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

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Physics | 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 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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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 2 m/s and accelerates at 3 m/s squared for 4 s. What is its final velocity?

- A. 14 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 17 m/s

n/s

- D. 2 m/s

Why this answer? v = u + at = 2 + 3 x 4 = 14 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 5 m/s and accelerates at 2 m/s squared for 3 s. What is its final velocity?

- A. 13 m/s
- B. 9 m/s
- C. 11 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 5 m/s

Why this answer? v = u + at = 5 + 2 x 3 = 11 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 0 m/s and accelerates at 4 m/s squared for 5 s. What is its final velocity?

- A. 20 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 24 m/s
- C. 16 m/s
- D. 0 m/s

Why this answer? v = u + at = 0 + 4 x 5 = 20 m/s.

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

er Physics sitting.

Question 4 Physics

A body starts with velocity 10 m/s and accelerates at 2 m/s squared for 2 s. What is its final velocity?

- A. 14 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 16 m/s
- C. 12 m/s
- D. 10 m/s

Why this answer? v = u + at = 10 + 2 x 2 = 14 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 2 m/s squared for 3 s. How far does it travel?

- A. 9 m ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 11 m
- C. 7 m
- D. 18 m

Why this answer? s = ut + (1/2)at squared = 0 + (1/2) x 2 x 3 squared = 9 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 4 m/s squared for 2 s. How far does it travel?

- A. 12 m

- C. 8 m ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 16 m

Why this answer? s = ut + (1/2)at squared = 0 + (1/2) x 4 x 2 squared = 8 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 3 m/s squared for 4 s. How far does it travel?

- A. 27 m
- B. 21 m
- C. 24 m ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 48 m

Why this answer? s = ut + (1/2)at squared = 0 + (1/2) x 3 x 4 squared = 24 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 5 m/s squared for 2 s. How far does it travel?

- A. 15 m
- B. 5 m
- C. 10 m ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 20 m

Why this answer? s = ut + (1/2)at squared = 0 + (1/2) x 5 x 2 squared = 10 m.

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

9 Physics

A body with initial velocity 0 m/s accelerates at 2 m/s squared over 25 m. What is its final velocity?

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

Why this answer? v squared = u squared + 2as = 0 squared + 2 x 2 x 25 = 100, so v = 10 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 5 m/s accelerates at 4 m/s squared over 18 m. What is its final velocity?

- A. 14 m/s
- B. 12 m/s
- C. 13 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 15 m/s

Why this answer? v squared = u squared + 2as = 5 squared + 2 x 4 x 18 = 169, so v = 13 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 3 m/s accelerates at 6 m/s squared over 18 m. What is its final

- A. 16 m/s
- B. 15 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 14 m/s
- D. 17 m/s

Why this answer? v squared = u squared + 2as = 3 squared + 2 x 6 x 18 = 225, so v = 15 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 10 m/s. Taking g = 10 m/s squared, what is its horizontal range?

- A. 20 m
- B. 0 m
- C. 5 m
- D. 10 m ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? At 45 degrees, range = u squared / g = 10 squared / 10 = 10 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 20 m/s. Taking g = 10 m/s squared, what is its horizontal range?

- A. 40 m ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 50 m

- D. 20 m

Why this answer? At 45 degrees, range = u squared / g = 20 squared / 10 = 40 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 30 m/s. Taking g = 10 m/s squared, what is its horizontal range?

- A. 100 m
- B. 80 m
- C. 90 m ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 45 m

Why this answer? At 45 degrees, range = u squared / g = 30 squared / 10 = 90 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 2 kg mass moving at 4 m/s?

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

Why this answer? KE = (1/2)mv squared = (1/2) x 2 x 4 squared = 16 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 4 kg mass moving at 5 m/s?

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

Why this answer? KE = (1/2)mv squared = (1/2) x 4 x 5 squared = 50 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 4 kg mass moving at 3 m/s?

- A. 22 J
- B. 14 J
- C. 18 J ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 36 J

Why this answer? KE = (1/2)mv squared = (1/2) x 4 x 3 squared = 18 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 5 kg mass moving at 2 m/s?

- A. 15 J
- B. 5 J
- C. 20 J
- D. 10 J ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? KE = (1/2)mv squared = (1/2) x 3 x 2 squared = 10 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 2 kg mass at a height of 5 m? (g = 10 m/s squared)

- A. 200 J
- B. 0 J
- C. 10 J
- D. 100 J ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? PE = mgh = 2 x 10 x 5 = 100 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 3 kg mass at a height of 4 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 = 3 x 10 x 4 = 120 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 5 kg mass at a height of 3 m? (g = 10 m/s squared)

- B. 50 J
- C. 15 J
- D. 150 J ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? PE = mgh = 5 x 10 x 3 = 150 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 4 kg mass at a height of 6 m? (g = 10 m/s squared)

- A. 340 J
- B. 140 J
- C. 24 J
- D. 240 J ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? PE = mgh = 4 x 10 x 6 = 240 J.

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

Question 23 Physics

A force of 10 N moves a body 5 m in 2 s. What is the power developed?

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

Why this answer? Work = Fd = 10 x 5 = 50 J; power = W/t = 50/2 = 25 W.

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

urer Physics sitting.

Question 24 Physics

A force of 20 N moves a body 4 m in 4 s. What is the power developed?

- A. 30 W
- B. 10 W
- C. 80 W
- D. 20 W ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Work = Fd = 20 x 4 = 80 J; power = W/t = 80/4 = 20 W.

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

Question 25 Physics

A force of 15 N moves a body 3 m in 3 s. What is the power developed?

- A. 25 W
- B. 5 W
- C. 15 W ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 45 W

Why this answer? Work = Fd = 15 x 3 = 45 J; power = W/t = 45/3 = 15 W.

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

Question 26 Physics

A force of 12 N moves a body 6 m in 2 s. What is the power developed?

- A. 46 W
- B. 26 W

- D. 36 W ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Work = Fd = 12 x 6 = 72 J; power = W/t = 72/2 = 36 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 2 kg mass moving at 5 m/s?

- A. 10 kg m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 12 kg m/s
- C. 8 kg m/s
- D. 20 kg m/s

Why this answer? Momentum p = mv = 2 x 5 = 10 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 4 kg mass moving at 3 m/s?

- A. 12 kg m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 16 kg m/s
- C. 8 kg m/s
- D. 24 kg m/s

Why this answer? Momentum p = mv = 4 x 3 = 12 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 5 kg mass moving at 4 m/s?

- A. 25 kg m/s
- B. 20 kg m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 15 kg m/s
- D. 40 kg m/s

Why this answer? Momentum p = mv = 5 x 4 = 20 kg m/s.

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

Question 30 Physics

A voltage of 12 V is applied across a 4 ohm resistor. What is the current?

- A. 4 A
- B. 2 A
- C. 3 A ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 48 A

Why this answer? By Ohm's law, I = V/R = 12/4 = 3 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 24 V is applied across a 6 ohm resistor. What is the current?

- A. 5 A
- B. 3 A
- C. 144 A
- D. 4 A ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? By Ohm's law, I = V/R = 24/6 = 4 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 10 V is applied across a 2 ohm resistor. What is the current?

- A. 6 A
- B. 4 A
- C. 20 A
- D. 5 A ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? By Ohm's law, I = V/R = 10/2 = 5 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 20 V is applied across a 5 ohm resistor. What is the current?

- A. 5 A
- B. 4 A ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 3 A
- D. 100 A

Why this answer? By Ohm's law, I = V/R = 20/5 = 4 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 18 V is applied across a 3 ohm resistor. What is the current?

- B. 5 A
- C. 6 A ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 54 A

Why this answer? By Ohm's law, I = V/R = 18/3 = 6 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 12 V and draws 2 A. What is its power?

- A. 36 W
- B. 24 W ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 12 W
- D. 6 W

Why this answer? Power P = VI = 12 x 2 = 24 W.

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

Question 36 Physics

An appliance works at 24 V and draws 3 A. What is its power?

- A. 72 W ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 96 W
- C. 48 W
- D. 8 W

Why this answer? Power P = VI = 24 x 3 = 72 W.

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

urer Physics sitting.

Question 37 Physics

An appliance works at 10 V and draws 5 A. What is its power?

- A. 50 W ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 60 W
- C. 40 W
- D. 2 W

Why this answer? Power P = VI = 10 x 5 = 50 W.

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

Question 38 Physics

An appliance works at 220 V and draws 2 A. What is its power?

- A. 660 W
- B. 220 W
- C. 110 W
- D. 440 W ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Power P = VI = 220 x 2 = 440 W.

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

Question 39 Physics

An appliance works at 100 V and draws 2 A. What is its power?

- A. 300 W
- B. 100 W

W ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. 50 W

Why this answer? Power P = VI = 100 x 2 = 200 W.

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

Question 40 Physics

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

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

Why this answer? In series, resistances add: 4 + 4 = 8 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 6 ohm and 3 ohm are connected in parallel. What is the total resistance?

- A. 3 ohm
- B. 1 ohm
- C. 2 ohm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 9 ohm

Why this answer? In parallel, 1/R = 1/6 + 1/3, so R = 2 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 10 ohm and 10 ohm are connected in series. What is the total resistance?

- A. 21 ohm
- B. 19 ohm
- C. 100 ohm
- D. 20 ohm ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? In series, resistances add: 10 + 10 = 20 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 8 ohm and 8 ohm are connected in parallel. What is the total resistance?

- A. 5 ohm
- B. 4 ohm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 3 ohm
- D. 16 ohm

Why this answer? In parallel, 1/R = 1/8 + 1/8, so R = 4 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 50 Hz and wavelength 2 m. What is its speed?

- A. 150 m/s
- B. 50 m/s
- C. 100 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Wave speed v = f x wavelength = 50 x 2 = 100 m/s.

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

Question 45 Physics

A wave has frequency 100 Hz and wavelength 3 m. What is its speed?

- A. 400 m/s
- B. 300 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 200 m/s
- D. 33 m/s

Why this answer? Wave speed v = f x wavelength = 100 x 3 = 300 m/s.

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

Question 46 Physics

A wave has frequency 20 Hz and wavelength 5 m. What is its speed?

- A. 120 m/s
- B. 100 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 80 m/s
- D. 4 m/s

Why this answer? Wave speed v = f x wavelength = 20 x 5 = 100 m/s.

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

A wave has frequency 60 Hz and wavelength 4 m. What is its speed?

- A. 300 m/s
- B. 240 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 180 m/s
- D. 15 m/s

Why this answer? Wave speed v = f x wavelength = 60 x 4 = 240 m/s.

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

Question 48 Physics

An object is placed 20 cm from a convex lens and its image forms 30 cm from the lens. What is the focal length?

- A. 13 cm
- B. 11 cm
- C. 12 cm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 50 cm

Why this answer? 1/f = 1/v + 1/u (magnitudes) gives f = 20x30/(20+30) = 12 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 30 cm from a convex lens and its image forms 60 cm from the lens. What is the focal length?

- A. 21 cm
- B. 19 cm

- D. 90 cm

Why this answer? 1/f = 1/v + 1/u (magnitudes) gives f = 30x60/(30+60) = 20 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 10 cm from a convex lens and its image forms 15 cm from the lens. What is the focal length?

- A. 7 cm
- B. 6 cm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 5 cm
- D. 25 cm

Why this answer? 1/f = 1/v + 1/u (magnitudes) gives f = 10x15/(10+15) = 6 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 40 cm from a convex lens and its image forms 40 cm from the lens. What is the focal length?

- A. 21 cm
- B. 20 cm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 19 cm
- D. 80 cm

Why this answer? 1/f = 1/v + 1/u (magnitudes) gives f = 40x40/(40+40) = 20 cm.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: optics and lenses

Question 52 Physics

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

- A. 5 atm
- B. 4 atm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 3 atm
- D. 2 atm

Why this answer? By Boyle's law, P1V1 = P2V2, so P2 = 2 x 10 / 5 = 4 atm.

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

Question 53 Physics

A gas at 4 atm occupies 6 litres. At constant temperature its volume is changed to 3 litres. What is the new pressure?

- A. 9 atm
- B. 7 atm
- C. 4 atm
- D. 8 atm ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? By Boyle's law, P1V1 = P2V2, so P2 = 4 x 6 / 3 = 8 atm.

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

Question 54 Physics

A gas at 3 atm occupies 8 litres. At constant temperature its volume is changed to 4

is the new pressure?

- A. 7 atm
- B. 6 atm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 5 atm
- D. 3 atm

Why this answer? By Boyle's law, P1V1 = P2V2, so P2 = 3 x 8 / 4 = 6 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 1 years?

- A. 50 g ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 100 g
- C. 25 g
- D. 60 g

Why this answer? After 1 half-lives, the mass is 100 / 2^1 = 50 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 2 years?

- A. 50 g
- B. 12.5 g
- C. 25 g ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 35 g

Why this answer? After 2 half-lives, the mass is 100 / 2^2 = 25 g.

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

Question 57 Physics

A radioactive sample of 100 g has a half-life of 1 year. How much remains after 3 years?

- A. 25 g
- B. 12.5 g ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 6.25 g
- D. 22.5 g

Why this answer? After 3 half-lives, the mass is 100 / 2^3 = 12.5 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 100 g object of volume 50 cm cubed?

- A. 3 g/cm cubed
- B. 1 g/cm cubed
- C. 5000 g/cm cubed
- D. 2 g/cm cubed ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Density = mass/volume = 100/50 = 2 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 200 g object of volume 40 cm cubed?

- A. 6 g/cm cubed

cm cubed

- C. 5 g/cm cubed ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 8000 g/cm cubed

Why this answer? Density = mass/volume = 200/40 = 5 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 150 g object of volume 30 cm cubed?

- A. 6 g/cm cubed
- B. 4 g/cm cubed
- C. 5 g/cm cubed ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 4500 g/cm cubed

Why this answer? Density = mass/volume = 150/30 = 5 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 every action has an equal and opposite reaction?

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

Why this answer? Newton's third law states that every action has an equal and opposite reaction.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: Newton's laws of

Question 62 Physics

What is the SI unit of force?

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

Why this answer? The newton is the SI unit of force.

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 energy?

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

Why this answer? The joule is the SI unit of energy.

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 power?

- A. Watt ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Joule

- D. Volt

Why this answer? The watt is the SI unit of power.

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 electric current?

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

Why this answer? The ampere is the SI unit of electric current.

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

Question 66 Physics

The acceleration due to gravity on Earth is about:

- A. 8.9 m/s squared
- B. 9.8 m/s squared ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 10.8 m/s squared
- D. 6.8 m/s squared

Why this answer? g is about 9.8 m/s squared on Earth.

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

67 Physics

Which scientist proposed the law of universal gravitation?

- A. Einstein
- B. Galileo
- C. Kepler
- D. Newton ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Newton proposed the law of universal gravitation.

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

Question 68 Physics

Which scientist proposed the theory of relativity?

- A. Einstein ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Newton
- C. Bohr
- D. Maxwell

Why this answer? Einstein proposed the theory of relativity.

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

Question 69 Physics

What is the speed of light in a vacuum?

- A. 3 x 10^6 m/s
- B. 3 x 10^8 m/s ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 3 x 10^7 m/s
- D. 3 x 10^9 m/s

Answer: The speed of light in a vacuum is 3 x 10^8 m/s.

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

Question 70 Physics

Which colour of light has the longest wavelength?

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

Why this answer? Red light has the longest visible wavelength.

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

Question 71 Physics

Sound travels fastest in:

- A. Liquids
- B. Gases
- C. Vacuum
- D. Solids ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Sound travels fastest in solids.

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

Question 72 Physics

Sound cannot travel through:

- B. Water
- C. Steel
- D. Vacuum ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Sound needs a medium and cannot travel through a vacuum.

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 depends on its:

- A. Mass
- B. Amplitude
- C. Material
- D. Length ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The period of a simple pendulum depends on its length (and g), not its mass.

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

Question 74 Physics

Which instrument measures electric current?

- A. Ammeter ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Voltmeter
- C. Ohmmeter
- D. Barometer

Why this answer? An ammeter measures electric current.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physics: electrical measurements recurs in every Lecturer Physics sitting.

Question 75 Physics

Which instrument measures potential difference?

- A. Ammeter
- B. Voltmeter ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Galvanometer
- D. Wattmeter

Why this answer? A voltmeter measures potential difference.

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

Question 76 Physics

The resistance of a conductor depends on its length, area and:

- A. Colour
- B. Weight
- C. Shape of the ends
- D. Material (resistivity) ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Resistance depends on length, cross-sectional area and the material's resistivity.

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

Question 77 Physics

Which law states that the current through a conductor is proportional to the voltage

- A. Kirchhoff's law
- B. Faraday's law
- C. Lenz's law
- D. Ohm's law ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Ohm's law states V = IR.

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

Question 78 Physics

The phenomenon of bending of light as it passes from one medium to another is called:

- A. Reflection
- B. Diffraction
- C. Dispersion
- D. Refraction ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Refraction is the bending of light at an interface.

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

Question 79 Physics

The splitting of white light into its colours is called:

- A. Refraction
- B. Reflection
- C. Dispersion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Polarisation

Why this answer? Dispersion splits white light into its spectrum.

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

Question 80 Physics

Which mirror is used as a rear-view mirror in vehicles?

- A. Concave mirror
- B. Plane mirror
- C. Convex mirror ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Parabolic mirror

Why this answer? A convex mirror gives a wide field of view and is used as a rear-view mirror.

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

Question 81 General Knowledge

Which is the national sport of Pakistan?

- A. Hockey ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Cricket
- C. Squash
- D. Football

Why this answer? Hockey is the national sport of Pakistan.

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

Question 82 General Knowledge

Who wrote the national anthem of Pakistan?

ma Iqbal

- B. Hafeez Jalandhari ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Faiz Ahmad Faiz
- D. Josh Malihabadi

Why this answer? Hafeez Jalandhari wrote Pakistan's national anthem.

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

Question 83 General Knowledge

Which is the deepest ocean in the world?

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

Why this answer? The Pacific contains the Mariana Trench, the deepest point.

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

Question 84 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Happy'.

- A. Sad
- B. Joyful ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Angry
- D. Tired

Why this answer? 'Joyful' is a synonym of 'happy'.

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

er sitting.

Question 85 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Brave'.

- A. Cowardly ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Bold
- C. Fearless
- D. Heroic

Why this answer? 'Cowardly' is the antonym of 'brave'.

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

Question 86 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning an event.

- A. Occurence
- B. Ocurrence
- C. Occurrence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Occurrance

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

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

Question 87 English

The plural of 'Child' is:

- A. Childs
- B. Childes

drens

- D. Children ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The plural of 'child' is 'children'.

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

Question 88 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Begin'.

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

Why this answer? 'Start' is a synonym of 'begin'.

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

Question 89 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Ancient'.

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

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

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

90 English

He ___ to school every day.

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

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

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

Question 91 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning apart.

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

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

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

Question 92 English

The past tense of 'Teach' is:

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

swer? The past tense of 'teach' is 'taught'.

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

Question 93 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Wealthy'.

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

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

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

Question 94 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 95 English

She has lived here ____ 2010.

- B. since ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. from
- D. by

Why this answer? 'Since' is used with a point in time (2010).

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

Question 96 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning required.

- A. Necessary ✓ **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 97 English

The plural of 'Woman' is:

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

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

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

Question 98 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Rapid'.

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

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

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

Question 99 English

Neither of the answers ___ correct.

- A. are
- B. were
- C. have been
- D. is ✓ **Predicted answer**

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 100 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Honest'.

- A. Truthful
- B. Sincere

honest ✓ **Predicted answer**

- 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.

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