



Test 1/10

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The First **Free Online** **Standardized English Test** for CSS and PMS Aspirants

by: *Sir Syed Kazim Ali*

385 MCQs | Test Your English Level

Take this Standard English Test set by Sir Syed Kazim Ali and get an accurate assessment of your English level before starting your CSS and PMS preparation and deciding which English teacher to join.

“ For answer key, including explanations, contact admins on WhatsApp at **0332-6105842** or **0300-6322446**



**HIGHER SCORE
GUARANTEED**

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ABOUT THE ONLINE ENGLISH TEST

The role of English written communication skills in the CSS and PMS preparation and qualifying for these examinations is critically crucial. Learning typical grammar from books such as Wren & Martin, etc., usually does not help aspirants learn to communicate with the examiners because typical grammar has nothing to do with the CSS and PMS examinations. However, writing and qualifying for the essay paper demands aspirants crack the topic, write the thesis statement, build a relevant outline, craft a concise and to-the-point introduction, and write arguments with appropriate evidence in the body paragraphs to make their examiners agree with their point of view. And all this can only be possible if aspirants know their level of English. Contrary to this fact, almost 99% of aspirants join academies or English coaches without judging their level of English. Consequently, they never understand how to give their ideas and thought words relevantly, fluently, and grammatically correct and, ultimately, fail their essays.

Remember, there are three types of competitive aspirants. The first type of them are those aspirants whose level of English is already good enough and do not need any teacher. Instead, they need just a guideline about what and how to do it. Second, there are those aspirants who even lack the basics of English. They are those aspirants who cannot even learn to give their thoughts words like their fellows unless they learn the basics first. Instead of revising the basics of English, they start believing that qualifying for the CSS and PMS is a hard nut to crack. The third category of aspirants are those with a good grip on Functional English but lack writing skills. These aspirants need expert English writing teachers rather than college-level teachers, qualifiers or officers.

Every time I open admission to an **Extensive English Essay & Precis** Course or a **2-Month Crash Course for CSS and PMS**, thousands of aspirants start applying for admission without knowing their level of English skills. However, I always grant admission to a very limited number of aspirants who, at least, have a reasonable grip on functional English grammar. I do not grant admission to all aspirants because they lack the basics of the English language, and I know if they are granted admission, they will waste money. So, aspirants must know their English level before joining a teacher for their CSS and PMS preparation. If they do not consider this fact, they can easily get trapped by social media teachers, and you have already seen thousands of aspirants fail because of inept teachers who teach aspirants precis and essay papers within 10 to 30 days. Nevertheless, learning to communicate properly requires aspirants to give proper time, dedication, and a lot of practice.



OVERVIEW OF THE TEST

While learning English written communication skills, grammar is not the most important thing. Still, if you make many mistakes, you may become more difficult to be understood by the listener or examiner. Hardly anybody worldwide writes a foreign language perfectly, but you can communicate more successfully if you learn the art of writing from an expert teacher or work on your weak areas. To help thousands of aspirants know their level of English, I have designed the **first free practical and standardized English language test**. By taking this test, aspirants can easily get an assessment of their English level from home. This test will help you decide whether you need to join a teacher or what area you need to learn.

This test includes all the practical errors that aspirants make while writing, for example, sentence structuring, vocabulary, tenses, punctuation, prepositions, voices, narration, subject-verb agreement, articles, sentence correction, sentence completion, sentence improvement, and common errors, and fail their CSS and PMS essay and precis papers.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE TEST

- This test is set to judge your English level, covering almost everything from grammar to writing for CSS and PMS aspirants.
- This test doesn't cover grammar areas normally not taught at the elementary level.
- Each question focuses on a particular area essential for competitive aspirants.
- Each question carries a detailed logical explanation, explained by Sir Syed Kazim Ali.
- This test is for serious aspirants who know English is the base for their CSS or PMS success.

HOW TO GET ANSWER KEY?

Sir Syed Kazim Ali, Pakistan's top CSS and PMS English essay and precis coach with the highest success rate of his students, has already explained all the answers. For the answer key and detailed explanation, contact Howfiv's admins on WhatsApp at **0300-6322446** or **0332-6105842**.



WHAT DO ENGLISH LEVELS MEAN?

After attempting the test yourself, assess your level of English and see at what level you stand.

Beginner Level (1 to 10%)

If you score between 1% to 10%, you need a basic English grammar teacher who can help you revise all the grammar basics before you start learning Functional English Grammar. Basic English grammar teacher means college-level teacher.

Elementary Level (10 to 25%)

If you score between 10% to 25%, you need a Functional English grammar teacher who can help you revise some advanced-level grammar rules dealing with the nature of words, their forms, functions, and sentence relations. A functional English grammar teacher means a university-level teacher.

Intermediate Level (25 to 40%)

If you score between 25% to 40%, you still need a Functional English grammar teacher who can help you revise some advanced-level grammar rules dealing with the nature of words, their forms, functions, and sentence relations. A functional English grammar teacher means a university-level teacher.

Upper Intermediate Level (40 to 65%)

If you score between 40% to 65%, you need an expert English writing coach who can help you take your English writing skills to the next level. An expert English writing coach means a teacher who knows communication skills at an advanced level.

Advanced Level (65 to 100%)

If you score between 65% to 100%, you do not need any teacher, whether functional or expert writing coach. All you need to do is to cover your weak areas yourself. For this, you just take help from Google and free orientation sessions set by known English writing teachers rather than officers or qualifiers.

***Miss Syeda Saba, Miss Iqra Ali, and Miss Minahil Mohsin** are Pakistan's best online Functional English grammar and writing teachers, whom **Sir Syed Kazim Ali** always recommends to all serious English learners.



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For the answer key and detailed explanation, contact Howfiv's admins on WhatsApp at

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Who is Sir Syed Kazim Ali?

Sir Syed Kazim Ali is a known English language writing coach, grammarian, educationist, and author. He is the founder of **Cssprepforum**, an online education platform that provides preparation for the Central Superior Services (CSS) and Provincial Management Services (PMS) exams to thousands of aspirants. He is also the founder of **Howfiv**, an online learning management system (LMS) used by millions of students in Pakistan and worldwide. Sir Syed Kazim Ali is known for his innovative and effective teaching methods. He has helped thousands of students improve their English language skills and succeed in competitive exams such as the CSS, PMS, GRE, GAT, SAT, GMAT, etc. He is a passionate advocate for education and social development. He believes that education is the key to unlocking the potential of individuals and societies. He is actively involved in various educational and social development projects and committed to making a difference in the lives of others.

He is **Pakistan's top CSS and PMS English essay and precis teacher** with the highest success rate of his students. The way he explains and simplifies the concepts no other English teacher across the country can do. He knows that CSS and PMS aspirants' approach to learning the English language is different, and over the years, he has developed a unique teaching methodology that helps his students crack English essays and precis papers easily. His online creative English writing sessions give aspirants the skills and confidence to get the best possible exam results. He focuses on aspirants' exam's critical areas, helps them identify their strengths and weaknesses, and equips them with the writing skills they need to correctly and confidently express their thoughts and opinions.



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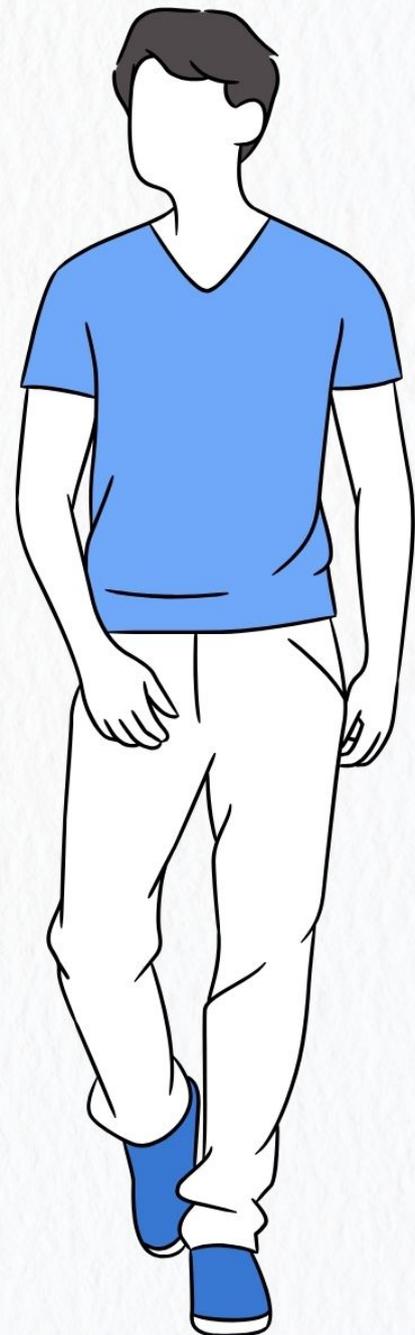
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The Use of Vocabulary

Q1 His attempt to make fun of the situation was considered to be in bad taste and _____ in the extreme.

- (a) fertile (b) frequent (c) febrile **(d) facetious**

Explanation:

Facetious (Adj.) means joking often inappropriately or not serious.

Q2 Though Ali and Sara did not speak to each other much, there was a _____ understanding between them.

- (a) placid (b) contractual **(c) tacit** (d) verbal

Explanation:

Tacit (Adj.) means understood without being expressed directly.

Placid (Adj.) means having a calm appearance or characteristics.

Verbal (Adj.) means spoken rather than written.

Here, "Tacit" is the right word.

Q3 Mr. Hamza reached the _____ of his profession when he was named chairman of the chemistry department.

- (a) vigil (b) precipice **(c) pinnacle** (d) threshold

Explanation:

Pinnacle (N.) means the topmost point or the highest level or degree which is attainable.

Q4 The lorry was lodged in a very _____ way, with its front wheels hanging over the cliff.

- (a) precipitate (b) peculiar (c) pertinent **(d) precarious**

Explanation:

Precarious (Adj.) means in a dangerous state because of not being safe or not being held in place firmly, depending upon another, or risky, uncertain, unstable, or unsteady. Something that is precarious is uncertain and subject to misfortune or collapse.

Q5 Although his manager knew that he was not telling the truth, his explanations for being late were always so reasonable and totally _____ that he believed him.

- (a) pleasant (b) perceptive (c) penetrating **(d) plausible**

Explanation:

Plausible (Adj.) means probable, feasible, logical, conceivable, seeming likely to be true, or able to be believed. A plausible person appears to be honest and telling the truth, even if he is not.

Q6 The secret of a good interview is to get straight to the point and ask _____ questions.

- (a) incisive** (b) inserting (c) introducing (d) inductive

Explanation:

Incisive (Adj.) means (of a person or mental process) intelligently analytical and clear-thinking.

Q7 It was quite obvious from the secretive manner in which he left the shop and the _____ looks he kept giving that he hadn't paid for the items of clothing.

- (a) furtive (b) fugitive (c) furious (d) famous

Explanation:

Furtive (Adj.) means (of people) behaving secretly and often dishonestly, or (of actions) done secretly and often dishonestly or stealthy.

Q8 Many of the safety instructions on things we buy often seem unnecessary and often quite _____ to the average person.

- (a) superb (b) supreme (c) superfluous (d) superficial

Explanation:

Superfluous (Adj.) means unnecessary, extra, redundant, or more than is needed or wanted.

Q9 In spite of his best efforts, the officer failed to _____ any new facts from them.

- (a) eject (b) evoke (c) elicit (d) enlist

Explanation:

Elicit (V.) means to get or produce something, especially information or a reaction. Elicit also means call forth (emotions, feelings, and responses).

Q10 He is _____ to criticism and rational argument.

- (a) important (b) impenetrable (c) immediate (d) impervious

Explanation:

Impervious (Adj.) means impenetrable, incapable of being damaged, or distressed. It also mean something impossible to alter or affect. Impervious usually means incapable of being changed from a given course.

Q1 She had no _____ about lying to the police.

- (a) questions (b) **qualms** (c) queries (d) quavers

Explanation:

Qualm (N.) means sudden feeling of uneasiness or doubt, regret or sorrow, or an uncomfortable feeling when you doubt if you are doing the right thing.

Q2 I've no wish to disregard or _____ your achievements, but I think you could have done much more.

- (a) belittle (b) bemoan (c) bereave (d) betoken

Explanation:

Belittle (V.) means to make a person or an action seem as if he or it is not important, to disparage, to depreciate, to scorn, or to criticize.

Q3 Although all the athletes were full of life at the start of the marathon, towards the end of the race, a few were showing signs of tiredness and were clearly _____.

- (a) flogging (b) failing (c) **flagging** (d) foiling

Explanation:

Flagging (Adj.) means becoming weaker, flagging energy or enthusiasm.

Q4 Rather than be sombre all winter, Ali should try to be more _____.

- (a) energetic (b) **jovial** (c) depraved (d) depressed

Explanation:

The word "Rather" at the beginning of the sentence indicates that a contrast is coming. So, the best contrasting word of "SOMBRE" is "JOVIAL" means: Full of or showing high-spirited merriment.

Q5 Is she really desirous _____ visiting London?

- (a) **of** (b) in (c) to (d) about

Explanation:

"Desirous" (Adj.) means having a wish for something or wanting something. Always remember, the adjective "Desirous" agrees with the preposition "Of". So, "of" is the right usage here.

Q6 Some of Shakespeare's historical plays are rather long and so there are editions where they are _____ to make them shorter.

- (a) **abridged** (b) accented (c) adopted (d) acquired

Explanation:

Abridge (V.) means to make a book, play, or piece of writing shorter by removing details and information that is not important, or to abbreviate, contract, shorten, limit, or condense.

Q7 Family planning is essential for curbing the rapid _____ in population.

- (a) spread (b) **increase** (c) spurt (d) augment

Explanation:

Increase (v) means to (make something) become larger in amount or size.

Augment (v) means to increase the size or value of something by adding something to it.

Here, "Increase" is the right word.

Q8 Her _____ clothes and old-fashioned language marked her as an eccentric.

- (a) **quaint** (b) queer (c) quiet (d) queenly

Explanation:

Quaint (Adj.) means odd, old-fashioned, or picturesque.

Q9 Her persuasive tone was able to tackle the girl whom other teachers had found _____.

- (a) peripatetic (b) **obdurate** (c) tenacious (d) squeamish

Explanation:

"Obdurate" (Adj.) means refusing to change your mind or your actions in any way, stubborn or stubbornly persistent in wrongdoing.

"Peripatetic" (Adj.) means going from place to place (in order to work).

"Tenacious" (Adj.) means that does not stop holding something or give up something easily or determined.

"Persuasive" (Adj.) means able to make somebody believe something or do something.

So, obdurate is the right usage here.

Q10 The Government's economic policy includes certain projects for _____ the living conditions of the poor.

- (a) **bettering** (b) harmonizing (c) manipulating (d) doing away with

Explanation:

Bettering (Adj.) means changing for the better of a higher standard, or more suitable, pleasing, or effective than other things or people.

Harmonizing (Adj.) means to be suitable together, or to make different people, plans, situations, etc. suitable for each other.

Here, "Bettering" is the right word.

Synonyms

Q1 INVIGORATING

- (a) Vibrating (b) **Refreshing** (c) Exaggerated (d) Accelerating

Explanation:

Invigorating (Adj.) means making one feel strong, healthy and full of energy, filled with life and energy or energizing. So, the correct answer is: "Refreshing".

Q2 APPOSITE

- (a) Kind (b) Favorable (c) Eloquent (d) **Appropriate**

Explanation:

Apposite (Adj.) means suitable, fitting; apt in the circumstances or in relation to something. So, the correct answer is: "Appropriate".

Q3 LABYRINTH

- (a) **Maze** (b) Path (c) Skyscraper (d) Impasse

Explanation:

Labyrinth (N.) means a complicated series of paths which it is difficult to find your way through; maze. So, the correct option is: "Maze".

Q4 CREDULOUS

- (a) Funny (b) Silly (c) Innocent (d) **Gullible**

Explanation:

Credulous (Adj.) means ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick. So, the correct answer is: "Gullible".

Q5 MORDANT

- (a) Stupid (b) Pensive (c) Senseless (d) **Sarcastic**

Explanation:

Mordant (Adj.) means critical and unkind, but funny, caustic or corrosive. So, the correct answer is: "Sarcastic".

Q6 PURGE

- (a) **Evacuate** (b) Pressurize (c) Thrust (d) Float

Explanation:

Purge (V.) means to rid someone of an unwanted feeling, physically remove completely, to get rid of people from an organization. So, the correct answer is: "Evacuate".

Q7 OBSEQUIOUS

- (a) Defiant (b) Dishonest (c) **Servile** (d) Honest

Explanation:

Obsequious (Adj.) means obedient or attentive to an excessive degree, sycophantic, or subservient. So, the correct answer is: "Servile".

Q8 ESPIONAGE

- (a) Hypnotism (b) **Spying** (c) Perception (d) Détente

Explanation:

Espionage (N.) means the activity of secretly getting important political or military information or spying. Hypnotism (N.) means the practice of putting a person into an unconscious state. Perception (N.) means becoming aware of something via the senses. Detente (N.) means the easing of tensions or strained relations. So, the correct answer is: "Spying".

Q9 GARRULOUS

- (a) Generous (b) Reticent (c) Taciturn (d) **Voluble**

Explanation:

Garrulous (Adj.) means excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters, loquacious, talkative, and eloquent. So, the correct answer is: "Voluble".

Q10 SHEATH

- (a) Weapon (b) Hide (c) Encourage (d) **Coat**

Explanation:

Sheath (N.) means covering, cover, case, or a close fitting cover for the blade of a knife or sword. So, the correct answer is "Coat".

Q1 EULOGY

- (a) Harmony (b) Euphoria (c) **Praise** (d) Homily

Explanation:

Eulogy (N.) means a speech or piece of writing praising somebody or something very much, accolade, or commendation. So, the correct answer is: "Praise".

Q2 CONSCRIPT

- (a) **Draft** (b) Draw (c) Encircle (d) Subscribe

Explanation:

Conscript (V.) means to make somebody to join the armed forces, call up, or draft. So, the correct answer is: "Draft".

Q3 CONSTERNATION

- (a) **Dismay** (b) Anxiety (c) Hatred (d) Ignorance

Explanation:

Consternation (N.) means a feeling of anxiety or dismay, typically at something unexpected or distress. So, the correct answer is: "Dismay".

Q4 MASTICATE

- (a) **Chew** (b) Choke (c) Bite (d) Swallow

Explanation:

Masticate (Verb) means to chew food. So, the correct answer is: "Chew".

Q5 DESICCATED

- (a) **Dry** (b) Drain (c) Clear (d) Fade

Explanation:

Desiccated (Adj.) means dried or completely dry. So, the correct answer is: "Dry".

Q6 IMPECCABLE

- (a) Inoffensive (b) Harmless (c) Important (d) **Faultless**

Explanation:

Impeccable (Adj.) means without mistakes or faults or perfect. So, the correct answer is: "Faultless".

Q7 CUPIDITY

- (a) Fear (b) Friendship (c) **Greed** (d) Love

Explanation:

Cupidity (N.) means a strong desire for more wealth, possessions, power, etc., than a person needs. So, the correct option is: "Greed".

Q8 VENERATE

- (a) Despise (b) Disobey (c) Disregard **(d) Revere**

Explanation:

Venerate (V.) means to have and show a lot of respect for somebody or something that is considered to be holy or revere. So, the correct option is: "Revere".

Q9 PERNICIOUS

- (a) Filthy (b) Foul (c) Continuous **(d) Injurious**

Explanation:

Pernicious (Adj.) means having a very harmful effect on somebody or something that is gradual, destructive, injurious, or ruinous. So, the correct answer is: "Injurious".

Q10 PROFLIGATE

- (a) Talkative (b) Intelligent (c) Unconventional **(d) Wasteful**

Explanation:

Profligate (Adj.) means recklessly extravagant or wasteful in the use of resources, spindrift, or prodigal. So, the correct answer is: "Wasteful".

Antonyms

Q1 PROCRASTINATE

- (a) Experiment (b) **Expedite** (c) Exclude (d) Propagate

Explanation:

Expedite (verb) means to make a process happening more quickly. However, "Procrastinate" (verb) means to delay doing something. Here, the correct answer is "Expedite".

Q2 PERNICIOUS

- (a) Prolonged (b) Ruinous (c) Ruthless (d) **Beneficial**

Explanation:

Beneficial (adjective) means having useful or helpful effect or favorable. Pernicious (adjective) means having a very harmful effect. Prolonged (adjective) means extended. Here, the correct answer is "Beneficial".

Q3 INCESSANT

- (a) Continuous (b) **Intermittent** (c) Unceasing (d) Constant

Explanation:

Intermittent (adjective) means not happening regularly. Incessant (adjective) means never stopping. Here, the correct answer is "Intermittent".

Q4 STATIONARY

- (a) Slowing (b) Standing (c) **Moving** (d) Writing

Explanation:

Moving (adjective) means in motion. Stationary (adjective) means not moving; static. Writing (noun) means the act of creating written words. Here the correct answer is "Moving".

Q5 TRADY

- (a) **Prompt** (b) Gradual (c) Late (d) None

Explanation:

Prompt (adjective) means done without delay. However, "Tardy" (adjective) means slow to act, move, or happen. Here, the correct answer is "Prompt".

Q6 FRAILITY

- (a) Vehemence (b) **Strength** (c) Weak (d) None

Explanation:

Strength (noun) means power. Frailty (noun) means poor health or weak. Vehemence (noun) means strength or forcefulness of expression. Weak (noun) means with no energy. Here, the correct answer is "Strength".

Q7 FLIPPANT

- (a) Shallow (b) Successful (c) **Serious** (d) Strong

Explanation:

Serious (adjective) means not intended to amuse or not joking. Flippant (adjective) means not serious or intended to amuse. Shallow (adjective) means not deep. Here, the correct answer is "Serious".

Q8 IMPETUOUS

- (a) Agitated (b) Impulsive (c) **Cautious** (d) Reckless

Explanation:

Cautious (adjective) means not acting quickly in order to avoid risk. However, "Impetuous" (adjective) means done without any thought. Here, the correct answer is "Cautious".

Q9 INDOLENT

- (a) **Diligent** (b) Malevolent (c) Brilliant (d) Solvent

Explanation:

Diligent (adjective) means careful and serious in work. Indolent (adjective) means without real interest or effort. Here, the correct answer is "Diligent".

Q10 SUSCEPTIBLE

- (a) Incredible (b) **Immune** (c) Predictable (d) Unpredictable

Explanation:

Immune (adjective) means that cannot catch or be affected by particular disease. Susceptible (adjective) means very likely to be influenced, harmed, or affected. Predictable (adjective) means possible to foretell. Here, the correct answer is "Immune".

Q1 BETRAYAL

- (a) Deception (b) Treason (c)
- Loyalty**
- (d) Distrust

Explanation:

Loyalty (noun) means the quality of being loyal. Betrayal (noun) means the act of being not loyal.

Deception (noun) means a statement or action that hide truth. Here, the correct answer is "Loyalty".

Q2 PLAUSIBLE

- (a)
- Implausible**
- (b) Friendly (c) Applicable (d) Flexible

Explanation:

Implausible (adjective): difficult to believe; not seeming reasonable or likely to be true. However,

"Plausible" (adjective): reasonable or likely to be true. Here, the correct answer is "Implausible".

Q3 PHILANTHROPIC

- (a)
- Self centered**
- (b) Benevolent (c) Benign (d) Unsparing

Explanation:

Self centered (adjective) means tending to think about yourself only. Philanthropic (adjective) means generous in assistance to the poor. Unsparing (adjective) means given generously. Here, the correct answer is "Self centered".

Q4 WITHER

- (a) Shine (b)
- Bloom**
- (c) Excel (d) Wilt

Explanation:

Bloom (verb) means to produce flowers or to become healthy. Wither (verb) means to become less or weak, before disappearing completely. Shine (verb) means to glimmer. Excel (verb) means to be very good at something. Here, the correct answer is "Bloom".

Q5 RANCID

- (a) Putrefied (b) Delicious (c)
- Fresh**
- (d) Stale

Explanation:

Fresh (adjective) means a food or flower recently picked, made or cooked. Rancid (adjective) means a food that smell or taste unpleasant. Delicious (adjective) means food that is tasty, pleasant to eat. Here, the correct answer is " Fresh".

Q6 RECEDE

- (a)
- Advance**
- (b) Retrograde (c) Retreat (d) Withdraw

Explanation:

Advance (verb) means to move forward or further. Recede (verb) means to diminish or to stop growing.

Retrograde (verb) means to make situation worse. Here, the correct answer is "Advance".

Q7 FOMENT

- (a) Repulse (b) Cease (c) Control **(d) Quell**

Explanation:

Quell (verb) means to stop violence. Foment (verb) means to incite or to create trouble. Cease (verb) means to stop happening or existing. Here, the correct answer is "Quell".

Q8 MALICIOUS

- (a) Malevolent (b) Spiteful (c) Baneful **(d) Benign**

Explanation:

Benign (adjective) means kind, gentle, or not hurting. Malicious (adjective) means malevolent or spiteful. Baneful (adjective) means evil or causing evil. Here, the correct answer is "Benign".

Q9 CULMINATION

- (a) Completion (b) Climax (c) Conclusion **(d) Beginning**

Explanation:

Beginning (noun) means starting something; start. Culmination (noun) means end of something. Climax (noun) means the most exciting. Here, the correct answer is "Beginning".

Q10 REVEAL

- (a) Conceal** (b) Insert (c) Excavate (d) Absolve

Explanation:

Conceal (verb) means to prevent something from being seen. Reveal (verb) means to make known or show something. Excavate (verb) means to dig in the ground. Here the correct answer is "Conceal".

Q6 She has the _____ to write an article on any given topic related to Pakistan.

- (a) Ability (b) Capacity (c) Capability

Explanation:

"Ability" (n.) is the skill or competence in doing something; a natural aptitude, or acquired proficiency. On the other hand, "Capacity" (n.) is the amount of something that someone is able to do; the capacity of something, such as a factory, industry, or region, is the number of things it can produce or deliver with the available resources or equipment. However, "Capability" (n.) means the ability to do something.

Q7 Someone not wearing clothes; exposed; nude

- (a) Bare (b) Naked

Explanation:

"Bare" (adj.) means anything that is uncovered. However, "naked" (adj.) means someone not wearing clothes; exposed; nude.

Q8 Anything that happens by chance; informal

- (a) Casual (b) Causal

Explanation:

"Casual" (adj.) means anything that happens by chance; informal. However, "causal" (adj.) means expressing or showing a cause.

Q9 A color, a particular shade of color

- (a) Hew (b) Hue

Explanation:

"Hew" (v.) means to cut a large piece out of rock, stone or another hard material in a rough way, However, "hue" (n.) means a color, a particular shade of color.

Q10 The solid and frozen state of water

- (a) Ice (b) Snow

Explanation:

"Ice" (n.) means the solid and frozen state of water. However, "snow" (n.) means water vapours frozen in the form of ice crystals and falling from the sky.

Q1 Very comfortable and expensive

- (a) Luxuriant (b)
- Luxurious**

Explanation:

"Luxuriant" (adj.) means growing thickly and strongly in a way that is attractive. However, "luxurious" (adj.) means very comfortable and expensive.

Q2 To trade something for money

- (a) Cell (b)
- Sell**

Explanation:

"Cell" (n.) means a narrow room. However, "sell" (v.) means to trade something for money.

Q3 Associated with the economy or economics

- (a)
- Economic**
- (b) Economical

Explanation:

"Economic" (adj.) means something associated with the economy or economics. However, "economical" (adj.) means to be considerate in spending time, money and other resources and not to be wasteful.

Q4 House plants wilt and _____ if one does not properly water them and take care of their nutritional requirements.

- (a)
- Die**
- (b) Dye

Explanation:

"Die" (v.) means to cease breathing or living. However, "Dye" (v.) means to apply a new colour to something.

Q5 Worldly

- (a)
- Temporal**
- (b) Temporary

Explanation:

"Temporal" (adj.) means worldly. However, "temporary" (n.) means something lasting for a limited time.

Q6 Although people think he does not have much to his name, he is quite _____ and never complains about not having enough money.

- (a)
- Complacent**
- (b) Complaisant

Explanation:

"Complacent" (adj.) means to be self-satisfied. However, "Complaisant" (adj.) means someone willing to accept what other people are doing without complaining; an obliging or accommodating person.

Q7 Wise

- (a) Judicial (b)
- Judicious**

Explanation:

"Judicial" (adj.) means pertaining to the court of law. However, "judicious" (adj.) means wise.

Q1 Artificial Intelligence is able to create _____ of historical events quite accurately.

- (a) Simulations (b) Dissimulation

Explanation:

"Simulation" (n.) means imitation; replication. However, "Dissimulation" (n.) means an act of hiding the real feelings or intentions with a pretension.

Q2 You should not keep your wife under the _____ that you intended to take her along with you on your business tour.

- (a) Allusion (b) Illusion (c) **Delusion**

Explanation:

"Allusion" (n.) means a slight hint; an indirect reference of something. On the other hand, "Illusion" (n.) is an image or appearance that is deceptive or unreal. However, "Delusion" means the state of believing things or having beliefs on ideas, philosophy, etc., that are not true; an idea or a belief that is not true; a false idea; the act of tricking or deceiving someone.

Q3 It was annoying us that we could not hear her speak even with her speaking into a mic; therefore, we asked her to speak _____.

- (a) Allowed (b) Permit (c) **Aloud**

Explanation:

"Allowed" (v.) means to permit (Past tense of "Allow"). On the other hand, "Permit" (v.) means to allow somebody to do something formally. However, "Aloud" (adv.) means loudly.

Q4 The _____ prohibits building factories near public places, especially parks and hospitals.

- (a) Ordnance (b) **Ordinance**

Explanation:

"Ordnance" (n.) means military supplies in which weapons are also included. However, "Ordinance" (n.) means an authoritative command.

Q5 _____ is useful for skin diseases and hair fall control.

- (a) Leak (b) **Leek**

Explanation:

"Leak" (v.) means to escape or enter accidentally through a crack or any other kind of opening. However "Leek" (n.) is a plant that is related to onions.

Q6 Her teacher asked her to accept her _____ and apologize if she wanted to appear in the examination.

- (a) **Mistake** (b) Blunder

Explanation:

"Mistake" (n.) means any action that is wrong; misjudgment. However, "Blunder" (n.) means a mistake committed due to carelessness or clumsiness.

Q7 To be paid or scheduled

- (a) Dew (b) **Due**

Explanation:

"Dew" (n.) means drops of moisture which appear on cool surface mostly in morning and at night. However, "due" (adj.) means to be paid; scheduled.

Q8 Distant

- (a) **Farther** (b) Further

Explanation:

"Farther" (adv.) means distant. However, "further" (adv.) means additional.

Q9 A small container with a handle and a lid, which is used to boil water or any liquid

- (a) **Kettle** (b) Cattle

Explanation:

"Kettle" (n.) means a small container with a handle and a lid, which is used to boil water or any liquid. However, "cattle" (n.) means a group of domestic animals.

Q10 A manner of walking

- (a) **Gait** (b) Door

Explanation:

"Gait" (n.) means a manner of walking. However, "door" (n.) means a metallic or wooden barrier placed at the entrance of a room, building, vehicle, etc.

Idioms & Phrases

Q1 Cordon off

- (a) To create a decorative border around something **(b) To set up barriers**
 (c) To demarcate the map (d) To organize people or objects in a neat row

Explanation:

Idiom "Cordon off" means the act of setting up barriers to prevent people from entering a particular area; to keep oneself isolated.

Q2 Don't _____ over a minor setback; there's always a solution.

- (a) give chapter and verse for things **(b) get bent out of shape** (c) hold in leash (d) None of these

Explanation:

Idiom "To get bent out of shape" means to become excessively upset, agitated, or irritated, often over a relatively minor or insignificant matter.

Q3 Without proper maintenance, the vintage car collection would slowly _____ in the abandoned garage.

- (a) go to rack and ruin** (b) keep a level head (c) pay through its nose (d) None of these

Explanation:

Idiom "Go to rack and ruin" means a state of decline and disrepair.

Q4 To bring grist to the mill

- (a) Something that is useful to someone for a particular purpose**
 (b) Talk foolishly, wildly or ignorantly without understanding what you are talking about
 (c) An easy and pleasant life
 (d) None of these

Explanation:

Idiom "To bring grist to the mill" means to provide something that is useful or beneficial for a particular purpose or situation.

Q5 With one's tongue in one's cheek

- (a) Speaking or writing in an ironic or insincere way** (b) A dominant or favorable position or situation
 (c) To become extremely angry or excited (d) To praise someone excessively

Explanation:

Idiom "With one's tongue in one's cheek" means to speak or act insincerely or with irony, often in a humorous or sarcastic manner.

Q6 To talk through one's hat

- (a) To cover intellectual inadequacies with pomps (b) To boast off one's skills
 (c) **To speak with little or no knowledge** (d) To sell apples at a high price

Explanation:

Idiom "To talk through one's hat" means to speak or express opinions on a subject about , which one has little or no knowledge.

Q7 Go for the jugular

- (a) To avoid conflict and confrontation (b) To make a quick decision without thinking
 (c) To attack aggressively and decisively (d) To be indecisive and unsure

Explanation:

Idiom "Go for the jugular" means to attack someone or something in a very aggressive and decisive manner, usually aiming at the weakest point during discussion to achieve a swift victory or outcome.

Q8 He _____ by asking for promotion before I did.

- (a) paled into insignificance (b) took to task (c) read between the lines (d) **queered my pitch**

Explanation:

Idiom "Queer somebody's pitch" means to ruin or undermine one's efforts; to disrupt someone's plans.

Q9 To grin like a Cheshire cat

- (a) To smile warmly and genuinely (b) **To smile mysteriously and mischievously**
 (c) To smile reluctantly (d) To smile nervously

Explanation:

Idiom "To grin like a Cheshire cat" means to smile in a mysterious manner, giving the impression that one knows something others do not; to smile broadly showing all teeth.

Q10 The be-all and end-all

- (a) A never-ending journey (b) **An ultimate goal**
 (c) A confusing and complicated situation (d) A temporary solution to a problem

Explanation:

Idiom "The be-all and end-all" means something that is the ultimate aspect of a particular activity or concept; the aim or conclusion.

Q1 It is the responsibility of our political leaders to _____ from the country.

- (a) do Yeoman's serves (b) make sweeping statements
(c) **cleanse the Augean stables** (d) turn to others' cheeks

Explanation:

Idiom "To cleanse the Augean stables" means to bring drastic reforms; to clean a neglected place or situation.

Q2 Despite being confident in his abilities, he didn't expect his small startup _____ overnight.

- (a) **to set the Thames on fire** (b) to get on his nerves (c) to be under the cloud (d) None of these

Explanation:

Idiom "To set the Thames on fire" means to be successful in doing work that needs strenuous effort.

Q3 Cap in hand

- (a) Having knowledge or awareness (b) To make it occur as immediately as possible
(c) **In a respectful manner** (d) In a magical way

Explanation:

Idiom "Cap in hand" mean with a gesture of deference, politeness, or respect.

Q4 To preen oneself

- (a) To work hard to make oneself prominent (b) **To pride (oneself) on an achievement**
(c) To secure (oneself) a dominant or favorable position (d) None of these

Explanation:

Idiom "To preen oneself" means to take great pride in one's appearance or achievements and to show off or admire oneself in a self-satisfied or self-congratulatory manner.

Q5 We should always be kind to strangers, as we never know when we might _____ .

- (a) be gate crashes (b) bring grist to mills (c) **entertain an angel unawares** (d) wear hat on sleeves

Explanation:

Idiom "To entertain an angel unawares" means to show kindness and hospitality to strangers because they might turn out to be exceptional or extraordinary individuals.

Q6 Shifa always _____ by never agreeing with anybody in the team.

- (a) becomes a green horn (b) cut the crackle (c) **upsets the apple cart** (d) None of these

Explanation:

Idiom "Upset the apple cart" means to mess up or ruin a stable situation or plan.

Q7 My father is such a _____ that he never allows us to try anything new.

- (a) red-herring (b) god's acre (c) full of beans person (d) **stick in the mud**

Explanation:

Idiom "A stick in the mud" means a person who is old-fashioned or resistant to change or new ideas.

Q8 Not to look a gift horse in the mouth

- (a) To be cautious when accepting gifts with respect to their value
(b) To examine a gift closely before accepting it
(c) To appreciate and accept gifts graciously without questioning their value
(d) To always question the motives behind gifts

Explanation:

Idiom "Not to look a gift horse in the mouth" means to not find fault with the gifts received; to appreciate gifts graciously without questioning their value.

Q9 He fell for the scam _____, investing his entire savings in a fraudulent scheme.

- (a) **hook, line, and sinker** (b) by the rule of thumb (c) Huff and puff (d) foar in the mouth

Explanation:

Idiom "Hook, line, and sinker" means a situation where someone is completely and unquestionably tricked by something, often implying that one has believed a lie without any skepticism.

Q10 My uncle had to stop smoking, so he _____, which was awful.

- (a) decided to cut the crackle (b) ploughed the sands (c) made a clean breast (d) **went cold turkey**

Explanation:

Idiom "Go Cold Turkey" means to abruptly stop doing something, especially a habit or addiction, without gradual reduction.

One Word Substitutions

Q1 Severely abusive writing in journals

- (a) Imaginary (b) Speculative (c) **Scurrilous** (d) Sarcastic

Explanation:

Scurrilous (adj.) means severely abusive writing in journals or expressing unfair or false criticism that is likely to damage someone's reputation

Q2 The judges should have to _____ their powers if they cannot use them to maintain law and order in the country.

- (a) **Abdicate** (b) Attract (c) Get rid of (d) Gullible

Explanation:

Abdicate (v.) means to renounce a high position of authority or control by a person.

Q3 A movement made with a person's body part, especially hands or face, to express an idea, feeling, information, or attitude.

- (a) Talk (b) **Gesture** (c) See (d) Smell

Explanation:

Gesture (n.) means a movement made with a person's body part, especially hands or face, to express an idea, feeling, information, or attitude.

Q4 The professor failed almost all students in their mids because they used _____ instead of writing the central idea in their assignments on the title 'The Life'.

- (a) Extra (b) Opposite (c) Debate (d) **Pleonasm**

Explanation:

Pleonasm (n.) means the use of superfluous words or phrases, which means using more words than necessary to denote a sense of the concept.

Q5 Waseem, a _____, has wasted all his hard-earned money on frivolous activities and never focused on securing his future.

- (a) **Voluptuary** (b) Passionate (c) Hedonic (d) Luxurious

Explanation:

Voluptuary (n.) means a person who loves a good life and is addicted to luxuries and sensual pleasures.

Q6 Emilia's doctor after listening to her concerns advised her to attend _____-reduction sessions regularly, held in the town's most famous rehabilitation centre.

- (a) **Achluophobia** (b) Dentophobia (c) Aquaphobia (d) Glossophobia

Explanation:

Achluophobia (n.) means the excessive fear of darkness or night.

Q7 Someone's aggressive behaviour or actions that are likely willing to start a fight or an argument.

- (a) Extreme **(b) Bellicose** (c) Adverse (d) Lover

Explanation:

Bellicose (Adj.) means someone's aggressive behaviour or actions that are likely willing to start a fight or an argument.

Q8 Ashfia wants to become the proficient _____ so that she would be awarded and interviewed by the world's best journalist.

- (a) Story teller (b) Pantomime (c) Recalcitrant **(d) Raconteur**

Explanation:

Raconteur (n.) means a person who is good at telling stories in an interesting and amusing way.

Q9 Something that is easy to digest.

- (a) Digestible** (b) Eatable (c) Drinkable (d) Walk

Explanation:

Digestible (Adj.) means something that is easy to digest.

Q10 The _____ student told everyone in his circle that he had qualified for the competitive examination to maintain his ego in front of everyone.

- (a) Ignorant **(b) Deceptive** (c) Honest (d) Truthfulness

Explanation:

Deceptive (adj.) means someone having the power to make someone believe that his idea is not true.

Q1 During the battle, the soldiers imposed a _____ to stop enemies from entering the central city where children and women were kept.

- (a) End (b) **Blockade** (c) Airlock (d) Stoppage

Explanation:

Blockade (n.) means the condition of a country in which it is prohibited from entrance or exit of people or goods.

Q2 A devoted person who is aggressive and shows undue attention towards his country or place of birth.

- (a) Pessimist (b) Optimist (c) **Chauvinist** (d) Realist

Explanation:

Chauvinist (n.) means a devoted person who is aggressive and shows undue attention towards his country or place of birth.

Q3 The mushroom growth of _____ among people across the globe has distorted the peace and stability of countries, further aggravating the clash of civilisations.

- (a) Maladroit (b) Gynophobia (c) Acrophobia (d) **Xenophobia**

Explanation:

Xenophobia (n.) means the fear or aversion of strangers or foreigners having different customs, languages, religions, etc.

Q4 Someone who is extremely hungry or voracious.

- (a) Full (b) Empty (c) Starved (d) **Ravenous**

Explanation:

Ravenous (Adj.) means someone who is extremely hungry or voracious.

Q5 A person employed as a gatekeeper, guard, or caretaker of the building or institution.

- (a) Rest house (b) **Janitor** (c) Room (d) Guard

Explanation:

Janitor (n.) means a person employed as a gatekeeper, guard, or caretaker of the building or institution.

Q6 Her _____ has won the hearts of many in the speech competition, so she received more votes than other fellows.

- (a) Prudent (b) Dull (c) **Eloquence** (d) Rude

Explanation:

Eloquence (n.) means someone's quality or power of delivering a clear, strong message.

Q7 Someone responsible for his acts and is liable to report and explain them to the authority domain.

- (a) Answerable (b) Allowable (c) Punishable (d) Tidy

Explanation:

Answerable (Adj.) means someone responsible for his acts and is liable to report and explain them to the authority domain.

Q8 The teacher told Akram that he failed the essay paper because he used _____ excessively, which reflected his wrong impression in front of the paper checker.

- (a) Diversion (b) Witticism (c) Come back (d) Dominate

Explanation:

Witticism (adj.) means a clever, humorous remark, sometimes punning and ironic.

Q9 Someone who believes that pleasure is the most pivotal thing in life.

- (a) Gullible (b) Bookworm (c) Henpeacked (d) Hedonist

Explanation:

Hedonist (Adj.) means someone who believes that pleasure is the most pivotal thing in life.

Q10 A situation in which a person wishes to acquire the same thing that another person has.

- (a) Envious (b) Jealous (c) Hatred (d) Liable

Explanation:

Envious (Adj.) means a situation in which a person wishes to acquire the same thing that another person has.

Phrasal Verbs

Q1 You must _____ the possibility that it might rain on the day of the cricket match.

- (a) allow for (b) allow of (c) allow in (d) none of these

Explanation:

Allow for (phrasal verb) means to include something while making plans or decisions. Synonym of this phrasal verb is "PLAN FOR". If we "ALLOW FOR" something, it means we consider it when we are making plans

or decisions about something.

Examples:

- 1) You must allow for the possibility that it might rain on the day of the cricket match.
- 2) The winter in Murree was very cold, but thanks to my wife, who had luckily allowed for that and had taken a lot of our warm clothing with us.

Allow Of (phrasal verb) means to make (something) possible or to permit. If we ALLOW OF something, it means we make it possible.

Examples:

- 1) The evidence allows of no other interpretation.
- 2) The evidence allows of two possible interpretations.

Thus, the right answer is "Allow For".

Q2 Zaineb was talking to her friends but broke _____ when Shayan entered the room.

- (a) out (b) through (c) off (d) of

Explanation:

Break off means: To break a piece from something, to discontinue or to end a relationship.

Q3 He took his pistol and _____ the target.

- (a) aimed for **(b) aimed at** (c) aimed to (d) none of these

Explanation:

Aim At (phrasal verb) means to point or direct towards someone or something.

Correct Usage of Aim At

Aim At + Noun or Gerund

We use this phrasal verb in 3 contexts.

First Context

When you "Aim At" someone or something, you point a weapon in the direction of someone or something and hit.

Examples

He took his pistol and aimed at the target immediately.

Both guns were aimed at the restaurant on the hill.

Second Context

When you "Aim At" doing something, you intend to do it.

Examples

Our marketing team is aiming at finishing the project by the end of June.

The new bill is aimed at giving teachers more respect within society.

Third Context

We use this phrasal verb when we talk about advertising something. In simple words, we use this phrasal verb to discuss how a product, brand, or project can be aimed at a certain audience.

Examples

Many Facebook groups and pages are aimed at competitive students.

This course is aimed at competitive students.

Aim For (phrasal verb) means to try to get oneself somewhere he wants. We use this phrasal verb when we want to talk about our ultimate (final) goals. This phrasal verb has multiple meanings and can be used in multiple contexts.

First Context

If we "Aim For" something, we intend to have it or achieve it in future.

Examples

William is aiming for an income of \$ 50,000 a year by the time he is twenty-five.

She is aiming for the stars!

It is your mistake to aim for perfection.

Second Context

If we "Aim For" an object or something, we point a weapon in the direction of the object but don't hit it.

Examples

He is aiming for the deer.

I aimed for the door but hit the window instead.

Third Context

If we "Aim For" a place or somewhere, we want to reach it.

Example

The boat seemed to aim for the shore.

Aim To (phrasal verb) means to try or intend to do something.

Correct Usage

Aim To + First Verb Form

Example

One should aim to avoid serious English Grammar mistakes.

Thus, the right answer is "Aimed At".

Q4 She is confident to _____ the first prize.

(a) bear down **(b) bear away** (c) bear out (d) bear with

Explanation:

Bear away" means: to win first prize.

Q5 I don't understand what he's angry _____.

(a) with **(b) about** (c) onto (d) towards

Explanation:

Angry With (phrasal verb) means feeling or showing intense annoyance, displeasure, or hostility towards someone or full of anger. Remember, we are always "Angry With" somebody (Not - something).

Angry At / About (phrasal verb) means feeling or showing intense annoyance, displeasure, or hostility towards something or full of anger. Remember, we are always "Angry At / About" something (Not - someone).

Examples

- 1) He's really angry with me for upsetting his younger brother.
- 2) I don't understand what he's angry about.
- 3) He felt angry at the injustice of the situation.

Q6 My wife will _____ Monday: she is coming from England.

- (a) arrive at (b) arrive in (c) **arrive on** (d) arrive to

Explanation:

We always "Arrive At" (Not - To) a place such as small towns, villages, buildings, or parts of buildings.

Ex: I arrived at the village at noon.

But we always "Arrive In" a country, big cities or towns.

Ex: Akram has arrived in London.

Case number - 1:

"Arrive At" (phrasal verb) means: If we arrive at a place during or after a journey, it means we reach a destination.

Examples:

What time do you arrive at school?

When did she arrive in Pakistan?

Case number - 2:

If we "Arrive At" something (opinion, decision, accord, agreement, judgment, finding, ruling, resolution, verdict, etc.), it means we have formed our opinion, verdict, decision, etc. after considering a situation a lot.

Examples:

You will soon understand how the decision has been arrived at.

After years of investigation, I finally arrived at the conclusion that the earth is getting warmer.

When to use "Arrive On" or "Arrive In" with time reference?

Always use "Arrive On" when you refer to a day such as Monday, Tuesday, Friday, etc.

Ex: I arrived on Friday.

Ex: My wife will arrive on Monday, she is coming from England.

Always use "Arrive In" when you refer to a month (January, June, August, etc.), year (712 A.D, 1947, 2018, etc.), or season (Summer, Spring, Winter, and Autumn).

Ex: My family will arrive in September.

Ex: Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived in Sindh in 712 A.D.

Ex: The migrating tribes arrived in early summer.

Thus, the right answer is "Arrive On."

Q7 Amreen has _____ her brother's request for more money.

- (a) agreed to (b) agreed on (c) **agreed with** (d) none of these

Explanation:

Agree To (phrasal verb) means to do what someone is asked to do. We always "Agree To" a suggestion or proposal (we accept what someone has proposed or suggested), or we always "Agree To" something or do something.

Examples

Mr Shakeel has agreed to come to Lahore on Monday.

She has agreed to her sister's request for more money.

"Agree With" (phrasal verb) means to have the same opinion as someone else. We always "Agree With" a person, policy, idea, opinion or what someone says, suggests, or proposes because we have the same view as they do have.

Examples

We didn't agree with each other about which street to take.

Both Aslam and Numan never agree with each other.

We always "Agree On, Upon, or About" a subject or matter of decision, agreement, contract, or to decide something together.

Examples

The manager has finally agreed on the terms of the new contract.

Both of the sisters are so busy that they can't agree upon a date for the party.

Thus, the right answer is "Agreed On / About / Upon".

Q8 The summary presented to the president _____ building more hospitals.

- (a) **argues against** (b) argues for (c) argues in (d) none of these

Explanation:

Argue Against (phrasal verb) means to make an opposition against something or to present reasons why you are opposing something. If we ARGUE AGAINST something, it means we try to persuade other people not to support it or allow it.

Examples:

1) In my history paper, I argued against the idea that the West could have won the war against the Turks.

2) The summary presented to the president argues against building more hospitals.

Argue For (someone or something) (phrasal verb) means to make a case in favour of somebody or something. If we ARGUE FOR someone or something, we try to persuade others to support or allow them.

Examples:

1) Deputy director argued for an increment in the salary of administration staff.

2) She only argues for what she believes is right.

Thus, the right answer is "Argues Against".

Q9 My new mobile phone doesn't charge properly, so I am _____ a replacement.

- (a) asking after (b) asking for (c) **asking around** (d) asking in

Explanation:

Ask After (phrasal verb) means to inquire about someone or something from someone or to ask about someone or something from someone. If we ask after a specific person, it means we ask someone about that person.

Examples:

- 1) Mr. Shafique greeted me warmly and asked after my parents.
- 2) Tell your children I was asking after them.

Ask For (phrasal verb) means want to speak or write to someone.

Examples:

- 1) Unhappy with the service, Ayesha asked for the store manager.
- 2) Hey, Ayesha, there's someone on the phone asking for you.

Ask Around (phrasal verb) means to ask several (different) people to get information, help, or advice about someone or something. Remember, we use this phrasal verb when we want help, information, or advice from someone about something.

Examples:

- 1) My new mobile phone doesn't charge properly, so I am asking around for a replacement.
- 2) Maybe we should ask around to find out more about this book before purchasing it.

Ask In (phrasal verb) means to invite someone to come into your home or room.

Examples:

- 1) You must ask your brother-in-law in for a cup of tea if he comes and asks after your mother.
- 2) She stood on the doorstep, but her husband didn't ask her in.

Thus, the right answer is "Asking Around."

Q10 The summary presented to the president _____ building more hospitals.

- (a) **argues against** (b) argues for (c) argues in (d) none of these

Explanation:

Argue Against (phrasal verb) means: to make an opposition against something or to present reasons why you are opposing something. If we ARGUE AGAINST something, it means we try to persuade other people not to support it or allow it.

Ex: In my history paper, I argued against the idea that the West could have won the war against Turks.

The summary presented to the president argues against building more hospitals.

Argue For (someone / something) (phrasal verb) means: to make a case in favor of somebody or something.

If we ARGUE FOR someone / something, it means we try to persuade other people to support them or allow them.

Deputy director argued for an increment in the salary of administration staff.

Is she prepared enough to argue strongly for this proposal?

She is only arguing for what she believes is right.

Thus, the right answer is "Argues Against".

Appropriate Word Usage

Q1 Trump is a man of _____ simplicity.

- (a) childlike (b) childless (c) child (d) childish

Explanation:

Childlike (Adj.) means having the qualities that children usually have or exhibiting childlike simplicity and credulity. Whereas, Childish (adj) means: Indicating a lack of maturity. Here, “childlike” is the right usage.

Q2 Choose the correct sentence.

- (a) The boy, handsome, stupid, is my student. **(b) The boy, handsome yet stupid, is my student.**
 (c) The boy, handsome and stupid, is my student. (d) The boy, handsome or stupid, is my student.

Explanation:

If an adjective phrase that is modifying the same noun comes between the verb and the subject of the sentence, we always enclose it into commas. Remember, in this case, we never join these adjectives with commas only. If adjectives in the phrase are similar, we join with the conjunction “And”. However, if the adjectives in the phrase are different or opposite, we join with the following conjunctions: yet, but, etc.

Q3 Choose the correct sentence.

- (a) Having finished the assignment, the TV was turned on. **(b) Having finished the assignment, Anam turned on the TV.**

Explanation:

“Having finished the assignment” is a participle phrase expressing an action, but the subject of the main clause “The TV” is not the doer of the action. Therefore, the TV cannot finish the assignment. Since the doer of the action is missing in the sentence, the participle phrase is said to be a dangling modifier.

Q4 _____ Ali was sleeping, a plane flew over his house.

- (a) **While** (b) When (c) After (d) None of these

Explanation:

The subordinating conjunctions “When & While” are both used to show two actions. However, there is a small difference that requires your attention while writing. The conjunction “When” is used to express two single actions that happen after each other. However, the conjunction “While” is used to express two continuous actions that happen simultaneously.

We do not use “While” in those actions that are completed, whether in the past or in the present. We always use it in the continuous tenses. However, we do not use “When” in those actions that are happening, whether in the past or in the present. We always use it in the indefinite and perfect tenses.

Examples

- 1) Alia was mad when I broke her mobile.
- 2) I was sleeping when he knocked the door.
- 3) While Alia was eating breakfast, she began to feel sick.
- 4) Ali was putting away the dishes while his friend was doing laundry.

Q5 Choose the correct sentence.

- (a) **Walking in the rain, Arooj got her jacket wet.** (b) Walking in the rain, Arooj’s jacket got wet.

Explanation:

“Walking in the rain” is a participle phrase expressing an action, but the subject of the main clause “Arooj’s jacket” is not the doer of the action. Therefore, the Arooj’s jacket cannot walk in the rain. Since the doer of the action is “Arooj” in the sentence, the participle phrase is said to be a dangling modifier.

Q6 The old mother is happy _____ to her son again.

- (a) to have talk (b) to had talked (c) **to have talked** (d) have talked

Explanation:

The combination “to have + past participle” is known perfect infinitive. It always has the same meaning as perfect tense in the present, past, and future. The most common verbs after that we use perfect infinitives are ‘pretend, claim, expect, hope, hate, like, prefer, seems, mean, be verbs and modal verbs’. In this sentence, “have talked” is a perfect infinitive. The sentence means, ‘The old mother is happy that she has talked to her son again’.

Q7 A man from our village has been nominated _____ the ruling party's candidate for the post.

- (a) to (b) as (c) in (d) like

Explanation:

“Like” is used as a preposition, telling where, when or how the noun in the sentence is doing whatever it may be doing. However, “As” is used as a conjunction, joining two clauses.

Most of the time, "Like" compares two things, and "As" is used with a noun to show someone's position.

This is especially common with jobs. Here, “As” is the right usage.

Q8 The discovery of new lands _____ not vital to the expansion of the French Empire.

- (a) were (b) was (c) are (d) had been

Explanation:

Always remember, whenever you see an intervening phrase starting with the preposition “Of” and ends in a “Noun or Pronoun” Subject always comes before such phrases. In simple words these phrases always come between the subject and the verb.

Example:

1) The house of that rich woman contains very expensive furniture.

What is the subject in the above sentence: House or woman? Take the intervening or modifying or prepositional phrase (of that rich woman) out which appears between the subject and the verb.

2) Here, “House” is the subject of the sentence. Thus, “House” is singular it will take a singular verb “Contains”.

The right sentence is:

The house of that rich woman contains very expensive furniture. (Not Contains)

Q9 _____ the pizza arrived, John was checking his e-mail.

- (a) While (b) When (c) After (d) None of these

Explanation:

The subordinating conjunctions “When & While” are both used to show two actions. However, there is a small difference that requires your attention while writing. The conjunction “When” is used to express two single actions that happen after each other. However, the conjunction “While” is used to express two continuous actions that happen simultaneously.

We do not use “While” in those actions that are completed, whether in the past or in the present. We always use it in the continuous tenses. However, we do not use “When” in those actions that are happening, whether in the past or in the present. We always use it in the indefinite and perfect tenses.

Examples

1) Alia was mad when I broke her mobile.

2) I was sleeping when he knocked the door.

3) While Alia was eating breakfast, she began to feel sick.

4) Ali was putting away the dishes while his friend was doing laundry.

Q10 The crop will fail _____ it rains this week.

(a) unless

(b) until

(c) till

(d) when

Explanation:

Unless (Conjunction) means: used to talk about a situation that could happen in the future. Always remember, we use “unless” to introduce the only circumstances in which an event we are mentioning will not take place or in which a statement we are making is not true, but that could happen in the future. Moreover, we use “Unless” to introduce the case in which a statement being made is not true or valid.

Until (Preposition & Conjunction) means: up to (the point in time or the event mentioned). Always remember, “Until” is used as both a preposition and a conjunction.

The word “Until” is often shortened to till. Till is comparatively more informal. Thus, we don’t usually use it in formal writing.

“Until” (as a preposition) means: up to (the time that)

“Until” (as a conjunction – subordinating conjunction) is used to connect an action or an event to a point in time.

The sentence means — If there is no rain this week, the crops will fail.

Here, “unless” is the right usage.

Q1 Alina, along with the members of the family and that of her friend, _____ a movie.

- (a) was watching (b) were watching (c) have been watching (d) watch

Explanation:

Always remember, when two Singular Subjects are connected with each other by the word / conjunction “AND” (i.e. Ali and Nimra) they form Compound Noun and always take Plural Verb. On the other hand, if two Singular Nouns or pronouns are connected with words or phrases (e.g. Along, Along with, In addition to, As well as, Accompanied by, Together with, Including, Besides, Like, Unlike, Led by, Headed by, Guided by, Controlled by, Except, but, not, etc.) don’t form Compound Noun. Therefore, the verb is according to the noun or pronoun which comes before such words.

For Example

- 1) Ali, along with his friends, is going to school. (Not Are)
- 2) Science, in addition to mathematics and history, is a required subject. (Not Are)
- 3) We, as well as their family, are cooking spaghetti. (Not Is)

So, “Was watching” is the right usage here.

Q2 Ali hopes _____ his CSS preparation by next month.

- (a) to have finished (b) have finished (c) to have finish (d) must finish

Explanation:

The combination “to have + past participle” is known perfect infinitive. It always has the same meaning as perfect tense in the present, past, and future. The most common verbs after that we use perfect infinitives are ‘pretend, claim, expect, hope, hate, like, prefer, seems, mean, be verbs and modal verbs’. In this sentence, “have finished” is a perfect infinitive. The sentence means, ‘Ali hopes that he will finish his CSS preparation by next month’.

Q3 Making pies and cakes _____ Mrs. Hamza's speciality.

- (a) has (b) are (c) were (d) is

Explanation:

In this sentence the “Subject” (Making) is Singular. Hence, “is” is the right usage.

Q4 There are thirty teachers _____ the staff of this school.

- (a) under (b) in (c) at (d) on

Explanation:

Always remember, the right expressions or collocations are: On the staff, on the faculty, on the board, on the committee, etc.

Q5 He agreed _____ my business proposal.

- (a) at (b) for (c) on (d) to

Explanation:

Always remember, we “Agree With” a person, but “Agree To” a thing. Agree to (PV.) means to do what one is asked to do.

Example:

1) Hamza agreed to come to France on Friday.

Whereas, "Agree with" (PV.) means to have the same opinion as someone else.

Example:

1) His family never agree with each other.

Here "To" is the right usage.

Q6 He vowed to embrace a newfound _____ once the trial began; nonetheless, the accused resorted to his typical manner of _____ as soon as he took the stand.

- (a) ingenuousness, naiveté (b) candor, duplicity
(c) passion, exuberance (d) mendaciousness, deceitfulness

Explanation:

The word “nonetheless” suggests that we need to find words with opposite meanings. The accused said they were going to do one thing, but ended up doing the opposite thing. The best answer is, “CANDOR” (means: Ability to make judgments free from discrimination or dishonesty), and “DUPLICITY” (means: Acting in bad faith; deception by pretending a fraudulent or duplicitous representation).

Q7 If you worked hard, you _____ the examination.

- (a) would pass (b) would have passed (c) must have passed (d) will pass

Explanation:

We use type-2 conditional sentences to speculate about events, situations, or conditions that can probably never happen at present or in near future. We use it to indicate a present or future imaginary situation. Such sentences usually express unreal, unrealistic, or hypothetical situations. As they are not real or unrealistic situations, they always indicate, “If this happened, that would occur”.

However, in reality, the action didn't happen at all.

Structure of Type-2 Conditional Sentence:

If/When + Past simple/indefinite/continuous + , + Past Tense with Would + First Verb Form or

Could/Might/Should + 1st form of verb

Q8 If she were younger, she _____ Trump.

- (a) would not marry (b) would not have married
(c) might not have married (d) must not have married

Explanation:

We use type-2 conditional sentences to speculate about events, situations or conditions that can probably never happen at present or in near future. We use it to indicate a present or future imaginary situation. Such sentences usually express unreal, unrealistic, or hypothetical situations. As they are not real or unrealistic situations, they always indicate, "If this happened, that would occur". However, in reality the action didn't happen at all.

Structure of Type-2 Conditional Sentence:

If/When + Past simple/indefinite/continuous + , + Past Tense with Would + First Verb Form or
Could/Might/Should + 1st form of verb

Q9 The new discovery is _____ phenomenal.

- (a) novelly (b) indeed (c) always (d) beautifully

Explanation:

Indeed (Adv.) means certainly, truly, or admittedly.

"Indeed" a word used to emphasize the truth of something or to agree that something is true or we use the word "Indeed" to emphasize a positive statement or answer.

An example of indeed is an affirmative comment you would use when a party was very good.

An example of indeed is an answer you give when someone asks you about the truth of a fact.

An example of indeed is when you add an additional and sort of surprising piece of information to a sentence.

For Example:

- 1) He is clever indeed.
- 2) They were very tired indeed.
- 3) He is, indeed, a hard worker.
- 4) She is, indeed, a lovely girl.
- 5) My brother is, indeed, a man of his word.

Important Note:

We can strengthen the meaning of very by using indeed after the adjective or adverb modified by very.

- 1) Anam is very beautiful indeed.
- 2) Thank you very much indeed.
- 3) I was very pleased indeed to receive the invitation.
- 4) Her performance was very bad indeed.

Q10 Although worn and torn yet warm _____ the jacket was the only item that saved me that night from the cold.

- (a) Comma is needed (b) No comma is needed (c) Semicolon is needed (d) none of these

Explanation:

If an adjective phrase starts a sentence, we must place a comma at the end of it and before the subject of the sentence. If we do not place the comma, our sentence is considered wrong.

Article Usage

Q1 _____ lunch was not properly arranged.

- (a) a (b) an (c) **the** (d) no article

Explanation:

Generally, we do not use articles before lunch, dinner, and breakfast. However, if they refer to a particular one, we use the definite article "The" before them.

Q2 _____ boy who is coming here is my brother.

- (a) an (b) a (c) **the** (d) no article

Explanation:

We use the definite article "The" before a noun (whether countable or uncountable) if an adjective clause starting with a relative pronoun (who, whom, which, whose, and that) comes after it.

Examples

The crisis Pakistan faces today...

The girl who is standing next to my brother...

Q3 Nearly _____ 30% of people are Muslim in the world.

- (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) **no article**

Explanation:

Like uncountable nouns, we do not place any article before a percentage or fraction if it comes for the first time in a sentence.

As a subject in a sentence, fractions and percentages can be singular or plural depending on the object of the preposition.

Examples:

- 1) 10% of the students have taken the CSS examination.
- 2) Nearly 30% of people are Muslim in the world.
- 3) Twelve per cent of the building has been renovated.
- 4) Nearly 2% of the world's population controls resources.

Q4 Shayan is _____ Shakespeare of Pakistan.

- (a) the (b) a (c) an (d) no article

Explanation:

We use the definite article "The" before a proper noun when we use it as a common noun (In an expression of comparison).

Examples

- 1) He is the Aurangzeb of our times.
- 2) She is the Sultana Bibi of our country.
- 3) Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

Q5 Would he mind my visiting you on _____ Sunday sometime?

- (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

Explanation:

Usually, we do not use any article, especially "A / An", before the names of days, months, seasons, and holidays if they are used generally in the sense of each or every. However, we use "A" or "An" with the names of the week's days if they do not refer to a specific day.

Q6 That was _____ lovely evening.

- (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

Explanation:

Whenever we want to describe a specific person, place, thing, idea, day, month, season, or part of the day that we have either explained contextually or are going to explain next in the paragraph, we use the indefinite article "A or An" (Not - The). Remember, in this case, when we use the indefinite article, an attributive adjective must come between the article and the specified noun. Use A(AN) when talking about a thing which is new, unknown, or introduced to a listener for the first time. Also use A(AN) when you are asking about the existence of something.

Q7 Woman is as wise as _____ man.

- (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

Explanation:

Always remember, we don't use the definite article "The" before "Man" & "Woman" when they represent their whole class.

Note: "Man" represents the whole human race.

Examples:

- 1) Man should not sit idle. (It means – No person should sit idle.)
- 2) Woman is as wise as man. (In this sentence, "Woman" and "Man" as representatives of all women and men are being compared.)

Q8 You cannot imagine what _____ incredible movie I just saw.

- (a) a (b) **an** (c) the (d) no article

Explanation:

If a noun is placed after the words, i.e., "Such", "Quiet", "Rather", or "What", we place the indefinite article "A" or "An" between these words and nouns. Being fixed expressions in English, they express opinions about the noun they modify/describe.

Q9 _____ 10% of the students have taken the CSS examination.

- (a) A (b) An (c) The (d) **No article**

Explanation:

Like uncountable nouns, we do not place any article before a percentage or fraction if it comes for the first time in a sentence.

As a subject in a sentence, fractions and percentages can be singular and plural depending on the object of the preposition.

Examples:

- 1) 10% of the students have taken the CSS examination.
- 2) Nearly 30% of people are Muslim in the world.
- 3) Twelve per cent of the building has been renovated.
- 4) Nearly 2% of the world's population controls resources.

Q10 _____ entrance exam student must have a good command of English.

- (a) A (b) **An** (c) The (d) Any

Explanation:

If we want to mention any one member of a class, we use "A / An" instead of any.

Q1 One of Akbar's most vigorous opponents during his lifetime was _____ outstanding scholar, Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi, and he was also revered as the Perfect Man by his disciples.

- (a) a (b) **an** (c) the (d) no article

Explanation:

Whenever we want to describe a specific person, place, thing, idea, day, month, season, or part of the day that we have either explained contextually or are going to explain next in the paragraph, we use the indefinite article "A or An" (Not - The). Remember, in this case, when we use the indefinite article, an attributive adjective must come between the article and the specified noun. Use A(AN) when talking about a thing which is new, unknown, or introduced to a listener for the first time. Also use A(AN) when you are asking about the existence of something.

Q2 The majority of the computer professionals _____ that effective measures should be taken against software piracy.

- (a) recommends (b) **recommend** (c) has recommended (d) none of these

Explanation:

If the word "Majority" is used to describe a collection of persons, we treat the word as plural and place a plural verb and a plural pronoun. In simple words, if the expressions "The Majority" or "A Majority" take a prepositional phrase after it – starting with "OF" – we always place a plural noun and plural verb after it.

Q3 _____ poor were not happy at that place.

- (a) a (b) an (c) **the** (d) no article

Explanation:

Always remember, we use the definite article "The" before an adjective of quality (poor, honest, rich, beauty, noble, kind, idle, etc.) to give them the meaning of a plural noun.

Q4 She prefers _____ yellow to the blue.

- (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) **no article**

Explanation:

We don't place the definite article "The" before an adjective that is used as a noun and signifies languages and colors.

Examples

- 1) I know French. (Not the French)
- 2) We are learning English. (Not the English)
- 3) She prefers yellow to blue. (Not the blue)

Q5 _____ number of workers in my factory is 400.

- (a) A (b) An (c) **The** (d) No article

Explanation:

The phrase "The Number of + Plural Countable Noun" always take a singular verb. However, the phrase "A Number of + Plural Countable Noun" always takes a plural verb.

Q6 _____ doctor must serve the patients honestly.

- (a) A (b) An (c) The (d) Any

Explanation:

If we want to mention any one member of a class, we use "A / An" instead of any.

Q7 A test match is usually a _____ match.

- (a) five days (b) **five day**

Explanation:

If we write the indefinite article "A" before a plural number, such as two, three, four, sixteen, etc., then we write a singular noun after it (don't write plural nouns).

Q8 _____ man is mortal.

- (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) **no article**

Explanation:

Before the nouns "Man" and "Woman", we don't use any article when we write or speak them to represent all men and all women.

Q9 _____ sun shines brightly today.

- (a) a (b) an (c) **the** (d) no article

Explanation:

We use the article "The" before those things, which are unique (one of its kind) in the whole universe.

Examples:

The Sun, the earth, the moon, the sky, etc.

Q10 The majority _____ the new rules and regulations.

- (a) **supports** (b) support (c) have supported (d) none of these

Explanation:

The word "Majority" is a collective noun, and it can be singular or plural, depending upon its use in a sentence. We always use this word with plural countable nouns (Not - with a singular, uncountable noun). Remember, if the word "Majority" is used alone as a subject in a sentence. It always takes a singular verb and a singular pronoun. Moreover, it can take "A" or "The" before it.

Preposition Usage

Q1 He generally goes to bed _____ midnight.

- (a) at (b) in (c) on (d) to

Explanation:

The preposition 'at' is used with some common expressions. Ex. At midday, at night, at midnight, and at time.

Q2 The baby resembles _____ its mother.

- (a) with (b) to (c) at (d) No preposition

Explanation:

In the English language, with some verbs, we do not place a preposition after them. The verbs are the following: enter, discuss, marry, lack, resemble, approach, affect, attack, comprises, confront, contact, contradict, demand, discuss, emphasize, order, answer, return, sign, request, accompany, influence, await, continue, research, inhabit, investigate, obey, oppose, reach, regard, seek, meet, phone, face, explain, divorce, pass the exam, etc.

Examples

- 1) We entered the compound. (NOT - We entered into the compound.)
- 2) We discussed an issue. (NOT - We discussed about an issue.)
- 3) He lacks tact. (NOT - He lacks in tact.)
- 4) I meet my boss every day.
- 5) The baby resembles its mother.

Q3 Before medical advancements, many people died _____ malaria.

- (a) from (b) for (c) by (d) of

Explanation:

"Die of" an illness (Not from an illness). Try to memorize the following expressions: people die of illness, of hunger, of thirst, of or from wounds; from overwork; by violence, by the sword, by pestilence; in battle; for their country, for a cause, through neglect; on the scaffold; at the stake.

Q4 Parents are anxious _____ their children's success.

- (a) to **(b) for** (c) about (d) No preposition

Explanation:

Always remember - If "ANXIOUS" means Worried, we use the preposition "ABOUT".

Whereas, if "ANXIOUS" means Eager / Wishing, we use the preposition "FOR".

Ex:

They are anxious about their mother's health.

They're getting anxious about money.

Parents are anxious for their children's success.

I am anxious for an end to this mystery.

Q5 She has always wanted to marry _____ Khaqan since she was only ten.

- (a) with (b) to (c) except **(d) No preposition**

Explanation:

Always remember the adjective "Married" always takes the preposition "To". However, the verb "Marry" does not take any preposition.

Examples

1)Ali married Alia.

2)She has married Ali two months before.

3)After being married to Alia for 10 years, Ali left the country.

Q6 She has been reading this book _____ four hours.

- (a) since **(b) for** (c) to (d) none of these

Explanation:

We use 'For' to refer to a period of time / duration of time.

Q7 Our class is composed _____ forty students.

- (a) from (b) by **(c) of** (d) No preposition

Explanation:

Always Say - COMPOSED OF (Not from/by).

Q8 The man was cured _____ his illness.

- (a) from (b) for (c) by **(d) of**

Explanation:

The word "CURE" as a verb takes the preposition "OF", but as a noun, it takes the preposition " For."

Q9 He was cured _____ malaria fever in a week.

- (a) by (b) for (c) from **(d) of**

Explanation:

The verb " CURE" takes the preposition "OF", but as a noun "CURE" takes the preposition "FOR."

Q10 I was asked to wait _____ the bus stop at three o'clock.

- (a) on (b) in **(c) at** (d) to

Explanation:

Always remember - The preposition 'at' is used to speak/write about specific locations in cities.

Q1 I think I am going to study English _____ two years.

- (a) in (b) at (c) on (d) to

Explanation:

The preposition 'in' is used when referring to a period of time in the future.

Q2 You should complain _____ the teacher if anyone troubles you.

- (a) for (b) about (c) at (d) to

Explanation:

Always remember, we "COMPLAIN ABOUT / OF" a thing, but we "COMPLAIN TO" somebody. However, we "COMPLAIN AGAINST" someone to somebody.

Q3 I will comply _____ your request.

- (a) with (b) to (c) for (d) in

Explanation:

Comply means act in accordance with someone's rules, commands, wishes, advice, etc. COMPLY takes preposition WITH.

Q4 We are doubtful _____ her ability to pass.

- (a) in (b) at (c) of (d) about

Explanation:

The adjective "Doubtful" takes the preposition "Of". "Doubtful Of" means: Open to doubt or suspicion.

Q5 I owe allegiance _____ no one except God.

- (a) with (b) by (c) to (d) for

Explanation:

"Allegiance To" means the loyalty that a person owes to something or someone.

Q6 We have confidence _____ our team.

- (a) in (b) to (c) at (d) on

Explanation:

Always remember, we have "CONFIDENCE IN" (Not to/on/at).

Q7 Sara takes a great interest _____ music.

- (a) to (b) on (c) in (d) at

Explanation:

The correct expression is "Take an interest in".

Q8 Shayan was absorbed _____ his work.

- (a) at (b) on (c) **in** (d) for

Explanation:

“Absorbed In Something” means: very interested in something and not paying attention to anything else. Remember, the adjective “Absorbed” takes the preposition “In” (Not at/to).

Q9 I was not tired when I arrived _____ home.

- (a) in (b) at (c) on (d) **No preposition**

Explanation:

Always remember - The common phrase 'at home' is only used when we refer to something that is already there. On the other hand, if a movement or motion is involved, such as 'go' or 'come', we do not use any preposition.

In this sentence, the motion or movement is involved. Thus, there is no need to use a preposition.

Q10 I absolve her _____ her promise.

- (a) by (b) to (c) **from** (d) for

Explanation:

"Absolve from" means declare free from guilt, promise, duty, etc.

Q1 We should never yield _____ evil.

- (a) before (b) by (c) into **(d) to**

Explanation:

The verb "Yield" takes the preposition "To". "Yield To" means: surrender to or stop opposition to.

Q2 She has been absent from the class _____ February.

- (a) for **(b) since** (c) from (d) none of these

Explanation:

We use 'Since' to refer to a point of time / exact point of time.

Q3 One should try to tide _____ one's difficulties.

- (a) by **(b) over** (c) on (d) at

Explanation:

"Tide Over" means overcome difficulties.

Q4 The court has absolved them _____ the crime.

- (a) for (b) by (c) to **(d) from**

Explanation:

"Absolve from" (PV.) means declare free someone from guilt, blame, responsibility, promise, duty, etc. (especially in religion or law).

Q5 What time do we arrive _____ the station.

- (a) to **(b) at** (c) in (d) on

Explanation:

Always remember, we "ARRIVE AT" a particular place / location in a city or town.

Whereas, we "ARRIVE IN" a country / city /town.

Ex:

What time do we arrive at the station?

We arrived in Germany last week.

*Note: We always "Arrive home" (no preposition) Ex. He was tired when he arrived home.

Punctuation

Q1 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) **The house where I was born is a very special place.** (b) The house, where I was born, is a very special place.

Explanation:

If an adjective clause comes after a common noun, it is usually considered essential one, and we don't enclose it into commas. Remember, the said rule is followed by "Who, Whom, Whose, When, & Where". However, an adjective clause starting with "That and Why" is always considered essential. On the other hand, an adjective clause starting with "Which" is always non-essential.

Q2 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) I met a handsome, European man. (b) **I met a handsome European man.**
 (c) I met a handsome, European, man. (d) I met a handsome European, man.

Explanation:

The correct statement is the following:

I met a handsome European man.

Remember, ungradable adjectives are hardly ever preceded by commas. If your answer is wrong, revise the whole adjective lecture and practice all the examples again to grasp the concept well.

Q3 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) **This picture, which I took on the south shore, always attracts others' attention.**
 (b) This picture which I took on the south shore always attracts others' attention.

Explanation:

An adjective clause starting with "Which" is always non-essential. We always enclose it into commas. Remember, an adjective clause starting with "That and Why" is always considered essential. However, an adjective clause starting with "Which" is always non-essential.

Q4 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) Did he really say, "I can do it again?" (b) **Did he really say, "I can do it again"?**
 (c) Did he really say: "I can do it again?" (d) Did he really say; "I can do it again?"

Explanation:

In this sentence, there is an error in the placement of the question mark. Remember, question marks should go inside the quotation marks if the quote is a question. If the quote is not a question, but the sentence is, the question mark should be outside the quotation marks.

Q5 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) **Dr Maryam, whom I taught, has recently qualified for the CSS examination.**
- (b) Dr Maryam whom I taught has recently qualified for the CSS examination.

Explanation:

If an adjective clause comes after a proper noun or a noun phrase in which the noun or pronoun is already understood, it is considered non-essential one, and we usually enclose it into commas. Remember, the said rule is followed by “Who, Whom, Whose, When, & Where”. However, an adjective clause starting with “That and Why” is always considered essential. On the other hand, an adjective clause starting with “Which” is always non-essential.

Q6 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) Shakespeare's play Hamlet is popular due to the complex character of Hamlet.
- (b) **Shakespeare's play "Hamlet" is popular due to the complex character of Hamlet.**
- (c) Shakespeare's play (Hamlet) is popular due to the complex character of Hamlet.
- (d) Shakespeare's play - Hamlet - is popular due to the complex character of Hamlet.

Explanation:

We use quotation marks to set off sources, titles, special words, or phrases from the rest of the sentence. Regarding titles or sources, the first letter is always capitalized. However, in the case of phrases or words, we do not capitalize them.

Q7 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) **The hallway, dingy and dark, was illuminated by a bare bulb hanging from a wire.**
- (b) The hallway dingy and dark was illuminated by a bare bulb hanging from a wire.

Explanation:

We always use “Comma” to set off introductory materials. They can be an adjective phrase or clause, adverb phrase or clause, dependent clause, connecting words, discourse markers, etc. For more detail, revise the lectures related to adjective clauses, adverbials, opinion adverbs, etc.

Q8 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) **Theatrical performances are governed by one simple principle: the quality of play depends on the quality of pay.**
- (b) Theatrical performances are governed by one simple principle, the quality of play depends on the quality of pay.
- (c) Theatrical performances are governed by one simple principle the quality of play depends on the quality of pay.
- (d) Theatrical performances are governed by one simple principle; the quality of play depends on the quality of pay.

Explanation:

In this sentence, both clauses are independent. However, the second clause provides more information about the first clause. And we know we use a Colon (Not Comma or Semicolon) to separate two independent clauses in a sentence when the second independent clause provides more information or exemplifies the

first clause.

Q9 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) The ingredients included: salt, butter, and flour. **(b) The ingredients included the following: salt, butter, and flour.**

Explanation:

The colon is used to introduce a list of items, such as nouns, noun phrases, gerunds, gerund phrases, infinitives, infinitive phrases, or verb phrases. In this case, the colon always answers us the following words such as “Namely”, “For Example”, “That Is”, “That Are”, or “To”. Remember, when we introduce a list of words or phrases after the colon, we do not capitalize the first letter of the word in the list. We do not use colons after the verb or infinitive phrase. We always need a noun or a noun phrase immediately before the colon.

Q10 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) Who said these famous words, “I regret having just one life to lose for my country?”
(b) Who said these famous words, “I regret having just one life to lose for my country?”
(c) Who said these famous words, “I regret having just one life to lose for my country”?
(d) Who said these famous words, “I regret having just one life to lose for my country”?

Explanation:

In this sentence, there is an error in the placement of the question mark. Remember, question marks should go inside the quotation marks if the quote is a question. If the quote is not a question, but the sentence is, the question mark should be outside the quotation marks. Moreover, we can also use a colon if the introduction is an independent clause.

Q1 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) "Did you know," said the nutrition expert, "that it is healthier to be twenty pounds overweight?"
 (b) "Did you know," said the nutrition expert, "That it is healthier to be twenty pounds overweight?"
 (c) "Did you know, said the nutrition expert, "that it is healthier to be twenty pounds overweight?"
 (d) **"Did you know," said the nutrition expert, "that it is healthier to be twenty pounds overweight?"**

Explanation:

We use quotation marks to show the exact words of a speaker or writer. In this sentence, two pairs of quotation marks are used to enclose the nutrition expert's exact word.

If your answer is wrong, revise the whole punctuation lecture and practice all the examples again to grasp the concept well.

Q2 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) "Now is the time to yield to temptation" my horoscope read. (b) **"Now is the time to yield to temptation," my horoscope read.**

Explanation:

We use "Comma" to set off a direct quotation from the rest of a sentence.

Q3 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) **The runner who is six feet tall took the lead.** (b) The runner, who is six feet tall, took the lead.

Explanation:

If an adjective clause comes after a common noun, it is usually considered essential one, and we don't enclose it into commas. Remember, the said rule is followed by "Who, Whom, Whose, When, & Where". However, an adjective clause starting with "That and Why" is always considered essential. On the other hand, an adjective clause starting with "Which" is always non-essential.

Q4 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) Several of my photographs, that I took on the south shore, always attract others' attention.
 (b) **Several of my photographs that I took on the south shore always attract others' attention.**

Explanation:

An adjective clause starting with "That & Why" is always considered essential. We do not enclose it into commas. However, an adjective clause starting with "Which" is always non-essential.

Q5 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) The second runner who is six feet tall took the lead. (b) **The second runner, who is six feet tall, took the lead.**

Explanation:

If an adjective clause comes after a proper noun or a noun phrase in which the noun or pronoun is already understood, it is considered non-essential one, and we usually enclose it into commas. Remember, the said rule is followed by "Who, Whom, Whose, When, & Where". However, an adjective clause starting with "That and Why" is always considered essential. On the other hand, an adjective clause starting with "Which" is always non-essential.

Q6 Which of these is used between sentences which are grammatically independent?

- (a) Colon (b) Comma (c) Dash (d) Hyphen

Explanation:

The colon is used between sentences which are grammatically independent but closely connected in sense. For example, "Truth is the greatest inspiration of all: nothing is of greater value."

If your answer is wrong, revise the whole punctuation lecture and practice all the examples again to grasp the concept well.

Q7 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) The item was discussed and decided however members were by no means convinced.
 (b) The item was discussed and decided; however members were by no means convinced.
 (c) **The item was discussed and decided; however, members were by no means convinced.**
 (d) The item was discussed and decided, however, members were by no means convinced.

Explanation:

In this sentence, the word "However" is used as a conjunctive adverb, and we know whenever a conjunctive adverb is used to combine two independent clauses to form a compound sentence, it always takes a Semicolon before it and a Comma after it.

Q8 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) I really do not know, why he got so angry. (b) **I really do not know why he got so angry.**

Explanation:

An adjective clause starting with "That & Why" is always considered essential. We do not enclose it into commas. However, an adjective clause starting with "Which" is always non-essential.

Q9 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) **Ali called his wife and asked her to pick him up from the hospital: he was feeling much better.**
 (b) Ali called his wife and asked her to pick him up from the hospital, he was feeling much better.

Explanation:

We use a colon to separate two independent clauses in a sentence when the second independent clause provides more information or exemplifies the first clause.

Q10 Choose the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

- (a) Muttering under the breath Aqsa reviewed the terms she had memorized.
 (b) **Muttering under the breath, Aqsa reviewed the terms she had memorized.**

Explanation:

We always use "Comma" to set off introductory materials. They can be an adjective phrase or clause, adverb phrase or clause, dependent clause, connecting words, discourse markers, etc. For more detail, revise the lectures related to adjective clauses, adverbials, opinion adverbs, etc.

The Use of Tenses

Q1 According to yesterday's newspapers, astronomers in Pakistan _____ a planet in a galaxy close to our own.

- (a) discover **(b) have discovered** (c) discovered (d) none of these

Explanation:

When we want to tell that someone has recently invented, produced, discovered, or written something, we use the present perfect tense instead of the past indefinite tense. However, when discussing inventions with years (in 1990), we use the past indefinite tense.

Examples

- 1) Scientists have discovered that millions of frogs are dying all over the world.
- 2) The two brothers have invented a device for moving large objects up flights of stairs.
- 3) Abbas ibn Firnas constructed the first flying machine in the 9th century.
- 4) Pakistan came into being in 1947.

Q2 The company _____ many setbacks in its 40-year history, but it is now flourishing.

- (a) **has survived** (b) survived (c) survive (d) none of these

Explanation:

We use the Present Perfect tense (not the past tense) to talk about change over time. In simple words, we use this tense to discuss about how long an existing situation has lasted or how much an existing situation or thing has changed. Whether we precisely know the length of the time or not. To mention time, we use the following time adverbs:

For, Since, ever since, All day, All night, All week, All month, All year, All the time, All my life, All day long, Always, Lately, Recently, Already, Just, Still, Ever, Never, Once, Many times, Several times, Before, Yet, So far, Number of times, Today, This week, This month, This year, Recent times, In the recent times, Recent years, The past few days, Weeks, Months, Years, Decades, Over the past few days, The last few days, etc.

Examples

- 1) The world has changed a lot in the last ten years.
- 2) There have been many changes recently.
- 3) There has been an accident, so the motorway is closed.
- 4) You have changed since I saw you last.
- 5) He has lived in the same house since he was a child.
- 6) Travel has turned into a huge industry in the last few decades.
- 7) The price of houses has risen dramatically in recent years.

Q3 They _____ back so much fish that the whole house stank when we arrived.

- (a) **had brought** (b) have brought (c) brought (d) none of these

Explanation:

The past perfect usually shows an event that was completed before another past event. It is therefore often connected to a past simple event, and is commonly used with conjunctions such as and, that, because, so and when, or prepositions such as before and already.

Q4 Do you know how many people _____ on the moon?

- (a) **have walked** (b) walked (c) had walked (d) none of these

Explanation:

To talk about how many times we have done something, how many times someone has done something, or how many times something has happened, we always use the present perfect tense (not the past indefinite tense). For examples:

- 1) Do you know how many times people have walked on the moon?
- 2) Do you know how many people have walked on the moon?
- 3) It is the first time Alia has driven.
- 4) This is not the first time this has happened.
- 5) That is the fourth time she has called them today.
- 6) I have used the new laptop twice.
- 7) We have met five times.

Q5 Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- (a) Here came the bus! **(b) Here comes the bus!**

Explanation:

We use present indefinite tense in exclamatory sentences that begin with “Here” and “There” to describe what is actually happening in the present.

Q6 We _____ many major problems while working on this project.

- (a) had had (b) had (c) **have had** (d) none of these

Explanation:

We usually use the present perfect tense to talk about our life experiences. It is like saying, "Alia has the experience of..." You can also use this tense to say that you have never had a certain experience. Remember, we only use this structure if the person is alive. If he is dead, we have to use the past tense.

Examples

- 1) I have never been skiing.
- 2) I have studied English for several years now.
- 3) I have been to London in my youth.
- 4) They have been on holiday twice this year.
- 5) We have not had a lot of positive feedback so far.
- 6) She has been the director of that company since 2007.
- 7) This is the most difficult puzzle that I have ever attempted.
- 8) She has lived in more than twelve different countries.
- 9) I have been to London.
- 10) I have been to Lahore three times.
- 11) I have never been to America.
- 12) I think I have seen that film before.
- 13) He has never traveled by train.
- 14) Alia has studied two foreign languages.
- 15) Have you ever met Sir Syed Kazim Ali?

Q7 This _____ his home for over 30 years and he does not want to leave it.

- (a) was (b) **has been** (c) is (d) none of these

Explanation:

With some time adverbs, we usually use the present perfect tense, not the past indefinite tense, because they connect the past to the present. The comprehensive list of time adverbs that are used in the present perfect tense are the following:

For, Since, ever since, All day, All night, All week, All month, All year, All the time, All my life, All day long, Always, Lately, Recently, Already, Just, Still, Ever, Never, Once, Many times, Several times, Before, Yet, So far, Number of times, Today, This week, This month, This year, Recent times, In the recent times, Recent years, The past few days, Weeks, Months, Years, Decades, Over the past few days, The last few days, etc.

Examples

- 1) We have met many times.
- 2) We have not met before.
- 3) I have written books and stories all my life.
- 4) I have already celebrated my birthday.
- 5) We still have not made any plans for Eid-ul-Azha.
- 6) You have not met my husband yet.
- 7) They have not arrived yet.
- 8) There are the glasses I have worn ever since I was 25.

Q8 I _____ about the problem for two days when the printer broke.

- (a) **had known** (b) have known (c) knew (d) none of these

Explanation:

We use the past perfect to show the duration or degree of certain verbs of state, even when a continuous tense may seem appropriate. These verbs are generally the same states that use the simple tenses instead of the continuous tenses (such as be, know, understand, want). The past perfect shows that these states were complete, or took place, before another past event.

Q9 The Pharaohs _____ Egypt for thousands of years.

- (a) rules (b) rule **(c) ruled** (d) have ruled

Explanation:

We use the past indefinite tense when we know the specific time and want to indicate when something happened or assume that the readers already know when the action happened or can understand from the context.

Examples

- 1) He arrived at Kennedy Airport at 3 o'clock this morning.
- 2) Ali left just a few minutes ago.
- 3) The Pharaohs ruled Egypt for thousands of years.
- 4) Miss Nimra decided to continue the course, even though it was proving very difficult.
- 5) When I was 15, my parents moved to the United States.

Q10 Iqra _____ fat.

- (a) gets **(b) is getting** (c) got (d) none of these

Explanation:

If the process change is temporary and likely to be fixed or ended in the near future, we use the present continuous tense. However, if the process change is constant and does not have a possible ending in the near future, we always use the present indefinite tense.

Q1 I _____ four quizzes and five tests so far this semester.

- (a) **have had** (b) had had (c) had (d) none of these

Explanation:

We usually use the present perfect tense to talk about our life experiences. It is like saying, "Alia has the experience of..." You can also use this tense to say that you have never had a certain experience. Remember, we only use this structure if the person is alive. If he is dead, we have to use the past tense.

Examples

- 1) I have never been skiing.
- 2) I have studied English for several years now.
- 3) I have been to London in my youth.
- 4) They have been on holiday twice this year.
- 5) We have not had a lot of positive feedback so far.
- 6) She has been the director of that company since 2007.
- 7) This is the most difficult puzzle that I have ever attempted.
- 8) She has lived in more than twelve different countries.
- 9) I have been to London.
- 10) I have been to Lahore three times.
- 11) I have never been to America.
- 12) I think I have seen that film before.
- 13) He has never traveled by train.
- 14) Alia has studied two foreign languages.
- 15) Have you ever met Sir Syed Kazim Ali?

Q2 Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- (a) The flight to Multan will leave at 8 a.m. and lands at 10 a.m. **(b) The flight to Multan leaves at 8 a.m. and lands at 10 a.m.**

Explanation:

We always use the present indefinite tense to talk about programs, timetables, and schedules that are already planned or scheduled but will occur in the future. But, remember, we do not use the present continuous, perfect, perfect continuous or future tense to discuss these facts.

Q3 Iqra _____ fat when she eats cookies.

- (a) gets (b) is getting (c) got (d) none of these

Explanation:

If the process change is temporary and likely to be fixed or ended in the near future, we use the present continuous tense. However, if the process change is constant and does not have a possible ending in the near future, we always use the present indefinite tense.

Q4 Naila and I _____ to Multan three times. We are familiar with the culture.

- (a) have been (b) was (c) had been (d) none of these

Explanation:

We use the present perfect tense to express those actions whose effects are still felt in the present. In simple words, if something happened in the past, but it affects the situation that exists now, we use the present perfect tense instead of the past indefinite tense.

Examples

- 1) The car has broken down.
- 2) I have finished my work, and I am free now.
- 3) He has broken his legs, and he cannot go on holiday.
- 4) There has been an accident on the main road, so let us take a different road.
- 5) They have not called me, so I do not think they are coming to meet us.
- 6) Can you please call an ambulance? I think Modi has broken his arm.

Q5 With this promotion, I feel that I _____ a turning point in my career.

- (a) reaches (b) reached (c) **have reached** (d) none of these

Explanation:

When we want to talk about something that happened in the past, but we do not know the time when it happened, or it is not essential to say when it happened, or if the time is implied, we use the present perfect tense instead of the past indefinite tense.

Examples

- 1) Nobody has ever climbed that mountain.
- 2) Has there ever been a war in the United Kingdom?
- 3) Yes, there has been a war in the United Kingdom.
- 4) She has completed her work.
- 5) I have watched this movie four times.
- 6) She has lied to me too many times.
- 7) She has decided to whom she is going to work.
- 8) I have seen that movie ten times.
- 9) I think I have met her once before.
- 10) There have been many earthquakes in Asia.
- 11) She has completed her work.
- 12) I have watched this movie four times.
- 13) I have complained about the traffic before.
- 14) Ali has just gone out.

However, we use the past indefinite tense when we know the specific time and want to indicate when something happened, such as yesterday, one year ago, last week, when I was a child, when I lived in Lahore, at that moment, that day, one day, etc.

Examples

He arrived at Kennedy Airport at 3 o'clock this morning.

Ali left just a few minutes ago.

The Pharaohs ruled Egypt for thousands of years.

Q6 Nimra graduated from university less than three years ago. She _____ for three different companies in the last year.

- (a) has worked (b) worked (c) had worked (d) none of these

Explanation:

With some time phrases or time expressions, we usually use the present perfect tense, not the past indefinite tense, because they connect the past to the present. Those time expressions are the following:

For hours, For days, For weeks, For months, For years, For decades, For ages, Since, Since childhood, Since dawn, Since the beginning, Ever since, Since clause (since I was a child), All day, All night, All week, All month, All year, All the time, All my life, All day long, Many times, Several times, So far, Number of times, This week, This month, This year, Recent times, In the recent times, Recent years, The past few days / weeks / months / years / decades, Over the past few days, The last few days, In the last week, In the last year, In the last decade, Up to now, etc.

Remember, there is a difference between the use of time phrases “In The Last Year” and “Last Year”. Last year means the year before now (specific time in the past), and we use this time expression with the past indefinite or simple tense. However, the expression “In the last year” means from 365 days ago to till date or until now. This expression is considered not-specific, and we use it with the present perfect tense.

Examples

- 1) We have met many times.
- 2) Have you been to London in the last year?.
- 3) I have written books and stories in the last month.
- 4) I have already had many tests in the last week.
- 5) My bike has broken down ten times this week.

Q7 He once _____ the support of the majority of the democratic party.

- (a) have enjoyed **(b) enjoyed** (c) enjoy (d) none of these

Explanation:

We use the past indefinite tense when we know the specific time and want to indicate when something happened or assume that the readers already know when the action happened or can understand from the context.

Examples

- 1) He arrived at Kennedy Airport at 3 o'clock this morning.
- 2) Ali left just a few minutes ago.
- 3) The Pharaohs ruled Egypt for thousands of years.
- 4) Miss Nimra decided to continue the course, even though it was proving very difficult.
- 5) When I was 15, my parents moved to the United States.

Moreover, with some time adverbs, we always use the past indefinite tense instead of the present perfect tense, because they talk about finished periods of time. The comprehensive list of time adverbs used in the past indefinite tense are the following:

yesterday, yesterday morning, yesterday night, yesterday evening, the day before yesterday, last day, last Sunday, last week, last month, last years, last decade, last night, 10 minutes ago, an hour ago, over an hour ago, a day ago, a week ago, a month ago, a year ago, in 1990, at 9 o'clock, so early, quite early, on Sunday night, on Monday afternoon, on Friday noon, throughout the summer, throughout my life, in his twenties, this morning, until 2015, till 2012, once, etc.

Q8 I _____ all the inspiration I need to prepare for the examination.

- (a) got (b) had got (c) **have got** (d) have had

Explanation:

The expression “Has Got or Have Got” means exactly the same as “Has or Have”. We use them to talk about someone’s or something’s possessions or personal attributes.

Remember, the expression “Has Got or Have Got” is considered informal. We use them while speaking or in journalistic language. However, the possession verbs “Has or Have” are considered formal. We use them while writing something formally.

Examples

- 1) I have much work to do. (formal)
- 2) I have got much work to do. (informal)
- 3) She has a shop on the beach. (formal)
- 4) She has got a shop on the beach. (informal)
- 5) Alia has three siblings. (formal)
- 6) Alia has got one brother and two sisters. (informal)
- 7) I have got blue eyes.
- 8) Ali has got five sisters.
- 9) Ali isn’t feeling well. He has got a headache.
- 10) They have got a horse, two dogs, and three cats.
- 11) You have to be 18 to get the car license in Pakistan.
- 12) You have got to be 18 to get the car license in Pakistan.
- 13) They have not got any money left.
- 14) Alia has not got anything to do today.
- 15) Has she got any friends?

Exception

We usually do not use any time adverb or phrase with this structure, which we use with the present perfect tense. Moreover, We do not say “Had Got” in the past indefinite tense.

Q9 I _____ Ali when we both were working for the same company.

- (a) have known (b) **knew** (c) know (d) none of these

Explanation:

We use the present perfect tense to talk about states that existed in the past and still exist now. In such sentence, we usually use the “Since Clause” as a dependent clause in a sentence. However, if those states no longer exist, we use the past indefinite tense.

Examples

- 1) I have known Ali since I was a child.
- 2) We have belonged to the cricket club since we moved here.
- 3) I knew Ali when we both were working for the same company.
- 4) We belonged to the cricket club in the town we used to live in.

Q10 I _____ forever waiting for your mother to do her make-up before going anywhere.

- (a) am (b) **was**

Explanation:

We use the past continuous tense with the adverbs: Forever, Always, etc. We use this tense to emphasise general habitual and repeated past actions. This is usually done in a negative or complaining way.

Q1 A German yachtsman _____ the record for sailing round the world single-handed.

- (a) breaks (b) broke (c) **has broken** (d) none of these

Explanation:

To talk about advancements, accomplishments and achievements made by individual, humanity, science, and technology, we use the present perfect tense instead of the present indefinite, present continuous, or past indefinite tense. Remember, in such sentences, we cannot mention a specific time. If we mention, we have to write them into the past tense.

Examples

- 1) Science has advanced in leaps and bounds.
- 2) Man has accomplished great things.
- 3) Research has shown that cycling can help patients overcome their illnesses.
- 4) A German yachtsman has broken the record for sailing round the world single-handed.

Q2 Ali _____ to lend me his car.

- (a) agrees (b) agreed (c) **has agreed** (d) none of these

Explanation:

"Has Agreed" implies that this is something that happened recently. So, we have to use the present perfect tense instead of the past indefinite tense.

Q3 The children _____ their homework when I got home.

- (a) **were doing** (b) are doing (c) has been doing (d) have been doing

Explanation:

We use the past continuous tense to talk about an action that used to be done frequently in the past but is not done in the present. This form is usually used with adverbs and adverb phrases, all the time, always, when..., last week, etc.

Q4 Unemployment in Pakistan _____.

- (a) raises (b) **is rising** (c) raise (d) has risen

Explanation:

We use the present continuous to describe a process of change over a long period, which is common with verbs such as increase, decrease, become, develop, expand, get, and grow.

Q5 Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- (a) She is always working hard. (b) **She always works hard.**

Explanation:

The adverb "always" indicates a repeated action or state in the present indefinite tense. However, we use this adverb in the present continuous tense when discussing the action with irritation.

Q6 Ali and Sarah _____ some difficulties in their relationship lately, so they _____ to a marriage counselor. I hope they work everything out.

(a) have had, went (b) had had, have gone (c) **have had, have gone** (d) have gotten, have gone

Explanation:

We use “Has Had or Have Had” in the present perfect tense, where “Has or Have” is the helping verb and “Had” is the third form of the verb “Have”. There are two main usages of “Has Had and Have Had”.

First, when talking about someone’s or something’s experience (not possession or attribution), we say “Has Had or Have Had”. However, we use “Has or Have” when we want to talk about someone’s possession or attribution.

Second, we use the present perfect to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now.

Examples

- 1) I have had a cold for two days.
- 2) We have had three power cuts this week.
- 3) I will give her presents after I have had dinner.
- 4) I’m not feeling well. I have had a headache all day.
- 5) She has had three children in the past five years.
- 6) We have had some problems with our computer systems recently.
- 7) He has had two surgeries on his back.
- 8) Pakistan has had several political setbacks so far since its inception.
- 9) I have had the time of my life traveling around the world.
- 10) I have had the best time doing it, because it has allowed me to discover new places and a lot of delicious food, too.
- 11) I have had the time of my life teaching English, and meeting students from all over the world.
- 12) I have had a great time learning about other cultures and being able to teach people a new language.

If someone has gone to a place and has now returned from that place, we say Has/Have Been. However, if some has gone to a place and is still there now, we say Has/Have Gone.

Examples

- 1) I have been to London.
- 2) I have been to London for five times.
- 3) I have been to London twice a year since last June.
- 4) She has gone to London.
- 6) She has gone to London and will be back on Sunday next week.
- 7) I think she has gone to work.

Q7 You _____ just _____ a bottle down your throat; you can't have it anymore.

- (a) had, had (b) **have, had** (c) have, have (d) none of these

Explanation:

We use "Has Had or Have Had" in the present perfect tense, where "Has or Have" is the helping verb and "Had" is the third form of the verb "Have". There are two main usages of "Has Had and Have Had".

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- 12) I have had a great time learning about other cultures and being able to teach people a new language.

Q8 My wife _____ into town to buy some new shoes.

- (a) go (b) went (c) gone (d) **has gone**

Explanation:

The sentence implies that the wife is still in the town. So, we have to use the present perfect tense instead of the past indefinite tense.

Q9 I _____ in a small house located next to a shoe shop since 1995.

- (a) **have lived** (b) lived (c) had lived (d) none of these

Explanation:

We use "Since" to talk about the period that started at some point in the past and continues until now. So, we often use "since" with the present perfect tense instead of the past indefinite tense.

Examples

- 1) I have lived in a small house located next to a shoe shop since 1995.
- 2) I have not been able to play cricket since I broke my arm.
- 3) Since he became president, both taxes and unemployment have decreased.
- 4) She has been ill since Eid-al-Azha.

Q10 Quite early in the negotiation, they _____ to lower the prices.

- (a) agree (b) have agreed (c) **agreed** (d) none of these

Explanation:

We always use the past indefinite tense instead of the present perfect tense with the following time-adverbs:

yesterday, yesterday morning, yesterday night, yesterday evening, the day before yesterday, last day, last Sunday, last week, last month, last years, last decade, last night, 10 minutes ago, an hour ago, over an hour ago, a day ago, a week ago, a month ago, a year ago, in 1990, at 9 o'clock, so early, quite early, on Sunday night, on Monday afternoon, on Friday noon, throughout the summer, throughout my life, in his twenties, this morning, etc.

Q1 Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- (a) I usually have gone swimming at weekends. (b)
- I usually go swimming at weekends.**

Explanation:

When we want to talk about hobbies, habits or actions that happen daily or regularly, we use the present indefinite tense. But, remember, we do not use the present continuous, perfect, perfect continuous or past tense to discuss these facts.

Q2 Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- (a) How will I get to Howfiv office, tell me please? (b)
- How do I get to Howfiv office, tell me please?**

Explanation:

To tell or ask for instructions, directions, or demonstrations, we use the present indefinite tense.

Q3 My family _____ thinking of moving to Birmingham.

- (a) are (b) was (c) were (d) had been

Explanation:

If any specific time is not mentioned in a sentence, we usually write it into the present tense.

Q4 Alia _____ her books at home, so she did not study in the café.

- (a) has left (b) left (c)
- had left**
- (d) none of these

Explanation:

The past perfect usually shows an event that was completed before another past event. It is therefore often connected to a past simple event, and is commonly used with conjunctions such as and, that, because, so and when, or prepositions such as before and already.

Q5 I _____ for hours when I fell asleep.

- (a) have been reading (b)
- had been reading**
- (c) have read (d) had read

Explanation:

The past perfect continuous can show the duration of an ongoing action or event that was either finished or interrupted by another event in the past. It is often used with prepositions such as for and since to show duration up to a specific point.

Passive Voice

Q1 People ought to keep dogs on the leash.

- (a) **Dogs ought to be kept on leash.** (b) Dogs must be kept on leash.
(c) Dogs should be kept on leash. (d) None of these

Q2 Let all our family members be met one by one.

- (a) **Let us meet all our family members one by one.** (b) All our family members let us meet one by one.
(c) We are meeting all our family members one by one. (d) Let meet we all our family members one by one

Q3 My studio needs cleaning.

- (a) Cleaning is needed to studio. (b) **Cleaning is needed by my studio.**
(c) Cleaning is needed by his studio. (d) Cleaning is needed by their studio.

Q4 He is being taken to the party by his friends.

- (a) His friends took him to the party. (b) His friends taking him to the party are.
(c) **His friends are taking him to the party.** (d) To the party his friends take him.

Q5 Forget it.

- (a) That should be forgotten. (b) It must be forgotten. (c) Let that be forgotten. (d) **Let it be forgotten.**

Q6 This fake news must have been spread by our competitors.

- (a) Our competitors have been spread this fake news. (b) Our competitors must be spreading this fake news.
(c) Our competitors must has spread this fake news. (d) **Our competitors must have spread this fake news.**

Q7 I have been invited to the party.

- (a) **Someone has invited me to the party.** (b) Someone had invited me to party.
(c) To a party I had been invited. (d) I am being invited to the party.

Q8 Is this how you treat the birds?

- (a) Is this how the birds were treated by him? (b) Is this how the birds was treated by them?
(c) Is this how the birds is treated by you? (d) **Is this how the birds are treated by you?**

Q9 He will have killed a lion.

- (a) A lion had been killed by him. (b) A lion will be been killed by him.
(c) **A lion will have been killed by him.** (d) None of these

Q10 Who rings the bell?

- (a) By whom has the bell ring? **(b) By whom is the bell rung?**
(c) By whom did the bell ring? (d) By whom is bell ring?



Q1 You will have to do it.

- (a) **It will have to be done by you.** (b) It will have done by you.
(c) It must have to be done by you. (d) None of these

Q2 The requirements of holding the event could not be completed on time.

- (a) They could not complete the requirements of been holding the event.
(b) They should not complete the requirements of holding the event.
(c) **They could not complete the requirements of holding the event.**
(d) They would not been complete the requirements of holding the event.

Q3 Why did I not win the game?

- (a) **Why was the game not won by me?** (b) Why was being the game not won by me?
(c) Why has the game not won by me? (d) None of these

Q4 Get this done later.

- (a) Let this get done later. (b) Let this be get done later.
(c) Let this being done later. (d) **Let this be done later.**

Q5 Who stole it?

- (a) It was stolen by whom? (b) It was stolen by who?
(c) **By whom was it stolen?** (d) By who it was stolen?

Q6 Why should I be suspected by her?

- (a) Why did she suspect me? (b) **Why should she suspect me?**
(c) Why does she suspect them? (d) Why did she suspect him?

Q7 Had the peon rung the bell?

- (a) Was the bell been rung by the peon? (b) **Had the bell been rung by the peon?**
(c) Had the bell rung by the peon? (d) None of these

Q8 Thousands of innocent Palestinians were massacred.

- (a) Israel is massacring thousands of innocent Palestinians. (b) Thousands of innocent Palestinians are massacring Israel.
(c) **Israel massacred thousands of innocent Palestinians.** (d) Thousands of innocent Palestinians Israel was massacring

Q9 Hunger makes coarse meals tasty.

- (a) Coarse meals are being made tasty by hunger. (b) Coarse meals are made tastier by hunger.
(c) **Coarse meals are made tasty by hunger.** (d) None of these

Q10 They were not deceiving us.

- (a) We were not deceived by them. **(b) We were not being deceived by them.**
(c) We were being deceived by them. (d) None of these



Direct and Indirect

Q1 The teacher said, "Come here."

- (a) **The teacher instructed to come there.** (b) The teacher instructed to go there.
(c) The teacher instructed that come there. (d) None of these

Q2 I said , "May her soul rest in peace!"

- (a) **I prayed that her soul might rest in peace.** (b) I prayed that may her soul rest in peace.
(c) I said may her soul rest in peace. (d) I prayer for her soul to rest in peace.

Q3 He said, " Let's leave the case at the station."

- (a) He proposed to leave the case at the station. (b) He suggested let us leave the case at the station.
(c) **He suggested leaving the case at the station.** (d) He suggested that they leave the case at the station.

Q4 My parents said, "How much rent do you pay for your apartment?"

- (a) **My parents inquired how much rent I paid for my apartment.**
(b) My parents inquired how much rent I had paid for my apartment.
(c) My parents inquired how much rent I have paid for my apartment.
(d) My parents inquired how much rent you have paid for your apartment.

Q5 "Where do you live?", asked the stranger.

- (a) The stranger said where I live. (b) The stranger asked where do I live.
(c) **The stranger enquired where I lived.** (d) The stranger told where I lived?

Q6 He said, "Alas! I have lost my car keys."

- (a) **He exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost his car keys.**
(b) He exclaimed with sorrow that he has lost his car keys.
(c) He exclaimed with sorrow that he lost his car keys.
(d) None of these

Q7 He said, "Happy Christmas!"

- (a) He told happy Christmas to me (b) He said me happy Christmas.
(c) **He wished me a happy Christmas.** (d) He said to me a happy Christmas.

Q8 "Call the convicted, "said the jury.

- (a) The jury said that to call the convicted. (b) **The jury commanded them to call the first witness.**
(c) The jury says to call the convicted. (d) The jury said if to call the convicted

Q9 Ali said to Ahmad, "I am going to Lahore tomorrow."

- (a) Ali said Ahmad I am going to Lahore tomorrow. (b) Ali said to Ahmad that he was going to Lahore tomorrow.
- (c) **Ali told to Ahmad he was going to Lahore the next day.** (d) Ali told Ahmad that he was going to Lahore the next day.

Q10 The boy said, "I know all the mathematics."

- (a) **The boy told that he knew all the mathematics.** (b) The boy tells that he knew all the mathematics.
- (c) The boy tells that he knows all the mathematics. (d) The boy told that he knows all the mathematics.



Q1 Aliyan said, "I saw a pen here."

- (a) Aliyan told that he had been seeing a pen there. **(b) Aliyan said that he had seen a pen there.**
(c) Aliyan said that he has seen a pen there. (d) Aliyan told that he had to see a pen there.

Q2 He said, "Will you have lunch with me tomorrow?"

- (a) He invited me to lunch with him the following day.** (b) He asked me if I would have lunch with him tomorrow.
(c) He said whether I would lunch with him the next day. (d) He asked I should lunch with him the following day.

Q3 You said, "I never go there."

- (a) You said that you never went there.** (b) You said that you never gone there.
(c) You said that you have never went there. (d) You told that you never went here.

Q4 Zeeshan says, "I wasn't at home."

- (a) Zeeshan tells that he isn't at home. (b) Zeeshan tells that he hasn't been at home.
(c) Zeeshan says that he hadn't been at home. **(d) Zeeshan says that he wasn't at home.**

Q5 My mother said, "Well done ! You have scored so well in your exams."

- (a) My mother appreciated me that I had scored so well in my exams.**
(b) My mother appreciated me that I scored so well in my exams.
(c) My mother appreciated me that you had scored so well in my exams.
(d) My mother appreciated me that you scored so well in my exams.

Q6 The principal said, "Allah is one, and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is his last prophet."

- (a) The principal told Allah is one, and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is his last prophet.
(b) The principal said that Allah is one, and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is his last prophet.
(c) The principal said Allah was one and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was his last prophet.
(d) The principal said Allah was one and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is his last prophet.

Q7 My father says, "Respect your elders."

- (a) My father advised to respect my elders. (b) My father advises that you should respect my elders.
(c) My father advises that it's better to respect my elders. **(d) My father advises to respect my elders.**

Q8 Majid asked us, "How are you?"

- (a) Majid inquired us how we were? (b) Majid inquired us how were we.
(c) Majid inquired us how we were. (d) Majid inquired us how we are.

Q9 Sara said, "How I miss old friends!"

- (a) Sara said that she miss old friends. (b) **Sara exclaimed in wonder that she missed old friends.**
(c) Sara exclaims with wonder that she miss old friends. (d) None of these

Q10 "Don't go near the water, students," the teacher said.

- (a) **The teacher warned the students not to go near the water.**
(b) The teacher asked the students not go near the water
(c) The teacher ordered the students to not go near the water.
(d) The teacher said the students not going near the water.

Subject-Verb Agreement

Q1 Every aspirant and every applicant _____ invited to take a mock exam.

- (a) is (b) are

Explanation:

If two or more singular subjects – taking “Each, Every, Either, Neither” before them as a determiner – and are connected with the conjunction “AND”, we always place a singular verb and singular pronoun referent.

Q2 I wish I had a car, so I _____ you to the mosque.

- (a) could take (b) can take (c) should take (d) have taken

Explanation:

If we are referring to the unreal present, we use the past indefinite (or simple) with the imaginary clauses, such as “I Wish” and “If Only”. Unreal present means things that we want but they are not possible.

Q3 You, as well as I, _____ going to watch a movie.

- (a) is (b) are

Explanation:

If two subjects are connected with any of the following subject connectors, we always regulate the sentence verb according to the first subject. If the first subject is singular, the verb must be singular. If the first subject is plural, the verb must be plural. The subject connectors are the following: As well as, In addition to, Besides, Like, Unlike, But, Except, With, Together with, Along with, Of, Not, Including, Excluding, Accompanied by, Suggested by, Headed by, Guided by, Controlled by, 3rd V + by.

Q4 My American friend and poet, Mickel, _____ killed last week.

- (a) was (b) were

Explanation:

When two singular common nouns are joined by the conjunction “AND”, and they refer to the same person or thing, the verb of the sentence is always singular.

Q5 Ali, not his friends, _____ going to school.

- (a) is (b) are

Explanation:

If two subject (whether singular or plural) are connected with the word “NOT” alone, the real subject matter always lies before the connector “NOT”. Thus, we need to use the verb and the pronoun according to the subject coming before the word “NOT”.

Q6 Everyone _____ given bonus.

- (a) was (b) were

Explanation:

Remember, some Singular “Indefinite Pronouns” always take a “Singular Verb” in a sentence.

Singular Indefinite Pronouns:

Each, either, neither, one, no one, nobody, nothing, anyone, anybody, anything, someone, somebody, something, everyone, everybody, everything.

Examples

- 1) Something is wrong here.
- 2) Everybody enjoys reading a good book.
- 3) Somebody will pay for this.

Q7 Ali has met with his friends who _____ completed their degrees.

- (a) has (b) have

Explanation:

The verb in an adjective clause must follow the noun or pronoun it is modifying (coming before the adjective clause). If the noun or pronoun is singular, the verb of the adjective clause must be singular.

If the noun or pronoun is plural, the verb of the adjective clause must be plural.

Q8 The cattle _____ the most important livestock.

- (a) is (b) are

Explanation:

In the English language, some collective nouns, such as vermin, gentry, clergy, poultry, cattle, police, etc. are always considered plural and take plural verb.

Q9 Not economy but politics _____ the key to success.

- (a) is (b) are

Explanation:

If two subjects are connected with a pair “NOT - BUT”, the real subject always comes after the word “BUT”, and we always place the verb and the pronoun according to the subject that comes after the word “BUT”.

Q10 Neither you nor I _____ going to see them.

- (a) are (b) is (c) **am** (d) none of these

Explanation:

Remember, if two subjects (nouns or pronouns) are joined with the following pairs: “Neither ... Nor”, “Either ... Or”, “Not Only ... But Also”, etc. the verb always follows its nearest subject.

Examples

- 1) Neither you nor I am going to see her.
- 2) Either you or she was listening to my call.

Q5 The development of the new websites, web portals, android and IOS applications, and cryptic web extensions _____ day by day.

- (a) increases (b) increase

Explanation:

If a prepositional phrase comes between the Subject and Verb of a sentence, we always regulate the verb of the sentence according to the subject coming before the prepositional phrase. If it is singular, the verb must be singular. If it is plural, the verb must be plural.

Q6 Time and tide _____ for none.

- (a) wait (b) waits

Explanation:

The expressions, such as "Time and Tide" & "Two and Two", are always considered plural and take a plural verb.

Q7 If Kamil _____ there, you'd be sorry.

- (a) were (b) was

Explanation:

We always use a plural verb "Were" (Not was) in those sentences that express wishes or contradictory fact conditions.

Q8 I wish (that) I _____ harder to qualify for the CSS examination.

- (a) have studied (b) had studied (c) studied (d) study

Explanation:

We use "I Wish + (that) + Past Perfect" to talk about regrets from the past. By this, we talk about the actions that have already happened, but they didn't happen the way we wished. And now we regret why they happened.

Q9 There _____ a number of cases of Covid-19 in the city.

- (a) has been (b) have been

Explanation:

If a sentence starts with "Here & There", the real verb always falls between the subject and them. If the subject is singular, the verb must be singular. If the subject is plural, the verb must be plural.

Examples:

- 1) There are many applicants to apply for the CSS examination.
- 2) There has been a number of cases of Covid-19 in the city.

Q10 Her father would rather (that) his daughter _____ so late with her friends.

- (a) does not stay (b) **did not stay** (c) must not stay (d) had not stayed

Explanation:

If there is a complex sentence (starting with the relative pronoun “That”), and we want to talk about our preference about ourselves or other people, in the present and future, we use past indefinite (simple) tense after the words “Would Rather” and “Would Sooner”.



Sentence Corrections

Q1 Choose the correct sentence

(a) Anam told me that she gets up early in the morning. (b) Anam told me that she got up early in the morning.

Explanation:

If there is a universal truth or habitual fact in the subordinate clause, we keep them in the present tense, even if the main clause in the past tense.

Q2 Choose the correct sentence

(a) He enjoyed during the holidays. (b) He enjoyed himself during the holidays.

Explanation:

In the English language, the verbs, such as "Enjoy", "Hurt", "Kill", "Amuse", "Cut", "Teach", "Pay", etc., are those verbs that always require an object after them. If we don't place an object after them, the sentence is considered incorrect.

Q3 Choose the correct sentence

(a) They are quite capable of doing that. (b) They are quite capable to do that.

Explanation:

"Capable of + ..ing." Use the Gerund not the infinitive after "Capable Of."

Q4 Choose the correct sentence

(a) Have they finished speaking? (b) Have they finished to speak?

Explanation:

"Finish + ..ing." Use the Gerund not the Infinitive after the verb "Finish."

Q5 Choose the correct sentence

(a) Many a student wants to learn English grammar. (b) Many a students want to learn English grammar.

Explanation:

"A great many" and "Many a" both have the same meaning. Remember, after "Many a", both the noun and verb in a sentence are always singular. Whereas, after "A great many" both the noun and verb are always plural.

Many a student wants to learn English grammar.

A great many students are swimming in the pool.

Q6 Choose the correct sentence

(a) **The scientists are trying to probe into the uttermost depths of the ocean.**

(b) The scientists are trying to probe into the utmost depths of the ocean.

Explanation:

Uttermost (Adj.) means the most distant or remote or of the greatest possible degree, extent, or intensity (in space, time or order)

Utmost (Adj.) means extreme or the highest degree.

Q7 Choose the correct sentence

(a) **I couldn't but laugh.** (b) I could not help but laugh.

Explanation:

There are two phrases (Colloquialism) in the English language: "Cannot (Help) But/Cannot But" and "Cannot Help". Most non-natives think that they are synonymous with each other. Both of the phrases have different meanings and are used in different contexts depending on the sense. The phrase "Can't Help" takes a gerund (present participle working as a noun) after it and indicates that the subject is helpless; whereas, the phrase "Can't (Help) But/Can't But" takes 1st form of the verb (bare infinitive) after it and indicates that the subject is compelled to do something. For example, "I can't help eating the cookies" means that I am unable to stop myself from eating them; however, "I can't help but/can't but eat the cookies" means that I can't do anything else other than eating them because I was forced to do.

Q8 Choose the correct sentence

(a) **You could have bought proper shoes to go hiking in the mountain because the ground there is rough and hard.**

(b) You could have bought proper shoes to go hiking in the mountain because the ground there was rough and hard.

Explanation:

If the subordinate clause (dependent clause) is an adverb clause, which is expressing "how", "when", "where", and "why" an action happens, the verb in the subordinate clause may be in any tense depending on the sense implied.

Q9 Choose the correct sentence

(a) **She would rather stay with you.** (b) She would rather to stay with you.

Explanation:

If there is only a subject in a sentence, and we want to talk about "what we (subject) would prefer to do", we always place the first form of the verb (without the preposition "To") after the modal auxiliary verb "would rather".

Q10 Choose the correct sentence**(a) I regret the delay.****(b) I regret at the delay.****Explanation:**

Regret (Noun) means: A feeling of sadness, disappointment, or repentance about something or an occurrence that one has done/made or failed to do. The word "Regret" as a noun always takes the prepositions "For", "About", or "At". However, the word "Regret" as a verb usually doesn't take any preposition, but it always takes an object.

Q1 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) All his valuable were stolen. **(b) All his valuables were stolen.**

Explanation:

Some Adj.ectives (Moveables, Sweets, Eatables, Valuables and Secrets) become Nouns if we make plural of them. Otherwise, if they are used in Singular Form they remain Adj.ectives. In simple words, following Adj.ectives are used as Nouns in the Plural only.

Example:

The sweets are good. (Don't write - The sweet are good)

Q2 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) When he reaches to manhood, he will visit to England. **(b) When he reaches manhood, he will visit England.**

Explanation:

As a verb "Reach" doesn't take a preposition; however, as a noun "Reach" takes the preposition "To". Moreover, As a verb "Visit" doesn't take a preposition; however, as a noun "Visit" takes the preposition "To" and "Of".

Q3 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) She insisted to go to Lahore. (b) She insisted on going to Lahore.

Explanation:

"Insist on + ..ing." Use the Gerund not the infinitive after "Insist On."

Q4 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) My son is learning to write with a pen.** (b) My son is learning to write in a pen.

Explanation:

We always "Write In" ink; whereas, we always "Write With" an instrument. In simple words, always use "Write In" when referring to the final work, but use "Write With" when referring to the use of instruments.

Q5 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) He came later than I expected.** (b) He came latter than I expected.

Explanation:

Latter (Adj.) means: Referring to the second of two things or persons mentioned or the second of two or the second mentioned of two.

Later (Adj.) means: At some eventual time in the future or happening at a time subsequent to a reference time.

Remember, the Adj.ective "LATER" is used to indicate time; whereas, the Adj.ective "LATTER" is used to indicate position.

Examples:

She came later than I expected.

Nimra's latter performance was not upto the mark.

Q6 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) **He's always fond of talking.** (b) He's always fond to talk.

Explanation:

"Fond of + ..ing." Use the Gerund not the infinitive after "Fond Of."

Q7 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) She is elder than any other woman in the village. (b) **She is the oldest woman in the village.**

Explanation:

Older (Adj.) means: of the older of two persons (especially used to distinguish one person from the other) or (of a person) advanced in years, old.

Oldest (Adj.) means: (used especially of persons) having lived for a relatively long time or attained a specific age.

We use the Adj.ectives "OLD" and "OLDEST" for both persons and things.

Examples:

Shama is older than me.

She is the oldest woman in the village.

Q8 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) **Kamran is his eldest brother.** (b) Kamran is elder than his brother.

Explanation:

Elder (Adj.) means: Used of the older of two persons of the same family (especially used to distinguish a father from his son) or a person who is older than you are.

Eldest (Adj.) means: First in order of birth or the offspring who came first in the order of birth.

We use the Adj.ectives "ELDER" and "ELDEST" for persons or for the members of the same family. We don't use both of these Adj.ectives with animals or things. Remember, the Adj.ective "ELDER" is not used with "Than".

Examples:

Shama is his eldest sister.

Ali is her elder brother.

Q9 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) **They work only when they have no money.** (b) They only work when they have no money.

Explanation:

The adverb "Only" is always put immediately before the word (noun, pronoun, Adj.ective, another adverb, verb, etc.), phrase, or clause they modify. Besides the adverb "Only", there are some other adverbs ("Only", "Just", "Nearly", "Merely", "Almost", "Rather", etc.) also follow the same rule.

Q10 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) We enjoy to play football. (b) **We enjoy playing football.**

Explanation:

"Enjoy + ..ing." Use the Gerund not the infinitive after "Enjoy."



Q1 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) She talked as though she were a celebrity. **(b) She talked as though she had been a celebrity.**

Explanation:

If the subordinate clause/dependent clause is introduced by the words, such as “As If” or “As Though”, we use the verb “Were” to talk about the present tense; whereas, the verb phrase “Had Been” is used to indicate the past tense.

Q2 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) He is able of doing that. **(b) He is able to do that.**

Explanation:

"Able + to + infinitive." Use the Infinitive not the Gerund after "Able/Unable"

Q3 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) Please excuse her to be so late. **(b) Please excuse her being so late.**

Explanation:

"Excuse + ..ing." Use the Gerund not the Infinitive after the verb "Excuse."

Q4 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) I was rather impressed by the manner of the orator than by his matter.
(b) I was impressed by the manner of the orator rather than by his matter.

Explanation:

The word “Rather” is an adverb of degree that means “fairly” or “quite”. We use it to express alternatives and preferences. Moreover, it is used to emphasize (to talk about the degree or intensity) an Adjective, adverb, or action. Like other adverbs, such as “Only”, “Just”, “Nearly”, “Merely”, “Almost”, etc., we use it before the word, phrase, or clause that we want to modify or emphasize. However, when two alternatives or preferences are being compared in a sentence, we use “Rather than” to give more importance to one thing.

Q5 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) She loved me more than she loved you. (she is alive) **(b) She loved me more than she loves you. (she is alive)**

Explanation:

If the subordinate clause (dependent clause) is introduced by the conjunctions of comparison, such as “as well as”, “than”, etc., the verb in the subordinate clause can be in any tense depending upon the sense.

Q6 Choose the correct sentence

- (a) She went away instead to wait. **(b) She went away instead of waiting.**

Explanation:

"Instead of + ing". Use the Gerund not the infinitive after "Instead Of".

Q7 Choose the correct sentence

(a) **Sarah has no ulterior motive in offering them help.** (b) Sarah has no more ulterior motive in offering them help.

Explanation:

The following Adj.ectives cannot be used in the comparative or in superlative degree:

Interior, exterior, ulterior, major, and minor.

Remember, these Adj.ectives are neither followed by "To" nor "Than".

Q8 Choose the correct sentence

(a) My farmhouse is further than yours. (b) **My farmhouse is farther than yours.**

Explanation:

Farther (Adj.) means: More distant in especially space or time.

Further (Adj.) means: In addition to and also mean more distant in especially degree.

Examples:

My farmhouse is farther than yours.

I met the officer for further details.

Q9 Choose the correct sentence

(a) He is the wisest and a noble person of this country. (b) **He is the wisest and noblest person of this country.**

Explanation:

If two Adj.ectives which are joined by a conjunction and refer to the same Noun or Pronoun, we use the same degree of Adj.ectives.

Example:

He is the wisest and noblest person of this country. (Don't write - the wisest and a noble...)

Q10 Choose the correct sentence

(a) He is abusing the money of his father. (b) **He is wasting his father's money.**

Explanation:

We always "Waste" or "Mispend" money, not abuse because the word "Abuse" is used in other contexts. Abuse (Verb) means: To use something for bad in a harmful or morally wrong way for a community.

If somebody is abused, they are treated violently and cruelly (they are said extremely rude and insulting). If we abuse something, it means we use it in the wrong way or for a bad purpose. We usually abuse our power and position to secure our vested interests.

Sentence Structuring

Q1 You could have bought proper shoes to go hiking in the mountain because the ground there is rough and hard.

(a) **Complex Sentence** (b) Simple Sentence (c) Compound Sentence (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

A complex sentence is a sentence that has one independent clause (also known as a simple sentence) and at least a dependent clause. Each clause has its own subject and verb pattern in a complex sentence.

Remember, if a dependent clause starts a complex sentence, we always place a comma before writing an independent clause in it. However, if a dependent clause comes after the independent clause in a complex sentence, we do not place a comma before it.

Examples

- 1) When I push the button, a new screen appears on my computer.
- 2) A new screen appears on my computer when I push the button.
- 3) Although the power was off, the generators worked.
- 4) The generators worked although the power was off.

Q2 Functional English Grammar by Sir Syed Kazim Ali is my favorite book.

(a) Complex Sentence (b) **Simple Sentence** (c) Compound Sentence (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

A simple sentence is a sentence that has a subject-verb pattern. It can have a subject with two verbs or verb phrases. It can also have multiple subjects and multiple verbs or verb phrases. The main difference between simple and compound sentences is simple sentences do not take another clause in them. However, a compound sentence always carries two independent clauses connected with a coordinating conjunction.

Q3 Pakistan is a country rich in culture and diversity, and it has a rich history that dates back thousands of years.

(a) Complex Sentence (b) Simple Sentence (c) **Compound Sentence** (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

A compound, or “double,” sentence is one in which two or more independent clauses (also known as simple sentences) are joined. Remember, we write a compound sentence when we want to give equal weight to two closely related ideas. Methods to form compound sentences:

There are three methods to form a compound sentence.

Method-1

In method-1, we use a coordinating conjunction. To form a compound sentence, we join two independent clauses with a comma plus coordinating conjunction (and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet).

Method-2

In method-2, we use a conjunctive adverb. To form a compound sentence, we join two independent clauses with a semicolon, conjunctive adverb, and comma.

Formula

Independent Clause + ; + Conjunctive Adverb + , + Independent Clause.

Method-3

In method-3, we use a semicolon. We join two independent clauses with a semicolon to form a compound sentence.

Formula

Independent Clause + ; + Independent Clause.

Examples

- 1) The rain increased, so the officials cancelled the game.
- 2) Nimra wanted to go shopping; her husband refused to drive her.
- 3) My arthritis had become very painful; therefore, I had to give up wood carving.

So, the given sentence is a compound sentence.

Q4 Ali and his friends studied for their exams, completed their homework, and reviewed their notes to prepare for their upcoming test.

(a) Complex Sentence (b) **Simple Sentence** (c) Compound Sentence (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

A simple sentence is a sentence that has a subject-verb pattern. It can have a subject with two verbs or verb phrases. It can also have multiple subjects and multiple verbs or verb phrases. The main difference between simple and compound sentences is simple sentences do not take another clause in them. However, a compound sentence always carries two independent clauses connected with a coordinating conjunction.

Q5 After finishing his work, Rohan went to the gym, lifted weights, and ran on the treadmill to stay in shape.

(a) Complex Sentence (b) **Simple Sentence** (c) Compound Sentence (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

A simple sentence is a sentence that has a subject-verb pattern. It can have a subject with two verbs or verb phrases. It can also have multiple subjects and multiple verbs or verb phrases. The main difference between simple and compound sentences is simple sentences do not take another clause in them. However, a compound sentence always carries two independent clauses connected with a coordinating conjunction.

Q6 I finished reading my book; afterwards, I wrote a review and posted it online.

(a) Complex Sentence (b) Simple Sentence (c) **Compound Sentence** (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

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- 3) My arthritis had become very painful; therefore, I had to give up wood carving.

So, the given sentence is a compound sentence.

Q7 Despite the high cost, she decided to pursue her dream of studying abroad; she believed the experience would be invaluable.

(a) Complex Sentence (b) Simple Sentence (c) **Compound Sentence** (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

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- 1) The rain increased, so the officials cancelled the game.
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- 3) My arthritis had become very painful; therefore, I had to give up wood carving.

So, the given sentence is a compound sentence.

Q8 His declaration that he will be the Prime Minister in the coming June is rather hard to be believed.

(a) **Complex Sentence** (b) Simple Sentence (c) Compound Sentence (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

If a sentence has an adjective clause in it, it becomes a complex sentence.

Q9 The store has already restocked the items.(a) Complex Sentence (b) **Simple Sentence** (c) Compound Sentence (d) Compound Complex Sentence**Explanation:**

A simple sentence is a sentence that has a subject-verb pattern. It can have a subject with two verbs or verb phrases. It can also have multiple subjects and multiple verbs or verb phrases. The main difference between simple and compound sentences is simple sentences do not take another clause in them. However, a compound sentence always carries two independent clauses connected with a coordinating conjunction.

Q10 The country's cuisine is known for its rich flavors and spices; it is loved by many food enthusiasts.(a) Complex Sentence (b) Simple Sentence (c) **Compound Sentence** (d) Compound Complex Sentence**Explanation:**

A compound, or “double,” sentence is one in which two or more independent clauses (also known as simple sentences) are joined. Remember, we write a compound sentence when we want to give equal weight to two closely related ideas. Methods to form compound sentences:

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So, the given sentence is a compound sentence.

Q1 The Mongols were unsuccessful in winning that impregnable castle because Ertugal Ghazi protected it well.

(a) **Complex Sentence** (b) Simple Sentence (c) Compound Sentence (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

A complex sentence is a sentence that has one independent clause (also known as a simple sentence) and at least a dependent clause. Each clause has its own subject and verb pattern in a complex sentence.

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Examples

- 1) When I push the button, a new screen appears on my computer.
- 2) A new screen appears on my computer when I push the button.
- 3) Although the power was off, the generators worked.
- 4) The generators worked although the power was off.

Q2 My friend Sahra's child is completely untamable although she always teaches him good manners.

(a) **Complex Sentence** (b) Simple Sentence (c) Compound Sentence (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

A complex sentence is a sentence that has one independent clause (also known as a simple sentence) and at least a dependent clause. Each clause has its own subject and verb pattern in a complex sentence.

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- 2) A new screen appears on my computer when I push the button.
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Q3 What she told me was wrong.

(a) **Complex Sentence** (b) Simple Sentence (c) Compound Sentence (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

A sentence with a noun clause working either as a subject or an object becomes a complex sentence.

Q4 The people of Pakistan are known for their resilience in the face of adversity, yet they continue to face many challenges, including poverty, corruption, and terrorism.

(a) Complex Sentence (b) Simple Sentence (c) **Compound Sentence** (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

A compound, or “double,” sentence is one in which two or more independent clauses (also known as simple sentences) are joined. Remember, we write a compound sentence when we want to give equal weight to two closely related ideas. Methods to form compound sentences:

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- 1) The rain increased, so the officials cancelled the game.
- 2) Nimra wanted to go shopping; her husband refused to drive her.
- 3) My arthritis had become very painful; therefore, I had to give up wood carving.

So, the given sentence is a compound sentence.

Q5 The complexity of the problem demanded a creative approach; therefore, they brainstormed new ideas.

(a) Complex Sentence (b) Simple Sentence (c) **Compound Sentence** (d) Compound Complex Sentence

Explanation:

A compound, or “double,” sentence is one in which two or more independent clauses (also known as simple sentences) are joined. Remember, we write a compound sentence when we want to give equal weight to two closely related ideas. Methods to form compound sentences:

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So, the given sentence is a compound sentence.

Sentence Completion

Q1 After making me wait for two agonising hours, the great man called me in and _____.

- (a) asked me what do I want **(b) asked me what I wanted**
 (c) asked me what did I wants (d) asked me what I am wanting

Explanation:

“What I wanted” is the correct option because in Indirect Speech, an interrogative sentence is converted into Assertive Sentence, where the Subject is used before the Verb.

Q2 When viewed _____, the entire episode assumes a different colour altogether.

- (a) from his point of view** (b) with his point of view (c) at his point of view (d) none of these

Explanation:

"from his point of view" is the correct option because from (prep.) is used for showing somebody's point of view from one's point of view.

Q3 On many occasions, we _____ the poor people by way of giving them food to eat and clothes to put on.

- (a) did helped (b) did helping **(c) did help** (d) do helped

Explanation:

"did help" is the correct option because do/does/did (Aux. V.) is used when no other Aux. V. is present to emphasize what you are saying.

Q4 Unless it is _____ both the parties, an arbitrator would be of no use to settle this dispute.

- (a) accepted to (b) accepted by (c) acceptable to **(d) acceptable by**

Explanation:

"acceptable by" is the correct option because "Accept" (Verb) means to agree/approve of something and 'Acceptable' (Adj.) means agreed/approved by most people in a society, agreeable, capable of being accepted.

Q5 Although the manager was keen on getting the work done through Uraiz yesterday, he _____ to avoid it.

- (a) tries **(b) tried** (c) trying (d) none of these

Explanation:

"tried" is the correct option because the principal clause is in the Past Tense and the sentence expresses a past action.

Q6 You must either be regular with your studies _____ before the examination.

- (a) and study for longer period **(b) or study for longer period**
 (c) whether study for longer period (d) ,next, study for longer period

Explanation:

In this sentence, "or study for longer period" is the correct option because "Either – Or" and "Neither – Nor" are correct forms of Correlative Conjunctions. We use them to show the relationship between two things or two terms that differ. Revise the conjunction lecture and practice all the questions I sent for more detail.

Q7 Scarcely did I reach the airport, nervous and tense _____, leaving me stranded in an alien place.

- (a) than the plane took off (b) rather the plane took off **(c) when the plane took off**

Explanation:

The following words: Scarcely, Hardly, Barely, etc., are always followed by "When".

Q8 Having finished at school, Zainab thought of going to Lahore _____ some job.

- (a) in search of** (b) in search (c) in searching (d) none of these

Explanation:

"in search of" is the correct option. Search Of (Idiom) means looking for.

Q9 The various consequences of the decision taken by the finance ministry _____ by the bureaucrats.

- (a) were not seen** (b) was not seen

Explanation:

If a prepositional phrase starting with the preposition "OF" comes between the subject and the verb of the sentence, the sentence's verb is always regulated according to the subject. If it is singular, the verb must be singular; if it is plural, the verb must be plural. Thus, "Were Not Seen" is the correct option.

Q10 I never considered Danish to be a person who would go back on his promise and _____ apologise.

- (a) then do not even (b) then did not even **(c) then not even** (d) none of these

Explanation:

"then not even" is the correct option.

Common Essay Errors

Q1 Choose which one of the paragraphs is written correctly.

(a) The role of basic education in the process of development and social progress is very wide and critically important. For instance, the capability to read and write and count has powerful effects on our quality of life: the freedoms we have to understand the world, to lead an informed life, to communicate with others, and to be generally in touch with what is going on. Therefore, in a society, particularly in the modern world, where so much depends on the written medium, being illiterate is like being imprisoned, and school education opens a door through which people can escape incarceration.

(b) The role of basic education in the process of development and social progress are very wide and critically important. The capability to read and write and count has powerful affects on our quality of life, the freedoms we have to understand the world, to lead an informed life, to communicate with others, and to be generally in touch with what going on is. In a society, particularly in the modern world, there so much depend on the written medium, being an illiterate is like being an imprisoned, and school education opens a door through which people can escape incarceration.

Explanation:

While attempting an essay, aspirants usually commit a number of unnoticed errors that frustrate the examiners and, as a result, fail to qualify for the essay paper. For example, spelling mistakes, subject-verb agreement errors, articulation errors, and no transition words to connect sentences have been the main reasons for the failure of many aspirants. Aspirants must learn to give their ideas and thoughts grammatically correct, relevantly, coherently, and fluently to pass English papers, especially essays.

In the second paragraph, there are a lot of mistakes: a subject verb agreement error, transition error, noun error, punctuation error, etc.

Q2 Which statement is the perfect thesis statement for the topic “Universal Human Equality is Utopic”?

(a) Universal human equality is a utopic notion because it has never been welcomed by the world in its true sense. Despite numerous endeavors, global economic, political, and social inequality have been the main reason behind being it utopic.

(b) Equality stands as a beacon of light that illuminates the path of the world where every individual is valued, recognized, and empowered with equal rights, irrespective of his identity.

Explanation:

A thesis statement summarizes the central points of your essay, acting as a signpost that tells your examiner what the essay will argue and why. It must be concise, contentious, and coherent. For more details, revise the lectures related to the thesis statement and practice questions I sent you during the online sessions.

The second thesis statement is too general and does not answer how or why the concept is considered utopic. However, the first thesis statement is specific, clear and thoughtful, answering how or why the concept is considered utopic.

Q3 Choose which paragraph is written coherently.

(a) Early childhood education programs like Head Start provide cognitive benefits beyond preschool. Recent studies comparing student test scores show that children exposed to structured learning activities outside the home environment are better able to adapt to formalized instruction than children who remain at home. This is particularly true among children from low-income families and children whose parents have limited proficiency in English. On the other hand, children living in states that do not provide early childhood programmes lag behind their peers. State and local governments must continue bridging the achievement gap so that students may reach their full potential early.

(b) Micronutrients play a vital role in maintaining healthy skin and immune function. Of course, nothing is better for healthy skin than sleep and proper hydration. Many Americans drink too little water every day. Much debate has been about the 8-glasses-of-water advice that many of us remember from growing up. Will this advice go the way of the food pyramid? As it turns out, the food pyramid does not represent a medically ideal diet. Several health organizations have criticized the food pyramid's advice, and some have even suggested that the food industry had far too great a role in its creation. It certainly wouldn't be the first time the food industry has intervened in public health policy.

Explanation:

The second paragraph is cohesive, meaning one sentence flows from the next. But it's not coherent. The paragraph lacks a topic sentence signalling its main idea or purpose. The first sentence sounds like it could be a topic sentence, but the paragraph doesn't stay with micronutrients for long. Moreover, the topics of the individual sentences vary widely. We go from hearing about micronutrients to sleep and hydration to recommended water intake to the food pyramid. Remember, if sentences in a paragraph don't share common ideas, readers do not understand what we want to communicate.

What is a paragraph, and what does mean by coherence?

A paragraph is a series of sentences that are organized, coherent, and related to a single topic. This is because paragraphs show a reader where the subdivisions of the topic begin and end, and thus help the reader see the organization of the topic and grasp its main points. Paragraphs can contain many different kinds of information. A paragraph could contain a series of brief examples or a single long illustration of a general point. It might describe a place, character, or process, narrate a series of events, compare or contrast two or more things, classify items, or describe causes and effects. Regardless of the kind of information they contain, all paragraphs share certain characteristics:

- 1) Introduction: Topic Sentence & Supporting Sentence (revise the lecture)
- 2) Body: (revise the lecture)
- 3) Conclusion: (revise the lecture)

What does coherence mean in a paragraph?

In a coherent paragraph, each sentence relates clearly to the topic sentence or main idea, but there is more to coherence than this. If a paragraph is coherent, each sentence flows smoothly into the next without obvious shifts or jumps. A coherent paragraph also highlights the ties between old information and new information to make the structure of ideas or arguments clear to the reader. Thus, coherence in a paragraph is achieved when sentences are connected and flow together smoothly. For more, kindly revise the lecture related to the paragraph, its components, and how to write it.

Q4 Choose which paragraph is written cohesively & coherently.

(a) For many economists, the Great Depression was less a result of historical events than it was of poor international monetary policy. Great Britain's return to Pre-WWI gold standard rate was such the policy that included the Federal Reserve's failure to regulate interest rates.

(b) For many economists, the Great Depression was less a result of historical events than it was of poor international monetary policy. Such policy included the Federal Reserve's failure to regulate interest rates and Great Britain's return to Pre-WWI gold standard rate.

Explanation:

Most CSS and PMS aspirants fail their essay papers because they do not learn how to write paragraphs cohesively and coherently. They usually write inconsistent and diffused sentences in paragraphs that cannot grab the examiners' attention on a limited set of related ideas. However, writing coherently is a prerequisite to qualify for the essay paper. Mastering this art is not difficult if aspirants learn it from expert English writing teachers. While attempting essays in the CSS, PMS, or any descriptive examinations in Pakistan, sentences should logically fit together in writing, and they must connect one idea to the next. This is referred to as cohesion. To ensure your writing is cohesive, you must consider using one principle: each coming sentence must be the explanation of the previous sentence, or each the next sentence must be the new information of the previous sentence. When sentences stick together like this, they are also considered coherent.

In the given example in the option B, the second sentence begins by recapping the ending of the first sentence. This enables readers to solidify the connection between one idea and the next. Thus, the option "B" is the right answer.

Q5 Which statement is the perfect thesis statement for the topic "Both Parents Should Assume Equal Responsibility in Raising a Child"?

(a) The traditional notion of parenthood has long assigned distinct roles to mothers and fathers, with the former bearing the primary burden of child-rearing responsibilities. However, as society evolves and embraces more egalitarian values, equal parental responsibility becomes more prominent.

(b) As society has evolved and embraced more egalitarian values, the concept of equal parental responsibility gains prominence. When both parents actively participate in the upbringing of their child, a stronger foundation is laid for the child's emotional, cognitive, and social development.

Explanation:

A thesis statement summarizes the central points of your essay, acting as a signpost that tells your examiner what the essay will argue and why. It must be concise, contentious, and coherent. For more details, revise the lectures related to the thesis statement and practice questions I sent you during the online sessions.

The first thesis statement is too general and does not answer how or why both parents should assume equal responsibility in raising a child. However, the second thesis statement is comparatively better, specific, clear and thoughtful, answering how or why both parents should assume equal responsibility in raising a child.

Q6 Which statement is the perfect thesis statement for the topic “The Civil War between the North and the South”?

(a) The North and South fought the Civil War for many reasons, some of which were the same and some different.

(b) While both Northerners and Southerners believed they fought against tyranny and oppression, Northerners focused on the oppression of slaves while Southerners defended their own right to self-government.

Explanation:

A thesis statement summarizes the central points of your essay, acting as a signpost that tells your examiner what the essay will argue and why. It must be concise, contentious, and coherent. For more details, revise the lectures related to the thesis statement and practice questions I sent you during the online sessions.

The first thesis statement is too general and simply rephrases the prompt. It does not answer how or why their reasons differed. However, the second thesis statement is specific, clear and thoughtful, answering how or why their reasons differed.

Q7 Choose which paragraph is written coherently.

(a) Social media has become an indispensable part of the lives of the masses worldwide in this contemporary era of technological advancements. Indeed the ubiquitousness of electronic and print media is evident in the popularity and proliferation of famous media platforms like Facebook, WhatsApp, news channels, newspapers, etc. On the one hand, it have benefited the masses in many ways, such as making people connect regardless of the physical distance between them; on the other hand, it has harmed the masses by invading their privacies. Speaking of the advantages of social media, the first one is its role as a platform for education. Social media allows the masses to acquire the best education while living in most backward areas. Online education through Zoom and similar applications and websites is an example of social media's role as an education platform. Moreover, social media has become a platform for promoting the marginalized and suppressed voices of society.

(b) Scientists have learned to supplement the sense of sight in numerous ways. In front of the tiny pupil of the eye, they put, on Mount Palomar, a great monocle 200 inches in diameter, and with it, see 2000 times farther into the depths of space. Or they look through a small pair of lenses arranged as a microscope into a drop of water or blood and magnify the living creatures by as much as 2000 diameters, many of which are among man's most dangerous enemies. Or, if we want to see distant happenings on Earth, they use some of the previously wasted electromagnetic waves to carry television images, which they re-create as light by whipping tiny crystals on a screen with electrons in a vacuum. Or they can bring happenings of long ago and far away as coloured motion pictures by arranging silver atoms and colour-absorbing molecules to force light waves into the patterns of original reality. Or if we want to see into the centre of a steel casting or the chest of an injured child, they send the information on a beam of penetrating short-wave X-rays and then convert it back into images we can see on a screen or photograph. Thus, almost every type of electromagnetic radiation yet discovered has been used to somehow extend our sense of sight.

Explanation:

The first paragraph is neither cohesive nor coherent, as it does not discuss a single topic. The first sentence (a topic sentence) discusses social media. However, the second sentence talks about print and electronic media, which has confused our readers about the topic sentence. Moreover, the first paragraph has several errors: subject-verb agreement, punctuation, redundancy of words, etc.

What is a paragraph, and what does mean by coherence?

A paragraph is a series of sentences that are organized, coherent, and related to a single topic. This is because paragraphs show a reader where the subdivisions of the topic begin and end, and thus help the reader see the organization of the topic and grasp its main points. Paragraphs can contain many different kinds of information. A paragraph could contain a series of brief examples or a single long illustration of a general point. It might describe a place, character, or process, narrate a series of events, compare or contrast two or more things, classify items, or describe causes and effects. Regardless of the kind of information they contain, all paragraphs share certain characteristics:

- 1) Introduction: Topic Sentence & Supporting Sentence (revise the lecture)
- 2) Body: (revise the lecture)
- 3) Conclusion: (revise the lecture)

What does coherence mean in a paragraph?

In a coherent paragraph, each sentence relates clearly to the topic sentence or main idea, but there is more to coherence than this. If a paragraph is coherent, each sentence flows smoothly into the next without obvious shifts or jumps. A coherent paragraph also highlights the ties between old information

and new information to make the structure of ideas or arguments clear to the reader. Thus, coherence in a paragraph is achieved when sentences are connected and flow together smoothly. For more, kindly revise the lecture related to the paragraph, its components, and how to write it.

Q8 Choose which paragraph is written cohesively & coherently.

(a) Robert Bee wrote, “The Zeeland massacre illustrates the need for greater control and vigilance.” This is related to the thesis. Some 20,000 people disappeared from the villages. Financial mishandling can lead to great misfortune. Corruption in the government was exposed repeatedly to no avail. A police force, under orders to eliminate suspected terrorists, grabbed political dissidents and their families.

(b) The pogrom of May 3, 1987, exemplifies how foreign aid funds were appropriated for repressive rather than social development purposes. On that day, some 20,000 people were abducted from villages in the countryside, charged as traitors and summarily executed. Then governor-for-life Zeely Zeelafsun had recently used \$5 billion in aid to create a standing paramilitary police force. Without some restrictive control over the aid, human rights organizations were unable to prevent the buildup and unleashing of this disaster. Robert Bee, the Development as Freedom Foundation director, wrote, “The Zeeland massacre illustrates the need for greater control and vigilance.”

Explanation:

Most CSS and PMS aspirants fail their essay papers because they do not learn how to write paragraphs cohesively and coherently. They usually write inconsistent and diffused sentences in paragraphs that cannot grab the examiners' attention on a limited set of related ideas. However, writing coherently is a prerequisite to qualify for the essay paper. Mastering this art is not difficult if aspirants learn it from expert English writing teachers. While attempting essays in the CSS, PMS, or any descriptive examinations in Pakistan, sentences should logically fit together in writing, and they must connect one idea to the next. This is referred to as cohesion. To ensure your writing is cohesive, you must consider using one principle: each coming sentence must be the explanation of the previous sentence, or each the next sentence must be the new information of the previous sentence. When sentences stick together like this, they are also considered coherent.

In the first paragraph, it is hard to tell the topic sentence and how all the sentences belong together. The examiner is not informed who Robert Bee is. Moreover, the second sentence's words "related to" don't give the examiner any sense of the relationship. However, the second paragraph provides a tight topic sentence that links the paragraph's main idea to the writer's central argument. It eliminates details that do not fall under the topic and adds details that are relevant to the examiner's understanding of the events and their relation to foreign aid.

Q9 Choose which one of the paragraphs is written correctly.

(a) Instead of that grim beginning the independent state of Pakistan rapidly has gone on to had a cluster of significant political and economic successes. Their bold decision to go straight from centuries of colonial rule to resolutely democratic government, without a pause, proved to be sound and sustainable.

(b) Despite that grim beginning, the independent state of Pakistan has rapidly gone on to have a cluster of significant political and economic successes. Its bold decision to go straight from centuries of colonial rule to a resolutely democratic government, without a pause, has proved to be sound and sustainable.

Explanation:

While attempting an essay, aspirants usually commit a number of unnoticed errors that frustrate the examiners and, as a result, fail to qualify for the essay paper. For example, spelling mistakes, subject-verb agreement errors, articulation errors, and no transition words to connect sentences have been the main reasons for the failure of many aspirants. Aspirants must learn to give their ideas and thoughts grammatically correct, relevantly, coherently, and fluently to pass English papers, especially essays.

In the first paragraph, there are a lot of mistakes: a prepositional phrase error, verb sequence error, pronoun agreement error, article error, tense consistency error, etc.

Q10 Choose which paragraph is written cohesively & coherently.

(a) Readers look for the topics of sentences to tell them what a whole passage is "about." If they feel that its sequence of topics focuses on a limited set of related topics, they will feel that they are moving through that passage from a cumulatively coherent point of view. But if topics seem to shift randomly, readers have to begin each sentence from no coherent point of view, and when that happens, readers feel dislocated and disoriented, and the passage seems out of focus. For many readers, such an experience is like riding in a car that has a poor transmission.

(b) The particular ideas toward the beginning of sentences define what a passage is "about" for a reader. Moving through a paragraph from a cumulatively coherent point of view is made possible by a sequence of topics that seem to constitute a limited set of related ideas. A seeming absence of context for each sentence is one consequence of making random shifts in topics. Feelings of dislocation, disorientation, and a lack of focus in a passage occur when that happens.

Explanation:

Most CSS and PMS aspirants fail their essay papers because they do not learn how to write paragraphs cohesively and coherently. They usually write inconsistent and diffused sentences in paragraphs that cannot grab the examiners' attention on a limited set of related ideas. However, writing coherently is a prerequisite to qualify for the essay paper. Mastering this art is not difficult if aspirants learn it from expert English writing teachers. While attempting essays in the CSS, PMS, or any descriptive examinations in Pakistan, sentences should logically fit together in writing, and they must connect one idea to the next. This is referred to as cohesion. To ensure your writing is cohesive, you must consider using one principle: each coming sentence must be the explanation of the previous sentence, or each the next sentence must be the new information of the previous sentence. When sentences stick together like this, they are also considered coherent.

Most aspirants find the second paragraph incoherent, because its string of topics is inconsistent and diffused; they do not focus our attention on a limited set of related ideas. In contrast, the first paragraph is much more coherent because it focuses on one central topic: readers.

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