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

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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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

- A. Emile Durkheim
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Max Weber

Juste Comte ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Auguste Comte is associated with the term 'sociology'.

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

Question 2 Sociology

Who is associated with the study of suicide as a social fact?

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

Why this answer? Emile Durkheim is associated with the study of suicide as a social fact.

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

Question 3 Sociology

Who is associated with the Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism?

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

Why this answer? Max Weber is associated with the Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism.

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

4 Sociology

Who is associated with social Darwinism?

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

Why this answer? Herbert Spencer is associated with social Darwinism.

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

Question 5 Sociology

Who is associated with structural functionalism?

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

Why this answer? Talcott Parsons is associated with structural functionalism.

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

Question 6 Sociology

Who is associated with the looking-glass self?

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

swer? Charles Horton Cooley is associated with the looking-glass self.

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

Question 7 Sociology

What does the term 'Society' mean in sociology?

- A. The shared beliefs, values and ways of life of a group
- B. A group of people living together in an organised way ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rules of behaviour expected in a society
- D. Shared ideas about what is good and desirable

Why this answer? Society means a group of people living together in an organised way.

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

Question 8 Sociology

What does the term 'Norms' mean in sociology?

- A. Rules of behaviour expected in a society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Shared ideas about what is good and desirable
- C. The process of learning the norms and values of society
- D. The division of society into layers or classes

Why this answer? Norms means rules of behaviour expected in a society.

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

Question 9 Sociology

What does the term 'Socialisation' mean in sociology?

division of society into layers of classes

- B. The process of learning the norms and values of society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Behaviour that breaks social norms
- D. A state of normlessness in society

Why this answer? Socialisation means the process of learning the norms and values of society.

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

Question 10 Sociology

What does the term 'Deviance' mean in sociology?

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

Why this answer? Deviance means behaviour that breaks social norms.

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

Question 11 Sociology

What does the term 'Social control' mean in sociology?

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

Why this answer? Social control means the means by which society keeps order.

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

Question 12 Sociology

What does the term 'Status' mean in sociology?

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

Why this answer? Status means a social position in society.

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

Question 13 Sociology

What does the term 'Community' mean in sociology?

- A. Everyday customs of a group
- B. A group of people living in one place with shared interests ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Strongly held norms about right and wrong
- D. A reward or punishment for behaviour

Why this answer? Community means a group of people living in one place with shared interests.

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

Question 14 Sociology

Which of these is a primary group?

- B. A political party
- C. A trade union
- D. A company

Why this answer? The family is a primary group.

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

Question 15 Sociology

Which of these is an example of a formal organisation?

- A. A family
- B. A friendship circle
- C. A university ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A neighbourhood

Why this answer? A university is a formal organisation.

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

Question 16 Sociology

Which of these is an achieved status?

- A. Being born male
- B. Being born into a family
- C. Becoming a doctor ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Being born in a city

Why this answer? Becoming a doctor is an achieved status.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Sociology: status and role

ry Lecturer Sociology sitting.

Question 17 Sociology

Which of these is a negative sanction?

- A. A prize
- B. A fine ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Praise
- D. A promotion

Why this answer? A fine is a negative sanction.

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

Question 18 Sociology

Which of these is an informal social control agency?

- A. The police
- B. The courts
- C. The prison
- D. The family ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The family is an informal 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 type of family?

- A. Joint family
- B. Extended family

lear family ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. All of these

Why this answer? Nuclear, joint and extended families are all types of family.

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

Question 20 Sociology

Which institution is responsible for education?

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

Why this answer? The school is the institution of education.

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

Question 21 Sociology

Which institution is responsible for making laws?

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

Why this answer? The polity makes laws.

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

22 Sociology

Which institution is the basic unit of society?

- A. School
- B. Bank
- C. Family ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Court

Why this answer? The family is the basic unit of society.

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

Question 23 Sociology

Which institution is responsible for health care?

- A. Hospital ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. School
- C. Bank
- D. Court

Why this answer? The hospital is the institution of health care.

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

Question 24 Sociology

Which institution is responsible for justice?

- A. Schools
- B. Banks
- C. Mosques
- D. Courts ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? The courts are responsible for justice.

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

Question 25 Sociology

Who coined the term 'sociology'?

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

Why this answer? Auguste Comte coined the term sociology.

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

Question 26 Sociology

Who is known as the father of sociology?

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

Why this answer? Auguste Comte is the father of sociology.

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

Question 27 Sociology

What is sociology?

study of the mind

- B. The study of society and social behaviour ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The study of the past
- D. The study of nature

Why this answer? Sociology is the study of society and social behaviour.

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

Question 28 Sociology

What is a social group?

- A. One person
- B. Two or more people interacting with each other ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A crowd
- D. A building

Why this answer? A social group is two or more people interacting.

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

Question 29 Sociology

What is a crowd?

- A. An organised group
- B. A family
- C. A team
- D. A large number of people in one place without organisation ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A crowd is a large number of people in one place without organisation.

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

er Sociology sitting.

Question 30 Sociology

What is social change?

- A. Change in the structure and functions of society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Change in weather
- C. Change in government only
- D. Change in fashion

Why this answer? Social change is change in the structure and functions of society.

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

Question 31 Sociology

What is a social problem?

- A. A personal problem
- B. A natural disaster
- C. A condition that harms society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A political problem

Why this answer? A social problem is a condition that harms society.

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

Question 32 Sociology

What is poverty?

- A. Lack of money only
- B. Lack of education only

- D. Lack of basic necessities of life ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Poverty is lack of basic necessities of life.

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

Question 33 Sociology

What is unemployment?

- A. Being lazy
- B. Being without a job while willing and able to work ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Being retired
- D. Being a student

Why this answer? Unemployment is being without a job while willing and able to work.

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

Question 34 Sociology

What is illiteracy?

- A. Inability to read and write ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Lack of a degree
- C. Lack of a job
- D. Lack of money

Why this answer? Illiteracy is inability to read and write.

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

35 Sociology

What is overpopulation?

- A. A large population
- B. More people than resources can support ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A small population
- D. A growing population

Why this answer? Overpopulation is more people than resources can support.

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

Question 36 Sociology

What is juvenile delinquency?

- A. Adult crime
- B. Criminal behaviour by young people ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Child labour
- D. School failure

Why this answer? Juvenile delinquency is criminal behaviour by young people.

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

Question 37 Sociology

What is drug addiction?

- A. Dependence on drugs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Use of medicine
- C. Smoking once
- D. Drinking tea

swer? Drug addiction is dependence on drugs.

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

Question 38 Sociology

What is corruption?

- A. Misuse of public power for private gain ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A crime only
- C. A tax
- D. A bribe only

Why this answer? Corruption is misuse of public power for private gain.

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

Question 39 Sociology

What is a caste system?

- A. A fixed system of social stratification by birth ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A class system
- C. A political system
- D. A religious system

Why this answer? A caste system is fixed stratification by birth.

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

Question 40 Sociology

What is a class system?

tification by birth

- B. Stratification based on wealth and occupation ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A political system
- D. A religious system

Why this answer? A class system is based on wealth and occupation.

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

Question 41 Sociology

What is social mobility?

- A. Movement of people between social classes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Movement of people between cities
- C. Movement of goods
- D. Movement of money

Why this answer? Social mobility is movement between social classes.

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

Question 42 Sociology

What is vertical mobility?

- A. Movement between cities
- B. Movement of goods
- C. Movement of money
- D. Movement up or down the class ladder ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Vertical mobility is movement up or down the class ladder.

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

urer Sociology sitting.

Question 43 Sociology

What is horizontal mobility?

- A. Movement up the class ladder
- B. Movement within the same class level ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Movement down the class ladder
- D. Movement between countries

Why this answer? Horizontal mobility is movement within the same class level.

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

Question 44 Sociology

What is the family?

- A. The basic unit of society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A group of friends
- C. A workplace
- D. A school

Why this answer? The family is the basic unit of society.

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

Question 45 Sociology

What is a nuclear family?

- A. Parents, children and grandparents
- B. One person

- D. A group of friends

Why this answer? A nuclear family is parents and their children.

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

Question 46 Sociology

What is a joint family?

- A. Parents and children only
- B. Parents, children and other relatives living together ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. One person
- D. A group of friends

Why this answer? A joint family includes parents, children and other relatives.

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

Question 47 Sociology

What is an extended family?

- A. Parents and children only
- B. One person
- C. A group of friends
- D. A family including relatives beyond parents and children ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? An extended family includes relatives beyond parents and children.

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

48 Sociology

What is marriage?

- A. A friendship
- B. A contract only
- C. A socially approved union between partners ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A religious rite only

Why this answer? Marriage is a socially approved union between partners.

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

Question 49 Sociology

What is monogamy?

- A. Marriage to many partners
- B. No marriage
- C. Marriage to one partner ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Marriage to two partners

Why this answer? Monogamy is marriage to one partner.

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

Question 50 Sociology

What is polygamy?

- A. Marriage to more than one partner ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Marriage to one partner
- C. No marriage
- D. Marriage to two partners

swer? Polygamy is marriage to more than one partner.

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

Question 51 Sociology

What is divorce?

- A. A wedding
- B. Legal ending of a marriage ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A separation only
- D. A religious rite

Why this answer? Divorce is the legal ending of a marriage.

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

Question 52 Sociology

What is kinship?

- A. Friendship
- B. Neighbourhood
- C. Relationship by blood or marriage ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Work relations

Why this answer? Kinship is relationship by blood or marriage.

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

Question 53 Sociology

What is religion?

political system

- B. A system of beliefs about the sacred ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A legal system
- D. An economic system

Why this answer? Religion is a system of beliefs about the sacred.

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

Question 54 Sociology

What is a ritual?

- A. A prayer only
- B. A festival only
- C. A repeated ceremonial act ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A law

Why this answer? A ritual is a repeated ceremonial act.

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

Question 55 Sociology

What is a sect?

- A. A whole religion
- B. A political party
- C. A subgroup within a religion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A family

Why this answer? A sect is a subgroup within a religion.

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

er Sociology sitting.

Question 56 Sociology

What is education?

- A. The process of learning knowledge and values ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Going to school only
- C. Reading books only
- D. Getting a degree

Why this answer? Education is the process of learning knowledge and values.

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

Question 57 Sociology

What is formal education?

- A. Learning at home
- B. Learning from friends
- C. Education in schools and colleges ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Learning by doing

Why this answer? Formal education is in schools and colleges.

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

Question 58 Sociology

What is informal education?

- A. Learning outside formal institutions ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Learning in school

- D. Learning in university

Why this answer? Informal education is learning outside formal institutions.

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

Question 59 Sociology

What is a research method in sociology?

- A. Experiment only
- B. Survey ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Interview only
- D. Observation only

Why this answer? A survey is a research method in sociology.

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

Question 60 Sociology

What is a questionnaire?

- A. A graph
- B. A table
- C. A formula
- D. A set of written questions for collecting data ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A questionnaire is a set of written questions.

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

61 Sociology

What is an interview?

- A. A written test
- B. A graph
- C. A table
- D. A face-to-face conversation to collect data ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? An interview is a face-to-face conversation to collect data.

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

Question 62 Sociology

What is observation in research?

- A. Watching behaviour to collect data ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Asking questions
- C. Reading books
- D. Counting numbers

Why this answer? Observation is watching behaviour to collect data.

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

Question 63 Sociology

What is a sample in research?

- A. A part of the population selected for study ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The whole population
- C. One person
- D. A table

swer? A sample is a part of the population selected for study.

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

Question 64 Sociology

What is a hypothesis?

- A. A proven fact
- B. A testable statement about a relationship ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A question
- D. A theory

Why this answer? A hypothesis is a testable statement.

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

Question 65 Sociology

What is a theory in sociology?

- A. A proven fact
- B. A set of ideas explaining social phenomena ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A guess
- D. A law

Why this answer? A theory is a set of ideas explaining social phenomena.

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

Question 66 Sociology

What is a variable in research?

- B. A graph
- C. A factor that can change ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A formula

Why this answer? A variable is a factor that can change.

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

Question 67 Sociology

What is urbanisation?

- A. The growth of villages
- B. Migration to villages
- C. Growth of farms
- D. The growth of towns and cities ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Urbanisation is the growth of towns and cities.

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

Question 68 Sociology

What is industrialisation?

- A. The growth of farming
- B. The growth of trade
- C. The growth of industry ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The growth of cities

Why this answer? Industrialisation is the growth of industry.

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

urer Sociology sitting.

Question 69 Sociology

What is modernisation?

- A. Becoming old
- B. Becoming rural
- C. The process of becoming modern ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Becoming traditional

Why this answer? Modernisation is the process of becoming modern.

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

Question 70 Sociology

What is globalisation?

- A. Isolation of countries
- B. Growing interconnection of the world ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Growth of villages
- D. Decline of trade

Why this answer? Globalisation is growing interconnection of the world.

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

Question 71 Sociology

What is a social movement?

- A. A political party
- B. A crowd

- D. An organised effort to bring social change ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A social movement is an organised effort to bring social change.

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

Question 72 Sociology

What is a revolution?

- A. A slow change
- B. A sudden and major change in society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A reform
- D. A war

Why this answer? A revolution is a sudden and major change in society.

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

Question 73 Sociology

What is evolution in sociology?

- A. Sudden change
- B. Gradual change in society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. No change
- D. Revolution

Why this answer? Evolution is gradual change in society.

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

74 Sociology

What is a folkway?

- A. A law
- B. A moral rule
- C. A religious rule
- D. An everyday custom of a group ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A folkway is an everyday custom.

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

Question 75 Sociology

What is a more?

- A. An everyday custom
- B. A law
- C. A religious rule
- D. A strongly held norm about right and wrong ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A more is a strongly held norm about right and wrong.

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

Question 76 Sociology

What is a law in sociology?

- A. A custom
- B. A moral rule
- C. A religious rule
- D. A norm enforced by the state ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? A law is a norm enforced by the state.

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

Question 77 Sociology

What is a taboo?

- A. An allowed behaviour
- B. A custom
- C. A forbidden behaviour in a society ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A law

Why this answer? A taboo is a forbidden behaviour.

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

Question 78 Sociology

What is ethnocentrism?

- A. Respecting other cultures
- B. Studying cultures
- C. Mixing cultures
- D. Judging other cultures by one's own standards ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Ethnocentrism is judging other cultures by one's own standards.

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

Question 79 Sociology

What is cultural relativism?

- B. Mixing cultures
- C. Ignoring cultures
- D. Judging a culture by its own standards ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Cultural relativism judges a culture by its own standards.

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

Question 80 Sociology

What is the difference between a crowd and a group?

- A. A crowd is organised, a group is not
- B. A group is organised, a crowd is not ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. There is no difference
- D. A crowd is smaller

Why this answer? A group is organised while a crowd is not.

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

Question 81 General Knowledge

Which is the national language of Pakistan?

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

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

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

n every Lecturer sitting.

Question 82 General Knowledge

Which city is called the City of Gardens in Pakistan?

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

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

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

Question 83 General Knowledge

Which is the largest city of Pakistan?

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

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

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

Question 84 General Knowledge

Which pass connects Pakistan with China?

- A. Khunjerab Pass ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Khyber Pass

- D. Lowari Pass

Why this answer? The Khunjerab Pass connects Pakistan with China.

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

Question 85 General Knowledge

Which is the national sport of Pakistan?

- A. Cricket
- B. Hockey ✓ **Predicted answer**
- 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 86 General Knowledge

Who wrote the national anthem of Pakistan?

- A. Allama Iqbal
- B. Faiz Ahmad Faiz
- C. Hafeez Jalandhari ✓ **Predicted answer**
- 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.

87 General Knowledge

Which is the deepest ocean in the world?

- A. Atlantic
- B. Indian
- C. Pacific ✓ **Predicted answer**
- 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 88 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Happy'.

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

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

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

Question 89 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Brave'.

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

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

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

Question 90 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning an event.

- A. Occurence
- B. Occurrence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Ocurrence
- 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 91 English

The plural of 'Child' is:

- A. Childs
- B. Childes
- C. Children ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Childrens

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

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

Question 92 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Begin'.

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

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

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

Question 93 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.

Question 94 English

He ___ to school every day.

- A. goes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. go
- 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

recurs in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 95 English

Choose the correct spelling of the word meaning apart.

- A. Separate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Seperate
- 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 96 English

The past tense of 'Teach' is:

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

Why this answer? The past tense of 'teach' is 'taught'.

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

Question 97 English

Choose the correct synonym of 'Wealthy'.

- A. Rich ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Poor

- 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 98 English

Choose the correct antonym of 'Victory'.

- A. Triumph
- B. Win
- C. Success
- D. Defeat ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? 'Defeat' is the antonym of 'victory'.

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

Question 99 English

She has lived here ___ 2010.

- A. since ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. for
- 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.

100 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.

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