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

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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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

Who is associated with psychoanalysis?

- A. Sigmund Freud ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Ivan Pavlov
- C. B. F. Skinner

n B. Watson

Why this answer? Sigmund Freud is associated with psychoanalysis.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 2 Psychology

Who is associated with operant conditioning?

- A. John B. Watson
- B. B. F. Skinner ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Carl Jung
- D. Abraham Maslow

Why this answer? B. F. Skinner is associated with operant conditioning.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 3 Psychology

Who is associated with the collective unconscious?

- A. Carl Jung ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Abraham Maslow
- C. Jean Piaget
- D. Erik Erikson

Why this answer? Carl Jung is associated with the collective unconscious.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

4 Psychology

Who is associated with stages of cognitive development?

- A. Erik Erikson
- B. Carl Rogers
- C. Albert Bandura
- D. Jean Piaget ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Jean Piaget is associated with stages of cognitive development.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 5 Psychology

Who is associated with client-centred therapy?

- A. Albert Bandura
- B. Alfred Binet
- C. Carl Rogers ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Charles Spearman

Why this answer? Carl Rogers is associated with client-centred therapy.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 6 Psychology

Who is associated with the first intelligence test?

- A. Alfred Binet ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Charles Spearman
- C. Sigmund Freud
- D. Ivan Pavlov

swer? Alfred Binet is associated with the first intelligence test.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 7 Psychology

What does the term 'Psychology' mean in psychology?

- A. A relatively permanent change in behaviour from experience
- B. The process of storing and recalling information
- C. The scientific study of behaviour and mental processes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The process of interpreting sensory information

Why this answer? Psychology means the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes.

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

Question 8 Psychology

What does the term 'Memory' mean in psychology?

- A. The process of interpreting sensory information
- B. The process that starts and directs behaviour
- C. A feeling state with physical and mental changes
- D. The process of storing and recalling information ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Memory means the process of storing and recalling information.

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

9 Psychology

What does the term 'Motivation' mean in psychology?

- A. A feeling state with physical and mental changes
- B. The stable pattern of behaviour and thought of a person
- C. The process that starts and directs behaviour ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The ability to learn, reason and solve problems

Why this answer? Motivation means the process that starts and directs behaviour.

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

Question 10 Psychology

What does the term 'Personality' mean in psychology?

- A. The ability to learn, reason and solve problems
- B. Mental processes such as thinking and knowing
- C. The stable pattern of behaviour and thought of a person ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Focusing mental resources on selected information

Why this answer? Personality means the stable pattern of behaviour and thought of a person.

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

Question 11 Psychology

What does the term 'Cognition' mean in psychology?

- A. Focusing mental resources on selected information
- B. A learned tendency to respond to something
- C. Mental processes such as thinking and knowing ✓ **Predicted answer**

egative attitude towards a group

Why this answer? Cognition means mental processes such as thinking and knowing.

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

Question 12 Psychology

What does the term 'Attitude' mean in psychology?

- A. A negative attitude towards a group
- B. A learned tendency to respond to something ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The body's response to demands and pressures
- D. The feeling when a goal is blocked

Why this answer? Attitude means a learned tendency to respond to something.

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

Question 13 Psychology

What does the term 'Stress' mean in psychology?

- A. The body's response to demands and pressures ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The feeling when a goal is blocked
- C. A feeling of worry and unease
- D. A mood disorder of persistent sadness

Why this answer? Stress means the body's response to demands and pressures.

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

14 Psychology

What does the term 'Anxiety' mean in psychology?

- A. A mood disorder of persistent sadness
- B. The scientific study of behaviour and mental processes
- C. A relatively permanent change in behaviour from experience
- D. A feeling of worry and unease ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Anxiety means a feeling of worry and unease.

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

Question 15 Psychology

Which of these is a type of memory?

- A. Long-term memory
- B. Sensory memory
- C. Short-term memory ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. All of these

Why this answer? Short-term, long-term and sensory memory are all types of memory.

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

Question 16 Psychology

Which of these is a learning theory?

- A. Operant conditioning
- B. Social learning
- C. All of these
- D. Classical conditioning ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Classical conditioning, operant conditioning and social learning are all learning theories.

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

Question 17 Psychology

Which of these is a part of the brain?

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Medulla
- C. Cerebrum ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. All of these

Why this answer? The cerebrum, cerebellum and medulla are all parts of the brain.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 18 Psychology

Which of these is a mental disorder?

- A. Depression
- B. Schizophrenia ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Anxiety
- D. All of these

Why this answer? Schizophrenia, depression and anxiety are all mental disorders.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: abnormal psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

19 Psychology

Which of these is a motive?

- A. Hunger ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Thirst
- C. Achievement
- D. All of these

Why this answer? Hunger, thirst and achievement are all motives.

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

Question 20 Psychology

Which of these is a method of research?

- A. Observation
- B. Experiment ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Survey
- D. All of these

Why this answer? Experiment, observation and survey are all research methods.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 21 Psychology

What is psychology?

- A. The study of the mind only
- B. The study of society
- C. The scientific study of behaviour and mental processes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The study of the brain only

swer? Psychology is the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes.

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

Question 22 Psychology

Who is known as the father of modern psychology?

- A. Wilhelm Wundt ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. John Watson
- D. William James

Why this answer? Wilhelm Wundt is the father of modern psychology.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 23 Psychology

What was the first psychology laboratory?

- A. Freud's clinic in Vienna
- B. Wundt's laboratory in Leipzig (1879) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Pavlov's laboratory
- D. Skinner's laboratory

Why this answer? Wundt founded the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig in 1879.

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

Question 24 Psychology

What is behaviour?

- B. Feeling only
- C. Dreaming only
- D. Any observable action of a person ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Behaviour is any observable action.

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

Question 25 Psychology

What is a stimulus?

- A. Anything that causes a response ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A response
- C. A feeling
- D. A thought

Why this answer? A stimulus is anything that causes a response.

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

Question 26 Psychology

What is a response?

- A. A stimulus
- B. A feeling
- C. A thought
- D. Behaviour caused by a stimulus ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A response is behaviour caused by a stimulus.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: learning recurs in

er Psychology sitting.

Question 27 Psychology

What is classical conditioning?

- A. Learning by reward
- B. Learning by association of two stimuli ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Learning by punishment
- D. Learning by observation

Why this answer? Classical conditioning is learning by association of two stimuli.

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

Question 28 Psychology

What is operant conditioning?

- A. Learning by association
- B. Learning by consequences such as reward and punishment ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Learning by observation
- D. Learning by insight

Why this answer? Operant conditioning is learning by consequences.

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

Question 29 Psychology

What is reinforcement?

- A. Anything that decreases a behaviour
- B. Anything that increases a behaviour ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. A stimulus

Why this answer? Reinforcement increases a behaviour.

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

Question 30 Psychology

What is punishment in learning?

- A. Anything that increases a behaviour
- B. A reward
- C. Anything that decreases a behaviour ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A stimulus

Why this answer? Punishment decreases a behaviour.

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

Question 31 Psychology

What is positive reinforcement?

- A. Removing something unpleasant
- B. Adding something pleasant to increase behaviour ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Adding something unpleasant
- D. Removing something pleasant

Why this answer? Positive reinforcement adds something pleasant to increase behaviour.

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

32 Psychology

What is negative reinforcement?

- A. Removing something unpleasant to increase behaviour ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Adding something pleasant
- C. Adding something unpleasant
- D. Removing something pleasant

Why this answer? Negative reinforcement removes something unpleasant to increase behaviour.

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

Question 33 Psychology

What is extinction in conditioning?

- A. Learning a new response
- B. Strengthening a response
- C. Disappearance of a learned response ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Generalising a response

Why this answer? Extinction is the disappearance of a learned response.

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

Question 34 Psychology

What is generalisation in conditioning?

- A. Responding to one stimulus only
- B. Responding to similar stimuli in the same way ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Forgetting a response

Why this answer? Generalisation is responding to similar stimuli in the same way.

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

Question 35 Psychology

What is discrimination in conditioning?

- A. Responding differently to different stimuli ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Responding the same to all stimuli
- C. Forgetting a response
- D. Learning a new response

Why this answer? Discrimination is responding differently to different stimuli.

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

Question 36 Psychology

What is observational learning?

- A. Learning by reward
- B. Learning by punishment
- C. Learning by watching others ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Learning by reading

Why this answer? Observational learning is learning by watching others.

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

37 Psychology

What is insight learning?

- A. Sudden understanding of a problem ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Slow learning
- C. Learning by reward
- D. Learning by punishment

Why this answer? Insight learning is sudden understanding of a problem.

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

Question 38 Psychology

What is the id in Freud's theory?

- A. The moral part
- B. The primitive part of personality seeking pleasure ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The rational part
- D. The conscious part

Why this answer? The id is the primitive part seeking pleasure.

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

Question 39 Psychology

What is the ego in Freud's theory?

- A. The primitive part
- B. The rational part of personality ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The moral part
- D. The unconscious part

swer? The ego is the rational part of personality.

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

Question 40 Psychology

What is the superego in Freud's theory?

- A. The primitive part
- B. The rational part
- C. The conscious part
- D. The moral part of personality ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The superego is the moral part of personality.

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

Question 41 Psychology

What is the unconscious in Freud's theory?

- A. The part of the mind outside awareness ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The conscious mind
- C. The rational mind
- D. The moral mind

Why this answer? The unconscious is the part of the mind outside awareness.

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

Question 42 Psychology

What is a defence mechanism?

onscious plan

- B. A disease
- C. A treatment
- D. An unconscious way of reducing anxiety ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A defence mechanism unconsciously reduces anxiety.

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

Question 43 Psychology

What is repression?

- A. Remembering everything
- B. Forgetting by choice
- C. Denying reality
- D. Pushing painful thoughts into the unconscious ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Repression pushes painful thoughts into the unconscious.

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

Question 44 Psychology

What is projection?

- A. Denying reality
- B. Forgetting
- C. Attributing one's own feelings to others ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rationalising

Why this answer? Projection attributes one's own feelings to others.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: personality recurs

urer Psychology sitting.

Question 45 Psychology

What is denial?

- A. Forgetting
- B. Rationalising
- C. Projecting
- D. Refusing to accept reality ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Denial is refusing to accept reality.

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

Question 46 Psychology

What is rationalisation?

- A. Denying reality
- B. Giving a logical excuse for behaviour ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Forgetting
- D. Projecting

Why this answer? Rationalisation is giving a logical excuse.

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

Question 47 Psychology

What is the conscious mind?

- A. The unconscious
- B. The moral mind

part of the mind we are aware of ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. The primitive mind

Why this answer? The conscious mind is the part we are aware of.

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

Question 48 Psychology

What is the preconscious?

- A. Thoughts that can be brought to awareness ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The unconscious
- C. The conscious
- D. The moral mind

Why this answer? The preconscious holds thoughts that can be brought to awareness.

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

Question 49 Psychology

What is a trait in personality?

- A. A stable characteristic of a person ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A temporary mood
- C. A disease
- D. A habit

Why this answer? A trait is a stable characteristic.

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

50 Psychology

What is introversion?

- A. Being outgoing
- B. Being anxious
- C. Being oriented towards the inner world ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Being aggressive

Why this answer? Introversion is orientation towards the inner world.

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

Question 51 Psychology

What is extraversion?

- A. Being oriented towards the outer world ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Being shy
- C. Being anxious
- D. Being aggressive

Why this answer? Extraversion is orientation towards the outer world.

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

Question 52 Psychology

Who proposed the trait theory of personality?

- A. Gordon Allport ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. Carl Jung
- D. B. F. Skinner

swer? Gordon Allport proposed the trait theory.

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

Question 53 Psychology

What is self-actualisation?

- A. Realising one's full potential ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Getting a job
- C. Being happy
- D. Being rich

Why this answer? Self-actualisation is realising one's full potential.

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

Question 54 Psychology

What is the highest need in Maslow's hierarchy?

- A. Safety
- B. Esteem
- C. Belonging
- D. Self-actualisation ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Self-actualisation is the highest need in Maslow's hierarchy.

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

Question 55 Psychology

What is the lowest need in Maslow's hierarchy?

- B. Esteem
- C. Physiological needs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Belonging

Why this answer? Physiological needs are the lowest in Maslow's hierarchy.

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

Question 56 Psychology

How many levels are in Maslow's hierarchy of needs?

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

Why this answer? Maslow's hierarchy has five levels.

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

Question 57 Psychology

What is hunger?

- A. A social motive
- B. An emotion
- C. A habit
- D. A physiological motive ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Hunger is a physiological motive.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: motivation recurs

urer Psychology sitting.

Question 58 Psychology

What is achievement motivation?

- A. The drive to eat
- B. The drive to succeed ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The drive to sleep
- D. The drive to rest

Why this answer? Achievement motivation is the drive to succeed.

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

Question 59 Psychology

What is an emotion?

- A. A thought
- B. A habit
- C. A reflex
- D. A feeling state with physical changes ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? An emotion is a feeling state with physical changes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: motivation and emotion recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 60 Psychology

What is fear?

- A. A thought
- B. A habit

- D. An emotion in response to danger ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Fear is an emotion in response to danger.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: motivation and emotion recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 61 Psychology

What is anger?

- A. A thought
- B. An emotion in response to frustration ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A habit
- D. A reflex

Why this answer? Anger is an emotion in response to frustration.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: motivation and emotion recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 62 Psychology

What is joy?

- A. An unpleasant emotion
- B. A pleasant emotion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A thought
- D. A habit

Why this answer? Joy is a pleasant emotion.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: motivation and emotion recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

63 Psychology

What is the James-Lange theory of emotion?

- A. Emotion follows bodily changes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Bodily changes follow emotion
- C. Emotion has no bodily basis
- D. Emotion is only in the mind

Why this answer? The James-Lange theory says emotion follows bodily changes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: motivation and emotion recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 64 Psychology

What is sensation?

- A. Receiving information through the senses ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Interpreting information
- C. Remembering information
- D. Forgetting information

Why this answer? Sensation is receiving information through the senses.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: sensation and perception recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 65 Psychology

What is perception?

- A. Receiving information
- B. Remembering information
- C. Interpreting sensory information ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Forgetting information

swer? Perception is interpreting sensory information.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: sensation and perception recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 66 Psychology

How many basic senses do humans have?

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

Why this answer? Humans have five basic senses.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: sensation and perception recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 67 Psychology

What is the sense organ for vision?

- A. The eye ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The ear
- C. The nose
- D. The tongue

Why this answer? The eye is the sense organ for vision.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: sensation and perception recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 68 Psychology

What is the sense organ for hearing?

ear ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. The eye
- C. The nose
- D. The tongue

Why this answer? The ear is the sense organ for hearing.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: sensation and perception recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 69 Psychology

What is attention?

- A. Focusing on selected information ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Ignoring everything
- C. Remembering everything
- D. Forgetting everything

Why this answer? Attention is focusing on selected information.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: sensation and perception recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 70 Psychology

What is short-term memory?

- A. Memory lasting years
- B. Memory of the senses
- C. Memory lasting seconds to minutes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Memory of skills

Why this answer? Short-term memory lasts seconds to minutes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: memory recurs in

er Psychology sitting.

Question 71 Psychology

What is long-term memory?

- A. Memory lasting seconds
- B. Memory of the senses
- C. Memory of skills
- D. Memory lasting years or a lifetime ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Long-term memory lasts years or a lifetime.

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

Question 72 Psychology

What is sensory memory?

- A. Memory lasting years
- B. Brief memory of sensory information ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Memory of skills
- D. Memory of facts

Why this answer? Sensory memory is brief memory of sensory information.

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

Question 73 Psychology

What is forgetting?

- A. Learning
- B. Remembering

- D. Thinking

Why this answer? Forgetting is failure to recall information.

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

Question 74 Psychology

What is the Ebbinghaus forgetting curve about?

- A. Slow forgetting
- B. Rapid forgetting after learning ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. No forgetting
- D. Perfect memory

Why this answer? The Ebbinghaus curve shows rapid forgetting after learning.

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

Question 75 Psychology

What is intelligence?

- A. Memory only
- B. The ability to learn, reason and solve problems ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Knowledge only
- D. Speed only

Why this answer? Intelligence is the ability to learn, reason and solve problems.

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

76 Psychology

What is IQ?

- A. Intelligence quality
- B. Intelligence quantity
- C. Intelligence question
- D. Intelligence quotient ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? IQ stands for intelligence quotient.

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

Question 77 Psychology

What is mental retardation now called?

- A. Insanity
- B. Dementia
- C. Autism
- D. Intellectual disability ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Mental retardation is now called intellectual disability.

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

Question 78 Psychology

What is the limbic system responsible for?

- A. Vision
- B. Hearing
- C. Movement
- D. Emotion and memory ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? The limbic system is responsible for emotion and memory.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 79 Psychology

What is the cerebral cortex responsible for?

- A. Breathing
- B. Balance
- C. Sleep
- D. Higher thinking ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The cerebral cortex is responsible for higher thinking.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 80 Psychology

What is the bystander effect?

- A. People always help
- B. People are less likely to help when others are present ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. People never help
- D. People help only friends

Why this answer? The bystander effect is that people are less likely to help when others are present.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: social psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

81 Islamiat

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in:

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

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 82 Islamiat

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

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

Why this answer? Salah is obligatory five times a day.

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

Question 83 Islamiat

The first month of the Islamic calendar is:

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

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 84 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 85 Islamiat

The shortest Surah of the Holy Quran is:

- A. Surah Al-Ikhlas
- B. Surah Al-Asr
- C. Surah Al-Kawthar ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Surah Al-Fatiha

Why this answer? Surah Al-Kawthar (3 verses) is the shortest Surah.

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

Question 86 Pakistan Studies

The Lahore Resolution was passed in:

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

Why this answer? The Lahore Resolution was passed on 23 March 1940.

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

Question 87 Pakistan Studies

The first Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in:

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

Why this answer? The first Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in 1956.

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

Question 88 Pakistan Studies

The current Constitution of Pakistan dates from:

- A. 1973 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1956
- C. 1962
- D. 1985

Why this answer? The current Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in 1973.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: constitutional

s in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 89 Pakistan Studies

Who presented the Lahore Resolution?

- A. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- B. Liaquat Ali Khan
- C. A. K. Fazlul Huq ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Allama Iqbal

Why this answer? A. K. Fazlul Huq presented the Lahore Resolution in 1940.

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

Question 90 Pakistan Studies

The Durand Line is the border between Pakistan and:

- A. Afghanistan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Iran
- C. India
- D. China

Why this answer? The Durand Line is the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

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

Question 91 Pakistan Studies

The Simla Agreement was signed in:

- A. 1965
- B. 1971

- D. 1972 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Simla Agreement was signed in 1972.

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

Question 92 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

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

Why this answer? Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

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

Question 93 Pakistan Studies

The Objective Resolution was passed in:

- A. 1947
- B. 1956
- C. 1949 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1973

Why this answer? The Objective Resolution was passed in March 1949.

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

94 Pakistan Studies

The largest dam in Pakistan is:

- A. Mangla Dam
- B. Tarbela Dam ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Warsak Dam
- D. Diamer-Bhasha Dam

Why this answer? Tarbela is the largest dam in Pakistan.

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

Question 95 Pakistan Studies

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

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

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

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

Question 96 Everyday Science

The chemical formula of water is:

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

swer? Water is H2O.

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

Question 97 Everyday Science

The speed of light in a vacuum is about:

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

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

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

Question 98 Everyday Science

Which vitamin is found in citrus fruits?

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

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

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

Question 99 Everyday Science

The boiling point of water at sea level is:

- B. 80 degrees Celsius
- C. 100 degrees Celsius ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 120 degrees Celsius

Why this answer? Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius at sea level.

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

Question 100 Everyday Science

Which blood cells carry oxygen?

- A. White blood cells
- B. Red blood cells ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Platelets
- D. Plasma cells

Why this answer? Red blood cells carry oxygen through haemoglobin.

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

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