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

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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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

Who is associated with the concept of social facts?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Emile Durkheim ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Max Weber

Why this answer? Emile Durkheim is associated with the concept of social facts.

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

Question 2 Sociology

Who is associated with the theory of class conflict?

- A. Max Weber
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. George Herbert Mead
- D. Karl Marx ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Karl Marx is associated with the theory of class conflict.

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

Question 3 Sociology

Who is associated with the concept of bureaucracy?

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. George Herbert Mead
- C. Talcott Parsons
- D. Max Weber ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Max Weber is associated with the concept of bureaucracy.

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

4 Sociology

Who is associated with symbolic interactionism?

- A. Talcott Parsons
- B. Robert Merton
- C. George Herbert Mead ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Charles Horton Cooley

Why this answer? George Herbert Mead is associated with symbolic interactionism.

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

Question 5 Sociology

Who is associated with manifest and latent functions?

- A. Charles Horton Cooley
- B. Ferdinand Tonnies
- C. Robert Merton ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Auguste Comte

Why this answer? Robert Merton is associated with manifest and latent functions.

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

Question 6 Sociology

Who is associated with Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft?

- A. Ferdinand Tonnies ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Karl Marx

swer? Ferdinand Tönnies is associated with Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft.

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

Question 7 Sociology

What does the term 'Culture' mean in sociology?

- A. Rules of behaviour expected in a society
- B. Shared ideas about what is good and desirable
- C. The process of learning the norms and values of society
- D. The shared beliefs, values and ways of life of a group ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Culture means the shared beliefs, values and ways of life of a group.

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

Question 8 Sociology

What does the term 'Values' mean in sociology?

- A. The process of learning the norms and values of society
- B. Shared ideas about what is good and desirable ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The division of society into layers or classes
- D. Behaviour that breaks social norms

Why this answer? Values means shared ideas about what is good and desirable.

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

Question 9 Sociology

What does the term 'Stratification' mean in sociology?

aviour that breaks social norms

- B. A state of normlessness in society
- C. The division of society into layers or classes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The means by which society keeps order

Why this answer? Stratification means the division of society into layers or classes.

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

Question 10 Sociology

What does the term 'Anomie' mean in sociology?

- A. A state of normlessness in society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The means by which society keeps order
- C. The behaviour expected of a person in a position
- D. A social position in society

Why this answer? Anomie means a state of normlessness in society.

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

Question 11 Sociology

What does the term 'Role' mean in sociology?

- A. The behaviour expected of a person in a position ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A social position in society
- C. An established pattern of social behaviour
- D. A group of people living in one place with shared interests

Why this answer? Role means the behaviour expected of a person in a position.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Sociology: basic concepts

ry Lecturer Sociology sitting.

Question 12 Sociology

What does the term 'Institution' mean in sociology?

- A. A group of people living in one place with shared interests
- B. Everyday customs of a group
- C. An established pattern of social behaviour ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Strongly held norms about right and wrong

Why this answer? Institution means an established pattern of social behaviour.

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

Question 13 Sociology

What does the term 'Folkways' mean in sociology?

- A. Strongly held norms about right and wrong
- B. A reward or punishment for behaviour
- C. A group of people living together in an organised way
- D. Everyday customs of a group ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Folkways means everyday customs of a group.

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

Question 14 Sociology

What does the term 'Sanction' mean in sociology?

- A. A group of people living together in an organised way
- B. A reward or punishment for behaviour ✓ **Predicted answer**

shared beliefs, values and ways of life of a group

- D. Rules of behaviour expected in a society

Why this answer? Sanction means a reward or punishment for behaviour.

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

Question 15 Sociology

Which of these is a secondary group?

- A. Family
- B. A friendship circle
- C. A trade union ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A play group

Why this answer? A trade union is a secondary group.

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

Question 16 Sociology

Which of these is an ascribed status?

- A. Becoming a doctor
- B. Being born into a caste ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Becoming a teacher
- D. Winning an election

Why this answer? Caste is an ascribed status.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Sociology: status and role recurs in every Lecturer Sociology sitting.

17 Sociology

Which of these is a positive sanction?

- A. A fine
- B. Imprisonment
- C. A warning
- D. A reward ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A reward is a positive sanction.

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

Question 18 Sociology

Which of these is a formal social control agency?

- A. The family
- B. Friends
- C. Neighbours
- D. The police ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The police are a formal social control agency.

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

Question 19 Sociology

Which of these is a social institution?

- A. Marriage ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A market
- C. A shop
- D. A road

swer? Marriage is a social institution.

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

Question 20 Sociology

Which of these is a function of the family?

- A. Making laws
- B. Socialisation of children ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Printing money
- D. Building roads

Why this answer? Socialisation of children is a function of the family.

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

Question 21 Sociology

Which institution is responsible for worship?

- A. Economy
- B. Polity
- C. Family
- D. Religion ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Religion is the institution of worship.

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

Question 22 Sociology

Which institution is responsible for production and distribution?

- B. Religion
- C. Education
- D. Economy ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The economy handles production and distribution.

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

Question 23 Sociology

Which institution socialises children first?

- A. School
- B. Family ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Mosque
- D. Peer group

Why this answer? The family socialises children first.

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

Question 24 Sociology

Which institution maintains law and order?

- A. Police ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. School
- C. Bank
- D. Mosque

Why this answer? The police maintain law and order.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Sociology: institutions recurs in

er Sociology sitting.

Question 25 Sociology

Which institution preserves culture?

- A. Economy
- B. Polity
- C. Education ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Market

Why this answer? Education preserves culture.

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

Question 26 Sociology

Who wrote 'The Division of Labour in Society'?

- A. Emile Durkheim ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Max Weber
- D. Auguste Comte

Why this answer? Durkheim wrote The Division of Labour in Society.

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

Question 27 Sociology

Who wrote 'Suicide'?

- A. Emile Durkheim ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Karl Marx

- c Weber
- D. Auguste Comte

Why this answer? Durkheim wrote Suicide.

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

Question 28 Sociology

Who wrote 'The Communist Manifesto'?

- A. Emile Durkheim
- B. Max Weber
- C. Auguste Comte
- D. Karl Marx ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Marx wrote The Communist Manifesto.

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

Question 29 Sociology

Who wrote 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism'?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Emile Durkheim
- C. Auguste Comte
- D. Max Weber ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Weber wrote The Protestant Ethic.

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

30 Sociology

What is the subject matter of sociology?

- A. The individual mind
- B. Society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Nature
- D. History

Why this answer? The subject matter of sociology is society.

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

Question 31 Sociology

What is a social fact?

- A. A personal habit
- B. A natural fact
- C. A way of acting fixed in society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A historical fact

Why this answer? A social fact is a way of acting fixed in society.

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

Question 32 Sociology

What is mechanical solidarity?

- A. Solidarity in modern societies
- B. Solidarity by law
- C. Solidarity in simple societies with shared beliefs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Solidarity by force

swer? Mechanical solidarity is in simple societies with shared beliefs.

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

Question 33 Sociology

What is organic solidarity?

- A. Solidarity in modern societies through interdependence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Solidarity in simple societies
- C. Solidarity by law
- D. Solidarity by force

Why this answer? Organic solidarity is in modern societies through interdependence.

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

Question 34 Sociology

What is alienation in Marx's theory?

- A. A disease
- B. A crime
- C. A punishment
- D. Separation of workers from their work ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Alienation is separation of workers from their work.

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

Question 35 Sociology

What is the bourgeoisie in Marx's theory?

owners of the means of production ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. The workers
- C. The middle class
- D. The poor

Why this answer? The bourgeoisie own the means of production.

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

Question 36 Sociology

What is the proletariat in Marx's theory?

- A. The owners
- B. The middle class
- C. The working class ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The rich

Why this answer? The proletariat is the working class.

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

Question 37 Sociology

What is rationalisation in Weber's theory?

- A. Making laws
- B. The spread of rational calculation in society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Making money
- D. Making machines

Why this answer? Rationalisation is the spread of rational calculation.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Sociology: classical theorists

ry Lecturer Sociology sitting.

Question 38 Sociology

What is charisma in Weber's theory?

- A. Authority based on personal qualities ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Authority by law
- C. Authority by tradition
- D. Authority by force

Why this answer? Charisma is authority based on personal qualities.

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

Question 39 Sociology

What is traditional authority?

- A. Authority by law
- B. Authority by charisma
- C. Authority based on custom ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Authority by force

Why this answer? Traditional authority is based on custom.

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

Question 40 Sociology

What is legal-rational authority?

- A. Authority by custom
- B. Authority by charisma

- D. Authority by force

Why this answer? Legal-rational authority is based on laws and rules.

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

Question 41 Sociology

What is a reference group?

- A. A family
- B. A group a person compares themselves with ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A crowd
- D. A team

Why this answer? A reference group is one a person compares themselves with.

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

Question 42 Sociology

What is an in-group?

- A. A group a person dislikes
- B. A group a person belongs to ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A crowd
- D. A team

Why this answer? An in-group is a group a person belongs to.

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

43 Sociology

What is an out-group?

- A. A group a person belongs to
- B. A group a person does not belong to ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A family
- D. A team

Why this answer? An out-group is a group a person does not belong to.

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

Question 44 Sociology

What is a peer group?

- A. A family
- B. A crowd
- C. A team
- D. A group of people of similar age and status ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A peer group is people of similar age and status.

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

Question 45 Sociology

What is meant by social order?

- A. Government control
- B. Police control
- C. A stable and organised society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Family control

swer? Social order is a stable and organised society.

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

Question 46 Sociology

What is a sanction?

- A. A law
- B. A fine only
- C. A prize only
- D. A reward or punishment for behaviour ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A sanction is a reward or punishment.

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

Question 47 Sociology

What is a role conflict?

- A. Conflict between people
- B. Conflict between two roles of one person ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Conflict between groups
- D. Conflict between nations

Why this answer? Role conflict is conflict between two roles of one person.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Sociology: status and role recurs in every Lecturer Sociology sitting.

Question 48 Sociology

What is role strain?

in between roles

- B. Strain between people
- C. Strain within one role ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Strain between groups

Why this answer? Role strain is strain within one role.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Sociology: status and role recurs in every Lecturer Sociology sitting.

Question 49 Sociology

What is a master status?

- A. The least important status
- B. A job
- C. A degree
- D. The most important status of a person ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A master status is the most important status of a person.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Sociology: status and role recurs in every Lecturer Sociology sitting.

Question 50 Sociology

What is gender?

- A. Biological sex only
- B. Socially defined roles of men and women ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A job
- D. A degree

Why this answer? Gender is socially defined roles of men and women.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Sociology: stratification recurs

urer Sociology sitting.

Question 51 Sociology

What is patriarchy?

- A. Female domination
- B. Equality
- C. Democracy
- D. Male domination in society ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Patriarchy is male domination in society.

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

Question 52 Sociology

What is feminism?

- A. A movement for women's rights and equality ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A political party
- C. A religion
- D. A theory of class

Why this answer? Feminism is a movement for women's rights and equality.

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

Question 53 Sociology

What is racism?

- A. Discrimination based on race ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Discrimination based on class

- D. Discrimination based on age

Why this answer? Racism is discrimination based on race.

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

Question 54 Sociology

What is ethnicity?

- A. Shared religion only
- B. Shared language only
- C. Shared cultural identity ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Shared nationality only

Why this answer? Ethnicity is shared cultural identity.

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

Question 55 Sociology

What is a minority group?

- A. A small group
- B. A religious group
- C. A group with less power in society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A poor group

Why this answer? A minority group has less power in society.

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

56 Sociology

What is social inequality?

- A. Equal distribution
- B. No resources
- C. Too many resources
- D. Unequal distribution of resources ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Social inequality is unequal distribution of resources.

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

Question 57 Sociology

What is a social class?

- A. A group with similar economic position ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A group of friends
- C. A family
- D. A team

Why this answer? A social class is a group with similar economic position.

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

Question 58 Sociology

What is the upper class?

- A. The poorest class
- B. The middle class
- C. The working class
- D. The richest class ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? The upper class is the richest class.

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

Question 59 Sociology

What is the working class?

- A. People in offices
- B. People in manual jobs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rich people
- D. Poor people only

Why this answer? The working class is people in manual jobs.

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

Question 60 Sociology

What is the middle class?

- A. People between the upper and working classes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rich people
- C. Poor people
- D. Workers only

Why this answer? The middle class is between the upper and working classes.

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

Question 61 Sociology

What is a tribe?

mily

- B. A group with common ancestry and customs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A village
- D. A city

Why this answer? A tribe is a group with common ancestry and customs.

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

Question 62 Sociology

What is a clan?

- A. A family
- B. A group claiming descent from a common ancestor ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A village
- D. A city

Why this answer? A clan claims descent from a common ancestor.

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

Question 63 Sociology

What is polygyny?

- A. One woman marrying several men
- B. One man marrying several women ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Marriage to one partner
- D. No marriage

Why this answer? Polygyny is one man marrying several women.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Sociology: family recurs in

er Sociology sitting.

Question 64 Sociology

What is polyandry?

- A. One man marrying several women
- B. One woman marrying several men ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Marriage to one partner
- D. No marriage

Why this answer? Polyandry is one woman marrying several men.

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

Question 65 Sociology

What is endogamy?

- A. Marriage outside a group
- B. No marriage
- C. Marriage to one partner
- D. Marriage within a group ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Endogamy is marriage within a group.

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

Question 66 Sociology

What is exogamy?

- A. Marriage within a group
- B. No marriage

- D. Marriage to one partner

Why this answer? Exogamy is marriage outside a group.

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

Question 67 Sociology

What is a church?

- A. A building only
- B. A prayer
- C. An organised religious institution ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A festival

Why this answer? A church is an organised religious institution.

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

Question 68 Sociology

What is secularisation?

- A. Decline of religion's influence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Growth of religion
- C. A religious festival
- D. A prayer

Why this answer? Secularisation is decline of religion's influence.

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

69 Sociology

What is a cult?

- A. A large religion
- B. A political party
- C. A small religious group with new beliefs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A family

Why this answer? A cult is a small religious group with new beliefs.

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

Question 70 Sociology

What is literacy?

- A. Having a degree
- B. Ability to read and write ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Having a job
- D. Having money

Why this answer? Literacy is ability to read and write.

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

Question 71 Sociology

What is a curriculum?

- A. A building
- B. A book
- C. A teacher
- D. The content taught in schools ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? A curriculum is the content taught in schools.

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

Question 72 Sociology

What is a hidden curriculum?

- A. A secret book
- B. Unwritten lessons taught in schools ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A building
- D. A teacher

Why this answer? The hidden curriculum is unwritten lessons taught in schools.

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

Question 73 Sociology

What is a survey?

- A. Collecting data from a sample by questions ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. An experiment
- C. An observation
- D. A case study

Why this answer? A survey collects data from a sample by questions.

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

Question 74 Sociology

What is a case study?

dy of many cases

- B. A survey
- C. In-depth study of one case ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. An experiment

Why this answer? A case study is an in-depth study of one case.

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

Question 75 Sociology

What is an experiment?

- A. A survey
- B. A controlled test of a hypothesis ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. An observation
- D. A case study

Why this answer? An experiment is a controlled test of a hypothesis.

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

Question 76 Sociology

What is a census?

- A. Studying every member of the population ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Studying a sample
- C. Studying one person
- D. Studying no one

Why this answer? A census studies every member of the population.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Sociology: research methods

ry Lecturer Sociology sitting.

Question 77 Sociology

What is migration?

- A. Movement of people from one place to another ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Movement of goods
- C. Movement of money
- D. Movement of animals

Why this answer? Migration is movement of people from one place to another.

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

Question 78 Sociology

What is emigration?

- A. Entering a country
- B. Moving within a country
- C. Visiting a country
- D. Leaving one's country to live elsewhere ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Emigration is leaving one's country to live elsewhere.

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

Question 79 Sociology

What is immigration?

- A. Entering a country to live there ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Leaving a country

- D. Visiting a country

Why this answer? Immigration is entering a country to live there.

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

Question 80 Sociology

What is a push factor in migration?

- A. A factor attracting people
- B. A factor driving people away from a place ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A job
- D. A house

Why this answer? A push factor drives people away from a place.

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

Question 81 English

The plural of 'Woman' is:

- A. Women ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Womans
- 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 Lecturer sitting.

82 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Rapid'.

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

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

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

Question 83 English

Neither of the answers ___ correct.

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

Why this answer? 'Neither' takes a singular verb: 'is'.

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

Question 84 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Honest'.

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

swer? 'Dishonest' is the antonym of 'honest'.

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

Question 85 English

The past tense of 'Buy' is:

- A. Buyed
- B. Buying
- C. Bought ✓ **Predicted answer**
- 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 86 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning surroundings.

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

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

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

Question 87 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Courage'.

very ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Fear
- 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 88 Islamiat

How many pillars of Islam are there?

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

Why this answer? There are five pillars of Islam.

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

Question 89 Islamiat

The first revealed Surah of the Holy Quran is:

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

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

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Islamiat: revelation of the

s in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 90 Islamiat

How many Surahs are there in the Holy Quran?

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

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 91 Islamiat

The first mosque built in Islam was:

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

Why this answer? Masjid Quba was the first mosque built in Islam.

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

Question 92 Islamiat

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

- A. 5 percent
- B. 10 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 93 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 94 Islamiat

The first Caliph of Islam was:

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

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

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

95 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 96 Islamiat

The Battle of Badr took place in:

- A. 1 AH
- B. 3 AH
- C. 2 AH ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 5 AH

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 97 Islamiat

The longest Surah of the Holy Quran is:

- A. Surah Al-Imran
- B. Surah Al-Baqarah ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Surah An-Nisa
- D. Surah Al-Maida

swer? Surah Al-Baqarah is the longest Surah.

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

Question 98 Islamiat

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in:

- A. Makkah ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Madinah
- 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 99 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 every Lecturer sitting.

Question 100 Islamiat

The first month of the Islamic calendar is:

- B. Muharram ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Shawwal
- 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.

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