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

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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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

A body starts with velocity 3 m/s and accelerates at 2 m/s squared for 5 s. What is its final velocity?

- A. 15 m/s
- B. 11 m/s

- D. 13 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? v = u + at = 3 + 2 x 5 = 13 m/s.

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

Question 2 Physics

A body starts with velocity 4 m/s and accelerates at 3 m/s squared for 2 s. What is its final velocity?

- A. 10 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 13 m/s
- C. 7 m/s
- D. 4 m/s

Why this answer? v = u + at = 4 + 3 x 2 = 10 m/s.

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

Question 3 Physics

A body starts with velocity 6 m/s and accelerates at 2 m/s squared for 4 s. What is its final velocity?

- A. 14 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 16 m/s
- C. 12 m/s
- D. 6 m/s

Why this answer? v = u + at = 6 + 2 x 4 = 14 m/s.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: kinematics recurs in

er Physics sitting.

Question 4 Physics

A body starts with velocity 8 m/s and accelerates at 3 m/s squared for 3 s. What is its final velocity?

- A. 17 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 20 m/s
- C. 14 m/s
- D. 8 m/s

Why this answer? v = u + at = 8 + 3 x 3 = 17 m/s.

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

Question 5 Physics

A body starts from rest and accelerates at 4 m/s squared for 5 s. How far does it travel?

- A. 54 m
- B. 46 m
- C. 100 m
- D. 50 m ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? s = ut + (1/2)at squared = 0 + (1/2) x 4 x 5 squared = 50 m.

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

Question 6 Physics

A body starts from rest and accelerates at 6 m/s squared for 3 s. How far does it travel?

- A. 33 m

- C. 21 m
- D. 54 m

Why this answer? s = ut + (1/2)at squared = 0 + (1/2) x 6 x 3 squared = 27 m.

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

Question 7 Physics

A body starts from rest and accelerates at 2 m/s squared for 4 s. How far does it travel?

- A. 16 m ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 18 m
- C. 14 m
- D. 32 m

Why this answer? s = ut + (1/2)at squared = 0 + (1/2) x 2 x 4 squared = 16 m.

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

Question 8 Physics

A body starts from rest and accelerates at 4 m/s squared for 4 s. How far does it travel?

- A. 36 m
- B. 28 m
- C. 32 m ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 64 m

Why this answer? s = ut + (1/2)at squared = 0 + (1/2) x 4 x 4 squared = 32 m.

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

9 Physics

A body with initial velocity 10 m/s accelerates at 5 m/s squared over 30 m. What is its final velocity?

- A. 21 m/s
- B. 19 m/s
- C. 22 m/s
- D. 20 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? v squared = u squared + 2as = 10 squared + 2 x 5 x 30 = 400, so v = 20 m/s.

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

Question 10 Physics

A body with initial velocity 6 m/s accelerates at 2 m/s squared over 16 m. What is its final velocity?

- A. 11 m/s
- B. 9 m/s
- C. 12 m/s
- D. 10 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? v squared = u squared + 2as = 6 squared + 2 x 2 x 16 = 100, so v = 10 m/s.

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

Question 11 Physics

A body with initial velocity 4 m/s accelerates at 4 m/s squared over 16 m. What is its final

- A. 13 m/s
- B. 12 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 11 m/s
- D. 14 m/s

Why this answer? v squared = u squared + 2as = 4 squared + 2 x 4 x 16 = 144, so v = 12 m/s.

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

Question 12 Physics

A projectile is fired at 45 degrees with speed 40 m/s. Taking g = 10 m/s squared, what is its horizontal range?

- A. 170 m
- B. 160 m ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 150 m
- D. 80 m

Why this answer? At 45 degrees, range = u squared / g = 40 squared / 10 = 160 m.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: projectile motion recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 13 Physics

A projectile is fired at 45 degrees with speed 50 m/s. Taking g = 10 m/s squared, what is its horizontal range?

- A. 250 m ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 260 m

m

- D. 125 m

Why this answer? At 45 degrees, range = u squared / g = 50 squared / 10 = 250 m.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: projectile motion recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 14 Physics

A projectile is fired at 45 degrees with speed 60 m/s. Taking g = 10 m/s squared, what is its horizontal range?

- A. 360 m ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 370 m
- C. 350 m
- D. 180 m

Why this answer? At 45 degrees, range = u squared / g = 60 squared / 10 = 360 m.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: projectile motion recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 15 Physics

What is the kinetic energy of a 5 kg mass moving at 6 m/s?

- A. 90 J ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 95 J
- C. 85 J
- D. 180 J

Why this answer? KE = (1/2)mv squared = (1/2) x 5 x 6 squared = 90 J.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and energy recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

16 Physics

What is the kinetic energy of a 2 kg mass moving at 10 m/s?

- A. 102 J
- B. 98 J
- C. 100 J ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 200 J

Why this answer? KE = (1/2)mv squared = (1/2) x 2 x 10 squared = 100 J.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and energy recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 17 Physics

What is the kinetic energy of a 6 kg mass moving at 4 m/s?

- A. 54 J
- B. 48 J ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 42 J
- D. 96 J

Why this answer? KE = (1/2)mv squared = (1/2) x 6 x 4 squared = 48 J.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and energy recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 18 Physics

What is the kinetic energy of a 3 kg mass moving at 8 m/s?

- A. 99 J
- B. 93 J
- C. 96 J ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 192 J

swer? KE = (1/2)mv squared = (1/2) x 3 x 8 squared = 96 J.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and energy recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 19 Physics

What is the potential energy of a 6 kg mass at a height of 2 m? (g = 10 m/s squared)

- A. 220 J
- B. 20 J
- C. 120 J ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 12 J

Why this answer? PE = mgh = 6 x 10 x 2 = 120 J.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and energy recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 20 Physics

What is the potential energy of a 2 kg mass at a height of 8 m? (g = 10 m/s squared)

- A. 160 J ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 260 J
- C. 60 J
- D. 16 J

Why this answer? PE = mgh = 2 x 10 x 8 = 160 J.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and energy recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 21 Physics

What is the potential energy of a 4 kg mass at a height of 5 m? (g = 10 m/s squared)

- B. 100 J
- C. 200 J ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 20 J

Why this answer? PE = mgh = 4 x 10 x 5 = 200 J.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and energy recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 22 Physics

What is the potential energy of a 3 kg mass at a height of 7 m? (g = 10 m/s squared)

- A. 310 J
- B. 110 J
- C. 210 J ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 21 J

Why this answer? PE = mgh = 3 x 10 x 7 = 210 J.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and energy recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 23 Physics

A force of 30 N moves a body 5 m in 5 s. What is the power developed?

- A. 40 W
- B. 20 W
- C. 30 W ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 150 W

Why this answer? Work = Fd = 30 x 5 = 150 J; power = W/t = 150/5 = 30 W.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and power recurs

urer Physics sitting.

Question 24 Physics

A force of 25 N moves a body 2 m in 2 s. What is the power developed?

- A. 35 W
- B. 15 W
- C. 50 W
- D. 25 W ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Work = Fd = 25 x 2 = 50 J; power = W/t = 50/2 = 25 W.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and power recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 25 Physics

A force of 18 N moves a body 9 m in 3 s. What is the power developed?

- A. 64 W
- B. 44 W
- C. 162 W
- D. 54 W ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Work = Fd = 18 x 9 = 162 J; power = W/t = 162/3 = 54 W.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and power recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 26 Physics

A force of 40 N moves a body 8 m in 4 s. What is the power developed?

- A. 90 W
- B. 70 W

- D. 80 W ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Work = Fd = 40 x 8 = 320 J; power = W/t = 320/4 = 80 W.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: work and power recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 27 Physics

What is the momentum of a 3 kg mass moving at 6 m/s?

- A. 21 kg m/s
- B. 15 kg m/s
- C. 18 kg m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 36 kg m/s

Why this answer? Momentum p = mv = 3 x 6 = 18 kg m/s.

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

Question 28 Physics

What is the momentum of a 6 kg mass moving at 5 m/s?

- A. 36 kg m/s
- B. 30 kg m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 24 kg m/s
- D. 60 kg m/s

Why this answer? Momentum p = mv = 6 x 5 = 30 kg m/s.

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

29 Physics

What is the momentum of a 8 kg mass moving at 3 m/s?

- A. 24 kg m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 32 kg m/s
- C. 16 kg m/s
- D. 48 kg m/s

Why this answer? Momentum p = mv = 8 x 3 = 24 kg m/s.

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

Question 30 Physics

A voltage of 36 V is applied across a 6 ohm resistor. What is the current?

- A. 7 A
- B. 5 A
- C. 6 A ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 216 A

Why this answer? By Ohm's law, I = V/R = 36/6 = 6 A.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electric current and Ohm's law recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 31 Physics

A voltage of 15 V is applied across a 3 ohm resistor. What is the current?

- A. 6 A
- B. 4 A
- C. 45 A
- D. 5 A ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? By Ohm's law, I = V/R = 15/3 = 5 A.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electric current and Ohm's law recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 32 Physics

A voltage of 30 V is applied across a 5 ohm resistor. What is the current?

- A. 7 A
- B. 6 A ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 5 A
- D. 150 A

Why this answer? By Ohm's law, I = V/R = 30/5 = 6 A.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electric current and Ohm's law recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 33 Physics

A voltage of 24 V is applied across a 4 ohm resistor. What is the current?

- A. 7 A
- B. 5 A
- C. 96 A
- D. 6 A ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? By Ohm's law, I = V/R = 24/4 = 6 A.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electric current and Ohm's law recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 34 Physics

A voltage of 12 V is applied across a 3 ohm resistor. What is the current?

- B. 4 A ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 3 A
- D. 36 A

Why this answer? By Ohm's law, I = V/R = 12/3 = 4 A.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electric current and Ohm's law recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 35 Physics

An appliance works at 30 V and draws 4 A. What is its power?

- A. 150 W
- B. 90 W
- C. 120 W ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 7 W

Why this answer? Power P = VI = 30 x 4 = 120 W.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electric power recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 36 Physics

An appliance works at 60 V and draws 2 A. What is its power?

- A. 180 W
- B. 60 W
- C. 120 W ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 30 W

Why this answer? Power P = VI = 60 x 2 = 120 W.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electric power recurs

urer Physics sitting.

Question 37 Physics

An appliance works at 200 V and draws 3 A. What is its power?

- A. 800 W
- B. 400 W
- C. 66 W
- D. 600 W ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Power P = VI = 200 x 3 = 600 W.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electric power recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 38 Physics

An appliance works at 110 V and draws 2 A. What is its power?

- A. 330 W
- B. 220 W ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 110 W
- D. 55 W

Why this answer? Power P = VI = 110 x 2 = 220 W.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electric power recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 39 Physics

An appliance works at 90 V and draws 3 A. What is its power?

- A. 360 W
- B. 270 W ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. 30 W

Why this answer? Power P = VI = 90 x 3 = 270 W.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electric power recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 40 Physics

Two resistors of 5 ohm and 5 ohm are connected in series. What is the total resistance?

- A. 10 ohm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 11 ohm
- C. 9 ohm
- D. 25 ohm

Why this answer? In series, resistances add: 5 + 5 = 10 ohm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: resistance in series and parallel recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 41 Physics

Two resistors of 12 ohm and 4 ohm are connected in parallel. What is the total resistance?

- A. 4 ohm
- B. 3 ohm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 2 ohm
- D. 16 ohm

Why this answer? In parallel, 1/R = 1/12 + 1/4, so R = 3 ohm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: resistance in series and parallel recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

42 Physics

Two resistors of 20 ohm and 5 ohm are connected in series. What is the total resistance?

- A. 26 ohm
- B. 24 ohm
- C. 100 ohm
- D. 25 ohm ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? In series, resistances add: 20 + 5 = 25 ohm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: resistance in series and parallel recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 43 Physics

Two resistors of 6 ohm and 6 ohm are connected in parallel. What is the total resistance?

- A. 4 ohm
- B. 3 ohm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 2 ohm
- D. 12 ohm

Why this answer? In parallel, 1/R = 1/6 + 1/6, so R = 3 ohm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: resistance in series and parallel recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 44 Physics

A wave has frequency 40 Hz and wavelength 5 m. What is its speed?

- A. 240 m/s
- B. 160 m/s
- C. 200 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 8 m/s

swer? Wave speed v = f x wavelength = 40 x 5 = 200 m/s.

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

Question 45 Physics

A wave has frequency 80 Hz and wavelength 2 m. What is its speed?

- A. 160 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 240 m/s
- C. 80 m/s
- D. 40 m/s

Why this answer? Wave speed v = f x wavelength = 80 x 2 = 160 m/s.

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

Question 46 Physics

A wave has frequency 30 Hz and wavelength 4 m. What is its speed?

- A. 150 m/s
- B. 90 m/s
- C. 7 m/s
- D. 120 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Wave speed v = f x wavelength = 30 x 4 = 120 m/s.

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

Question 47 Physics

A wave has frequency 120 Hz and wavelength 3 m. What is its speed?

m/s

- B. 240 m/s
- C. 360 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 40 m/s

Why this answer? Wave speed v = f x wavelength = 120 x 3 = 360 m/s.

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

Question 48 Physics

An object is placed 15 cm from a convex lens and its image forms 30 cm from the lens. What is the focal length?

- A. 11 cm
- B. 10 cm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 9 cm
- D. 45 cm

Why this answer? 1/f = 1/v + 1/u (magnitudes) gives f = 15x30/(15+30) = 10 cm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: optics and lenses recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 49 Physics

An object is placed 12 cm from a convex lens and its image forms 24 cm from the lens. What is the focal length?

- A. 9 cm
- B. 8 cm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 7 cm
- D. 36 cm

Why this answer? 1/f = 1/v + 1/u (magnitudes) gives f = 12x24/(12+24) = 8 cm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: optics and lenses recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 50 Physics

An object is placed 50 cm from a convex lens and its image forms 50 cm from the lens. What is the focal length?

- A. 25 cm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 26 cm
- C. 24 cm
- D. 100 cm

Why this answer? 1/f = 1/v + 1/u (magnitudes) gives f = 50x50/(50+50) = 25 cm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: optics and lenses recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 51 Physics

An object is placed 20 cm from a convex lens and its image forms 20 cm from the lens. What is the focal length?

- A. 10 cm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 11 cm
- C. 9 cm
- D. 40 cm

Why this answer? 1/f = 1/v + 1/u (magnitudes) gives f = 20x20/(20+20) = 10 cm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: optics and lenses recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

52 Physics

A gas at 6 atm occupies 12 litres. At constant temperature its volume is changed to 4 litres. What is the new pressure?

- A. 19 atm
- B. 17 atm
- C. 6 atm
- D. 18 atm ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? By Boyle's law, P1V1 = P2V2, so P2 = 6 x 12 / 4 = 18 atm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: gas laws recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 53 Physics

A gas at 5 atm occupies 10 litres. At constant temperature its volume is changed to 2 litres. What is the new pressure?

- A. 26 atm
- B. 24 atm
- C. 5 atm
- D. 25 atm ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? By Boyle's law, P1V1 = P2V2, so P2 = 5 x 10 / 2 = 25 atm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: gas laws recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 54 Physics

A gas at 8 atm occupies 4 litres. At constant temperature its volume is changed to 8 litres. What is the new pressure?

- A. 5 atm

- C. 8 atm
- D. 4 atm ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? By Boyle's law, P1V1 = P2V2, so P2 = 8 x 4 / 8 = 4 atm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: gas laws recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 55 Physics

A radioactive sample of 100 g has a half-life of 1 year. How much remains after 4 years?

- A. 12.5 g
- B. 3.125 g
- C. 6.25 g ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 16.25 g

Why this answer? After 4 half-lives, the mass is 100 / 2^4 = 6.25 g.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: radioactivity and half-life recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 56 Physics

A radioactive sample of 100 g has a half-life of 1 year. How much remains after 5 years?

- A. 6.25 g
- B. 1.5625 g
- C. 3.125 g ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 13.125 g

Why this answer? After 5 half-lives, the mass is 100 / 2^5 = 3.125 g.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: radioactivity and half-life recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

57 Physics

A radioactive sample of 100 g has a half-life of 1 year. How much remains after 6 years?

- A. 3.125 g
- B. 1.5625 g ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 0.78125 g
- D. 11.5625 g

Why this answer? After 6 half-lives, the mass is 100 / 2^6 = 1.5625 g.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: radioactivity and half-life recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 58 Physics

What is the density of a 120 g object of volume 30 cm cubed?

- A. 4 g/cm cubed ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 5 g/cm cubed
- C. 3 g/cm cubed
- D. 3600 g/cm cubed

Why this answer? Density = mass/volume = 120/30 = 4 g/cm cubed.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: density and pressure recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 59 Physics

What is the density of a 300 g object of volume 50 cm cubed?

- A. 6 g/cm cubed ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 7 g/cm cubed
- C. 5 g/cm cubed
- D. 15000 g/cm cubed

Why this answer? Density = mass/volume = 300/50 = 6 g/cm cubed.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: density and pressure recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 60 Physics

What is the density of a 90 g object of volume 45 cm cubed?

- A. 3 g/cm cubed
- B. 1 g/cm cubed
- C. 2 g/cm cubed ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 4050 g/cm cubed

Why this answer? Density = mass/volume = 90/45 = 2 g/cm cubed.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: density and pressure recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 61 Physics

Which law states that a body remains at rest or in uniform motion unless acted on by a force?

- A. Newton's first law ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Newton's second law
- C. Newton's third law
- D. Law of gravitation

Why this answer? Newton's first law is the law of inertia.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: Newton's laws of motion recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

62 Physics

What is the SI unit of pressure?

- A. Newton
- B. Joule
- C. Pascal ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Watt

Why this answer? The pascal is the SI unit of pressure.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: units and dimensions recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 63 Physics

What is the SI unit of electric charge?

- A. Ampere
- B. Coulomb ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Volt
- D. Farad

Why this answer? The coulomb is the SI unit of electric charge.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: units and dimensions recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 64 Physics

What is the SI unit of resistance?

- A. Volt
- B. Ampere
- C. Ohm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Watt

swer? The ohm is the SI unit of resistance.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: units and dimensions recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 65 Physics

What is the SI unit of magnetic flux density?

- A. Weber
- B. Henry
- C. Tesla ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Gauss

Why this answer? The tesla is the SI unit of magnetic flux density.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: units and dimensions recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 66 Physics

The value of the gravitational constant G is about:

- A. 9.8 Nm squared/kg squared
- B. 6.67 x 10^-11 Nm squared/kg squared ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 6.02 x 10^23 Nm squared/kg squared
- D. 1.6 x 10^-19 Nm squared/kg squared

Why this answer? G is about 6.67 x 10^-11 Nm squared/kg squared.

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

Question 67 Physics

Which scientist formulated the laws of planetary motion?

ler ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Newton
- C. Galileo
- D. Copernicus

Why this answer? Kepler formulated the three laws of planetary motion.

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

Question 68 Physics

Which scientist proposed the model of the atom with electrons in fixed orbits?

- A. Rutherford
- B. Thomson
- C. Chadwick
- D. Bohr ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Bohr proposed electrons in fixed orbits around the nucleus.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: atomic physics recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 69 Physics

The photoelectric effect was explained by:

- A. Einstein ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Newton
- C. Planck
- D. Hertz

Why this answer? Einstein explained the photoelectric effect.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: modern physics recurs

urer Physics sitting.

Question 70 Physics

Which radiation has the shortest wavelength?

- A. X-rays
- B. Ultraviolet rays
- C. Gamma rays ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Infrared rays

Why this answer? Gamma rays have the shortest wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electromagnetic spectrum recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 71 Physics

Which radiation has the longest wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum?

- A. Microwaves
- B. Radio waves ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Infrared rays
- D. Visible light

Why this answer? Radio waves have the longest wavelength.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electromagnetic spectrum recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 72 Physics

The audible frequency range for humans is about:

- A. 20 Hz to 2,000 Hz

Hz to 20,000 Hz ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. 2 Hz to 200 Hz
- D. 200 Hz to 200,000 Hz

Why this answer? Humans hear roughly 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: sound and waves recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 73 Physics

The time period of a simple pendulum of length 1 m is about:

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

Why this answer? T = 2 pi root(l/g) is about 2 seconds for l = 1 m.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: simple harmonic motion recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 74 Physics

Which device converts mechanical energy into electrical energy?

- A. Motor
- B. Transformer
- C. Battery
- D. Generator ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A generator converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.

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

75 Physics

Which device converts electrical energy into mechanical energy?

- A. Motor ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Generator
- C. Transformer
- D. Capacitor

Why this answer? A motor converts electrical energy into mechanical energy.

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

Question 76 Physics

Lenz's law is a consequence of the law of:

- A. Conservation of energy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Conservation of charge
- C. Conservation of momentum
- D. Conservation of mass

Why this answer? Lenz's law follows from conservation of energy.

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

Question 77 Physics

The SI unit of inductance is:

- A. Farad
- B. Henry ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Tesla
- D. Weber

swer? The henry is the SI unit of inductance.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: units and dimensions recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 78 Physics

The SI unit of capacitance is:

- A. Henry
- B. Coulomb
- C. Volt
- D. Farad ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The farad is the SI unit of capacitance.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: units and dimensions recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 79 Physics

Which colour of light has the shortest wavelength?

- A. Violet ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Red
- C. Yellow
- D. Green

Why this answer? Violet light has the shortest visible wavelength.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: light and optics recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 80 Physics

A concave mirror can form:

- y real images
- B. Only virtual images
- C. No image
- D. Both real and virtual images ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A concave mirror forms real images of distant objects and a virtual image when the object is inside the focus.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: light and optics recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 81 English

The past tense of 'Buy' is:

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

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 82 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning surroundings.

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

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

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

Question 83 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Courage'.

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

Question 84 Islamiat

How many pillars of Islam are there?

- A. Four
- B. Five ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Six
- 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 85 Islamiat

The first revealed Surah of the Holy Quran is:

- A. Surah Al-Fatiha

- C. Surah Al-Alaq ✓ **Predicted answer**
- 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 86 Islamiat

How many Surahs are there in the Holy Quran?

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

Why this answer? There are 114 Surahs in the Holy Quran.

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

Question 87 Islamiat

The first mosque built in Islam was:

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

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.

88 Islamiat

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

- A. 5 percent
- B. 10 percent
- C. 20 percent
- D. 2.5 percent ✓ **Predicted answer**

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 89 Islamiat

The Holy Quran was revealed over a period of:

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

Why this answer? The Quran was revealed over 23 years.

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

Question 90 Islamiat

The first Caliph of Islam was:

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

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

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

Question 91 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 every Lecturer sitting.

Question 92 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 93 Islamiat

The longest Surah of the Holy Quran is:

- 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 94 Islamiat

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in:

- A. Madinah
- B. Makkah ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Taif
- D. Jerusalem

Why this answer? The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in Makkah.

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

Question 95 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

Question 96 Islamiat

The first month of the Islamic calendar is:

- A. Ramadan
- B. Shawwal
- C. Muharram ✓ **Predicted answer**
- 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 recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 97 Islamiat

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

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

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

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

Question 98 Islamiat

The shortest Surah of the Holy Quran is:

- A. Surah Al-Ikhlas
- B. Surah Al-Asr

- 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 99 Pakistan Studies

The Lahore Resolution was passed in:

- A. 1930
- B. 1947
- C. 1935
- D. 1940 ✓ **Predicted answer**

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 100 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.

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