is a market?

- B. A stock exchange only
- C. A government office
- D. A place where buyers and sellers meet ✓ **Predicted answer**

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

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

Question 63 Economics

What is perfect competition?

- A. A market with one seller
- B. A market with a few sellers
- C. A market with many buyers and sellers and identical products ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A market with government control

Why this answer? Perfect competition has many buyers and sellers and identical products.

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

Question 64 Economics

What is a monopoly?

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

swer? A monopoly has a single seller.

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

Question 65 Economics

What is an oligopoly?

- A. A market with one seller
- B. A market with many sellers
- C. A market with no competition
- D. A market with a few large sellers ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? An oligopoly has a few large 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 consume?

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

Why this answer? MPC is the share of extra income spent on consumption.

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

Question 67 Economics

What is saving?

- B. Money spent on goods
- C. Income not spent on consumption ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Money given away

Why this answer? Saving is income not spent on consumption.

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

Question 68 Economics

What is capital?

- A. Money only
- B. Produced means of production ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Land only
- D. Labour only

Why this answer? Capital is produced means of production, like machines and buildings.

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

Question 69 Economics

Which are the four factors of production?

- A. Land, labour, money and time
- B. Land, water, air and fire
- C. Labour, capital, profit and rent
- D. Land, labour, capital and organisation ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The factors of production are land, labour, capital and organisation.

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

ecurs in every Lecturer Economics sitting.

Question 70 Economics

What is rent in economics?

- A. Payment for labour
- B. Payment for the use of land ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Payment for capital
- D. Payment for a house only

Why this answer? Rent is the payment for the use of land.

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

Question 71 Economics

What is profit in economics?

- A. The wage of labour
- B. The interest on capital
- C. The reward of the entrepreneur ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The rent of land

Why this answer? Profit is the reward of the entrepreneur.

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

Question 72 Economics

What is the Phillips curve about?

- A. The trade-off between inflation and unemployment ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The relation of demand and price

relation of supply and price

- D. The relation of income and saving

Why this answer? The Phillips curve shows the inflation-unemployment trade-off.

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

Question 73 Economics

What is stagflation?

- A. High growth with low inflation
- B. Low inflation with low unemployment
- C. Deflation with growth
- D. High inflation with high unemployment ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Stagflation is high inflation combined with high unemployment.

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

Question 74 Economics

What is the Human Development Index based on?

- A. Income only
- B. Health, education and income ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Health only
- D. Education only

Why this answer? The HDI is based on health, education and income.

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

75 Economics

Which country has the largest economy in the world by GDP?

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

Why this answer? The United States has the largest economy by nominal GDP.

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

Question 76 Economics

What is the currency of Pakistan?

- A. Taka
- B. Rupee ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Dinar
- D. Riyal

Why this answer? The rupee is Pakistan's currency.

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

Question 77 Economics

What is the difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics?

- A. Micro studies individual units, macro studies the whole economy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Micro studies the whole economy, macro studies individuals
- C. Both study individual units

h study the whole economy

Why this answer? Microeconomics studies individual units; macroeconomics studies the whole economy.

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

Question 78 Economics

What is the circular flow of income?

- A. The flow of money between households and firms ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The flow of exports only
- C. The flow of taxes only
- D. The flow of savings only

Why this answer? The circular flow is the flow of money between households and firms.

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

Question 79 Economics

What is a free market?

- A. A market run by the government
- B. A market with no government intervention ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A market with fixed prices
- D. A market with no buyers

Why this answer? A free market has no government intervention.

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

80 Economics

What is privatisation?

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

Why this answer? Privatisation is selling state-owned enterprises to the private sector.

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

Question 81 English

The past tense of 'Teach' is:

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

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 82 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Wealthy'.

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

swer? 'Rich' is a synonym of 'wealthy'.

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

Question 83 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Victory'.

- A. Defeat ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Triumph
- 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 84 English

She has lived here ___ 2010.

- A. since ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. for
- 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 85 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning required.

essary ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Neccessary
- C. Necesary
- D. Neccesary

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

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

Question 86 English

The plural of 'Woman' is:

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

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

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

Question 87 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

er sitting.

Question 88 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 89 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Honest'.

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

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

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

Question 90 English

The past tense of 'Buy' is:

- A. Buyed
- B. Buying

- D. Bought ✓ **Predicted answer**

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

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

Question 91 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 92 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Courage'.

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

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

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

93 Islamiat

How many pillars of Islam are there?

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

Why this answer? There are five pillars of Islam.

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

Question 94 Islamiat

The first revealed Surah of the Holy Quran is:

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

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

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

Question 95 Islamiat

How many Surahs are there in the Holy Quran?

- A. 110
- B. 114 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 116
- D. 120

swer? There are 114 Surahs in the Holy Quran.

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

Question 96 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.

Question 97 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 Lecturer sitting.

Question 98 Islamiat

The Holy Quran was revealed over a period of:

- B. 10 years
- C. 23 years ✓ **Predicted answer**
- 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 99 Islamiat

The first Caliph of Islam was:

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

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

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

Question 100 Islamiat

Fasting in Ramadan is the ___ pillar of Islam.

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

Why this answer? Fasting (Sawm) is the fourth pillar of Islam.

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

er sitting.

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