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

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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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

If two places differ in longitude by 75 degrees, what is the difference in their local time?

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

ours

Why this answer? 15 degrees of longitude equal 1 hour, so 75 degrees equal 75/15 = 5 hours.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: longitude and time recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 2 Geography

If two places differ in longitude by 120 degrees, what is the difference in their local time?

- A. 9 hours
- B. 10 hours
- C. 11 hours
- D. 8 hours ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? 15 degrees of longitude equal 1 hour, so 120 degrees equal 120/15 = 8 hours.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: longitude and time recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 3 Geography

If two places differ in longitude by 105 degrees, what is the difference in their local time?

- A. 8 hours
- B. 9 hours
- C. 10 hours
- D. 7 hours ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? 15 degrees of longitude equal 1 hour, so 105 degrees equal 105/15 = 7 hours.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: longitude and time

ry Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 4 Geography

If two places differ in longitude by 135 degrees, what is the difference in their local time?

- A. 10 hours
- B. 9 hours ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 11 hours
- D. 12 hours

Why this answer? 15 degrees of longitude equal 1 hour, so 135 degrees equal 135/15 = 9 hours.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: longitude and time recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 5 Geography

If two places differ in longitude by 180 degrees, what is the difference in their local time?

- A. 13 hours
- B. 12 hours ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 14 hours
- D. 15 hours

Why this answer? 15 degrees of longitude equal 1 hour, so 180 degrees equal 180/15 = 12 hours.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: longitude and time recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 6 Geography

If the temperature at sea level is 35 degrees C, what is the temperature at a height of

s (lapse rate 6 degrees C per 1000 m)?

- A. 30 degrees C
- B. 28 degrees C
- C. 35 degrees C
- D. 29 degrees C ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Temperature falls 6 degrees C per 1000 m, so at 1000 m it is 35 - 6 = 29 degrees C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: temperature and altitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 7 Geography

If the temperature at sea level is 5 degrees C, what is the temperature at a height of 1000 metres (lapse rate 6 degrees C per 1000 m)?

- A. -1 degrees C ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 0 degrees C
- C. -2 degrees C
- D. 5 degrees C

Why this answer? Temperature falls 6 degrees C per 1000 m, so at 1000 m it is 5 - 6 = -1 degrees C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: temperature and altitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 8 Geography

If the temperature at sea level is 40 degrees C, what is the temperature at a height of 2000 metres (lapse rate 6 degrees C per 1000 m)?

- A. 29 degrees C

degrees C ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. 27 degrees C
- D. 34 degrees C

Why this answer? Temperature falls 6 degrees C per 1000 m, so at 2000 m it is 40 - 12 = 28 degrees C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: temperature and altitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 9 Geography

If the temperature at sea level is 18 degrees C, what is the temperature at a height of 3000 metres (lapse rate 6 degrees C per 1000 m)?

- A. 1 degrees C
- B. 0 degrees C ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. -1 degrees C
- D. 6 degrees C

Why this answer? Temperature falls 6 degrees C per 1000 m, so at 3000 m it is 18 - 18 = 0 degrees C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: temperature and altitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 10 Geography

If the temperature at sea level is 22 degrees C, what is the temperature at a height of 500 metres (lapse rate 6 degrees C per 1000 m)?

- A. 20 degrees C
- B. 18 degrees C
- C. 19 degrees C ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 25 degrees C

swer? Temperature falls 6 degrees C per 1000 m, so at 500 m it is 22 - 3 = 19 degrees C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: temperature and altitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 11 Geography

On a map with a scale of 1 cm to 3 km, two places are 6 cm apart. What is the real distance between them?

- A. 18 km ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 21 km
- C. 15 km
- D. 36 km

Why this answer? Real distance = 6 x 3 = 18 km.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: map scale recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 12 Geography

On a map with a scale of 1 cm to 2 km, two places are 15 cm apart. What is the real distance between them?

- A. 32 km
- B. 28 km
- C. 60 km
- D. 30 km ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Real distance = 15 x 2 = 30 km.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: map scale recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

13 Geography

On a map with a scale of 1 cm to 4 km, two places are 7 cm apart. What is the real distance between them?

- A. 32 km
- B. 24 km
- C. 28 km ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 56 km

Why this answer? Real distance = 7 x 4 = 28 km.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: map scale recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 14 Geography

On a map with a scale of 1 cm to 5 km, two places are 9 cm apart. What is the real distance between them?

- A. 50 km
- B. 40 km
- C. 45 km ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 90 km

Why this answer? Real distance = 9 x 5 = 45 km.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: map scale recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 15 Geography

On a map with a scale of 1 cm to 1 km, two places are 20 cm apart. What is the real distance between them?

- A. 21 km

km ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. 19 km
- D. 40 km

Why this answer? Real distance = 20 x 1 = 20 km.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: map scale recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 16 Geography

A region has a population of 6000 and an area of 300 square km. What is its population density?

- A. 20 per square km ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 21 per square km
- C. 19 per square km
- D. 40 per square km

Why this answer? Density = population / area = 6000 / 300 = 20 per square km.

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

Question 17 Geography

A region has a population of 8000 and an area of 400 square km. What is its population density?

- A. 21 per square km
- B. 19 per square km
- C. 20 per square km ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 40 per square km

Why this answer? Density = population / area = 8000 / 400 = 20 per square km.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: population geography recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 18 Geography

A region has a population of 1500 and an area of 100 square km. What is its population density?

- A. 15 per square km ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 16 per square km
- C. 14 per square km
- D. 30 per square km

Why this answer? Density = population / area = 1500 / 100 = 15 per square km.

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

Question 19 Geography

A region has a population of 9000 and an area of 300 square km. What is its population density?

- A. 31 per square km
- B. 29 per square km
- C. 30 per square km ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 60 per square km

Why this answer? Density = population / area = 9000 / 300 = 30 per square km.

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

20 Geography

A region has a population of 2500 and an area of 250 square km. What is its population density?

- A. 11 per square km
- B. 10 per square km ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 9 per square km
- D. 20 per square km

Why this answer? Density = population / area = 2500 / 250 = 10 per square km.

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

Question 21 Geography

A slope rises 80 metres over a horizontal distance of 400 metres. What is its gradient (1 in ?)?

- A. 1 in 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1 in 6
- C. 1 in 4
- D. 1 in 10

Why this answer? Gradient = horizontal distance / rise = 400 / 80 = 1 in 5.

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

Question 22 Geography

A slope rises 60 metres over a horizontal distance of 300 metres. What is its gradient (1 in ?)?

- A. 1 in 6

- C. 1 in 10
- D. 1 in 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Gradient = horizontal distance / rise = 300 / 60 = 1 in 5.

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

Question 23 Geography

A slope rises 120 metres over a horizontal distance of 600 metres. What is its gradient (1 in ?)?

- A. 1 in 6
- B. 1 in 4
- C. 1 in 10
- D. 1 in 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Gradient = horizontal distance / rise = 600 / 120 = 1 in 5.

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

Question 24 Geography

A slope rises 40 metres over a horizontal distance of 200 metres. What is its gradient (1 in ?)?

- A. 1 in 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1 in 6
- C. 1 in 4
- D. 1 in 10

Why this answer? Gradient = horizontal distance / rise = 200 / 40 = 1 in 5.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: physical geography recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 25 Geography

A slope rises 90 metres over a horizontal distance of 450 metres. What is its gradient (1 in ?)?

- A. 1 in 6
- B. 1 in 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 1 in 4
- D. 1 in 10

Why this answer? Gradient = horizontal distance / rise = 450 / 90 = 1 in 5.

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

Question 26 Geography

What is physical geography?

- A. The study of people
- B. The study of maps
- C. The study of natural features of the Earth ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The study of cities

Why this answer? Physical geography studies the natural features of the Earth.

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

Question 27 Geography

What is human geography?

study of rocks

- B. The study of weather
- C. The study of people and their activities ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The study of oceans

Why this answer? Human geography studies people and their activities.

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

Question 28 Geography

What is the second largest continent?

- A. North America
- B. South America
- C. Europe
- D. Africa ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Africa is the second largest continent.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: continents and oceans recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 29 Geography

What is the largest island in the world?

- A. Madagascar
- B. Borneo
- C. Greenland ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Sumatra

Why this answer? Greenland is the largest island in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: continents and

Question 30 Geography

What is the deepest ocean?

- A. Atlantic Ocean
- B. Pacific Ocean ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Indian Ocean
- D. Arctic Ocean

Why this answer? The Pacific Ocean is the deepest ocean.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: continents and oceans recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 31 Geography

What is the deepest point on Earth?

- A. The Dead Sea
- B. The Mariana Trench ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The Grand Canyon
- D. The Kermadec Trench

Why this answer? The Mariana Trench is the deepest point on Earth.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: continents and oceans recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 32 Geography

What is the longest river in Asia?

- A. The Ganges
- B. The Indus

Mekong

- D. The Yangtze ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Yangtze is the longest river in Asia.

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

Question 33 Geography

What is the longest river in Pakistan's neighbour India?

- A. The Indus
- B. The Brahmaputra
- C. The Yamuna
- D. The Ganges ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Ganges is the longest river in India.

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

Question 34 Geography

What is the highest mountain in Africa?

- A. Mount Kilimanjaro ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Mount Kenya
- C. Mount Everest
- D. Mount Atlas

Why this answer? Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa.

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

35 Geography

What is the highest mountain in Europe?

- A. Mont Blanc
- B. Mount Everest
- C. Mount Olympus
- D. Mount Elbrus ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Mount Elbrus is the highest mountain in Europe.

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

Question 36 Geography

What is the largest desert in the world by area including cold deserts?

- A. The Sahara
- B. The Arabian Desert
- C. The Gobi
- D. The Antarctic Desert ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Antarctic Desert is the largest desert by area.

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

Question 37 Geography

Which desert is in China and Mongolia?

- A. The Sahara
- B. The Gobi Desert ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The Thar
- D. The Kalahari

Answer: The Gobi Desert is in China and Mongolia.

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

Question 38 Geography

What is the Cholistan Desert also called?

- A. Thar
- B. Kharan
- C. Rohi ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Nara

Why this answer? The Cholistan Desert is also called Rohi.

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

Question 39 Geography

What is the capital of Punjab province?

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

Why this answer? Lahore is the capital of Punjab.

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

Question 40 Geography

What is the capital of Sindh province?

- B. Lahore
- C. Sukkur
- D. Karachi ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Karachi is the capital of Sindh.

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

Question 41 Geography

What is the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?

- A. Peshawar ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Quetta
- C. Abbottabad
- D. Mardan

Why this answer? Peshawar is the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

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

Question 42 Geography

What is the capital of Balochistan?

- A. Quetta ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Gwadar
- C. Turbat
- D. Khuzdar

Why this answer? Quetta is the capital of Balochistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: Pakistan

ecurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 43 Geography

Which city is the cultural capital of Pakistan?

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

Why this answer? Lahore is the cultural capital of Pakistan.

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

Question 44 Geography

Which city is known as the City of Saints?

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

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

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

Question 45 Geography

Which port is the main seaport of Pakistan?

- A. Gwadar Port
- B. Karachi Port ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Ormara Port

Why this answer? Karachi Port is the main seaport of Pakistan.

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

Question 46 Geography

Where is Gwadar Port located?

- A. Sindh
- B. Punjab
- C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- D. Balochistan ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Gwadar Port is in Balochistan.

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

Question 47 Geography

What is the Karakoram Highway also called?

- A. The Friendship Highway ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The Silk Road
- C. The Grand Trunk Road
- D. The Indus Highway

Why this answer? The Karakoram Highway is also called the Friendship Highway.

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

48 Geography

Which mountain range is in the north of Pakistan?

- A. The Sulaiman
- B. The Kirthar
- C. The Salt Range
- D. The Karakoram ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Karakoram is in the north of Pakistan.

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

Question 49 Geography

What is the Potwar Plateau?

- A. A plateau in northern Punjab ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A desert
- C. A mountain
- D. A river plain

Why this answer? The Potwar Plateau is a plateau in northern Punjab.

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

Question 50 Geography

What is the main source of irrigation in Pakistan?

- A. Rain
- B. Wells
- C. Springs
- D. Canals ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Canals are the main source of irrigation in Pakistan.

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

Question 51 Geography

What is the largest canal system in the world?

- A. Egypt's Nile system
- B. Pakistan's Indus Basin system ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. China's Grand Canal
- D. India's Ganges system

Why this answer? Pakistan has the largest canal system in the world.

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

Question 52 Geography

What is latitude?

- A. The angular distance north or south of the equator ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The angular distance east or west of the Prime Meridian
- C. The height above sea level
- D. The distance from the Sun

Why this answer? Latitude is the angular distance north or south of the equator.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: latitude and longitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 53 Geography

What is longitude?

angular distance north or south of the equator

- B. The angular distance east or west of the Prime Meridian ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The height above sea level
- D. The distance from the equator

Why this answer? Longitude is the angular distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: latitude and longitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 54 Geography

What are the lines of latitude also called?

- A. Parallels ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Meridians
- C. Contours
- D. Isobars

Why this answer? Lines of latitude are also called parallels.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: latitude and longitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 55 Geography

What are the lines of longitude also called?

- A. Parallels
- B. Contours
- C. Isobars
- D. Meridians ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Lines of longitude are also called meridians.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: latitude and

curs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 56 Geography

What is the latitude of the equator?

- A. 23.5 degrees
- B. 66.5 degrees
- C. 0 degrees ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 90 degrees

Why this answer? The equator is at 0 degrees latitude.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: latitude and longitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 57 Geography

What is the latitude of the North Pole?

- A. 90 degrees north ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 66.5 degrees north
- C. 23.5 degrees north
- D. 0 degrees

Why this answer? The North Pole is at 90 degrees north.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: latitude and longitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 58 Geography

What is Greenwich Mean Time?

- A. The time at the equator
- B. The time in London only

time at the Prime Meridian ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. The time in Paris

Why this answer? GMT is the time at the Prime Meridian.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: latitude and longitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 59 Geography

What is the standard time of Pakistan?

- A. PKT, UTC+5 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. UTC+6
- C. UTC+4
- D. UTC+5:30

Why this answer? Pakistan Standard Time is UTC+5.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: latitude and longitude recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 60 Geography

What is the tilt of the Earth's axis?

- A. 15 degrees
- B. 23.5 degrees ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 45 degrees
- D. 90 degrees

Why this answer? The Earth's axis is tilted 23.5 degrees.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the Earth in space recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

61 Geography

What is a leap year?

- A. A year with 365 days
- B. A year with 364 days
- C. A year with 360 days
- D. A year with 366 days ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A leap year has 366 days.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the Earth in space recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 62 Geography

What is the hydrosphere?

- A. All the land on Earth
- B. All the water on Earth ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. All the air on Earth
- D. All life on Earth

Why this answer? The hydrosphere is all the water on Earth.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the Earth in space recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 63 Geography

What is the lithosphere?

- A. The layer of water
- B. The layer of air
- C. The solid outer layer of the Earth ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The layer of life

swer? The lithosphere is the solid outer layer of the Earth.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the Earth in space recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 64 Geography

What is the biosphere?

- A. The layer of rocks
- B. The layer of air
- C. The layer of water
- D. The zone of life on Earth ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The biosphere is the zone of life on Earth.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the Earth in space recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 65 Geography

What is a cyclone?

- A. A dry wind
- B. A cold wave
- C. A rotating storm system ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A heat wave

Why this answer? A cyclone is a rotating storm system.

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

Question 66 Geography

What is humidity?

temperature of the air

- B. The pressure of the air
- C. The speed of the wind
- D. The amount of water vapour in the air ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Humidity is the amount of water vapour in the air.

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

Question 67 Geography

What is an anemometer used for?

- A. Measuring rainfall
- B. Measuring temperature
- C. Measuring wind speed ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Measuring pressure

Why this answer? An anemometer measures wind speed.

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

Question 68 Geography

What is a barometer used for?

- A. Measuring wind speed
- B. Measuring air pressure ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Measuring rainfall
- D. Measuring temperature

Why this answer? A barometer measures air pressure.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: atmosphere recurs

urer Geography sitting.

Question 69 Geography

What is a rain gauge used for?

- A. Measuring rainfall ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Measuring wind speed
- C. Measuring temperature
- D. Measuring pressure

Why this answer? A rain gauge measures rainfall.

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

Question 70 Geography

What is a thermometer used for?

- A. Measuring wind speed
- B. Measuring rainfall
- C. Measuring temperature ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Measuring pressure

Why this answer? A thermometer measures temperature.

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

Question 71 Geography

What is an earthquake?

- A. A storm
- B. A sudden shaking of the ground ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. A landslide

Why this answer? An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: natural hazards recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 72 Geography

What is the epicentre of an earthquake?

- A. The point on the surface above the focus ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The point below the surface
- C. The centre of the Earth
- D. The fault line

Why this answer? The epicentre is the point on the surface above the focus.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: natural hazards recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 73 Geography

What is the focus of an earthquake?

- A. The point on the surface
- B. The point below the surface where it starts ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The centre of the Earth
- D. The fault line

Why this answer? The focus is the point below the surface where an earthquake starts.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: natural hazards recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

74 Geography

What is a tsunami?

- A. A storm wave
- B. A tidal wave
- C. A large sea wave caused by an earthquake ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A river flood

Why this answer? A tsunami is a large sea wave caused by an earthquake.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: natural hazards recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 75 Geography

What is a glacier?

- A. A large mass of moving ice ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A large lake
- C. A snowstorm
- D. A frozen river

Why this answer? A glacier is a large mass of moving ice.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: natural hazards recurs in every Lecturer Geography sitting.

Question 76 Geography

What is a strait?

- A. A wide inlet of the sea
- B. A large lake
- C. A river mouth
- D. A narrow passage of water between two land areas ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? A strait is a narrow passage of water between two land areas.

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

Question 77 Geography

What is a bay?

- A. A narrow passage of water
- B. A large lake
- C. A wide inlet of the sea ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A river mouth

Why this answer? A bay is a wide inlet of the sea.

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

Question 78 Geography

What is a gulf?

- A. A narrow passage of water
- B. A large area of sea partly surrounded by land ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A large lake
- D. A river mouth

Why this answer? A gulf is a large area of sea partly surrounded by land.

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

Question 79 Geography

What is a cape?

- B. A desert
- C. A point of land jutting into the sea ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. An island

Why this answer? A cape is a point of land jutting into the sea.

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

Question 80 Geography

What is an archipelago?

- A. A group of islands ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A group of mountains
- C. A group of deserts
- D. A group of rivers

Why this answer? An archipelago is a group of islands.

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

Question 81 General Knowledge

How many sides does a hexagon have?

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

Why this answer? A hexagon has six sides.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: basic

; facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 82 General Knowledge

Which instrument measures temperature?

- A. Barometer
- B. Ammeter
- C. Thermometer ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Speedometer

Why this answer? A thermometer measures temperature.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: science facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 83 General Knowledge

Which is the largest mammal in the world?

- A. Elephant
- B. Blue whale ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Giraffe
- D. Hippopotamus

Why this answer? The blue whale is the largest mammal in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: science facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 84 General Knowledge

Which vitamin does sunlight help the body produce?

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

min B

- D. Vitamin C

Why this answer? Sunlight helps the skin produce vitamin D.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: science facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 85 General Knowledge

What is the capital of France?

- A. Lyon
- B. Marseille
- C. Nice
- D. Paris ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Paris is the capital of France.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 86 General Knowledge

Which is the largest country by area?

- A. Canada
- B. China
- C. Russia ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. USA

Why this answer? Russia is the largest country by area.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

87 General Knowledge

Which sea separates Europe and Africa?

- A. Red Sea
- B. Mediterranean Sea ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Black Sea
- D. Caspian Sea

Why this answer? The Mediterranean Sea separates Europe from Africa.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 88 General Knowledge

What is the capital of Turkey?

- A. Istanbul
- B. Izmir
- C. Ankara ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Antalya

Why this answer? Ankara is the capital of Turkey; Istanbul is its largest city.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 89 General Knowledge

Which country is known as the Land of the Rising Sun?

- A. Japan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. China
- C. Thailand
- D. Korea

swer? Japan is known as the Land of the Rising Sun.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 90 General Knowledge

Which is the highest mountain in the world?

- A. K2
- B. Kangchenjunga
- C. Mount Everest ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Makalu

Why this answer? Mount Everest (8,849 m) is the highest mountain in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 91 General Knowledge

Which is the largest province of Pakistan by area?

- A. Punjab
- B. Sindh
- C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- D. Balochistan ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan by area.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 92 General Knowledge

Which city is the capital of Pakistan?

- B. Karachi
- C. Islamabad ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rawalpindi

Why this answer? Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 93 General Knowledge

Which is the national animal of Pakistan?

- A. Snow leopard
- B. Indus dolphin
- C. Chinkara
- D. Markhor ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The markhor is the national animal of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 94 General Knowledge

Which is the national flower of Pakistan?

- A. Rose
- B. Jasmine ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Tulip
- D. Sunflower

Why this answer? Jasmine is the national flower of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan

n every Lecturer sitting.

Question 95 General Knowledge

Which river is the longest in Pakistan?

- A. Jhelum
- B. Chenab
- C. Ravi
- D. Indus ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Indus is the longest river in Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 96 General Knowledge

When did Pakistan come into being?

- A. 15 August 1947
- B. 23 March 1940
- C. 14 August 1947 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 14 August 1948

Why this answer? Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 97 General Knowledge

Who is known as the founder of Pakistan?

- A. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Liaquat Ali Khan

ma Iqbal

- D. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Why this answer? Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the founder of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 98 General Knowledge

Which is the national language of Pakistan?

- A. Punjabi
- B. Urdu ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Sindhi
- D. Pashto

Why this answer? Urdu is the national language of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 99 General Knowledge

Which city is called the City of Gardens in Pakistan?

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

Why this answer? Lahore is known as the City of Gardens.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

100 General Knowledge

Which is the largest city of Pakistan?

- A. Karachi ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Lahore
- C. Faisalabad
- D. Rawalpindi

Why this answer? Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: Pakistan facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

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