

# English Grammar MCQS — MCQs

Prepared by **DocMCQs**

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**Q1: The Antonym of ‘Subversion’ is \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A) Sabotage
- B) Destruction
- C) Compliance
- D) Rebellion

**Correct:** Compliance

## **Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Compliance** because it means conforming to established rules, laws, or authority, which is the direct opposite of subversion.

- **Step 1 (Defining Subversion):** Subversion refers to the deliberate act of undermining, weakening, or overthrowing an established system, institution, or political authority from within.
- **Step 2 (Defining the Antonym):** Compliance means obedience, submission, and following institutional directives, thereby preserving and reinforcing the existing system rather than destroying it.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Sabotage* is incorrect because it is a close synonym that involves

intentionally destroying, damaging, or obstructing something for military or political advantage.

- *Destruction* is incorrect because it means causing severe damage or completely ruining a structure, acting more as a thematic synonym to subversion.
- *Rebellion* is incorrect because it means an act of violent or open resistance against an established government or ruler, serving as a direct synonym.

**Q2: The Synonym of “Bemoan” is?**

- A) Rejoice
- B) Lament
- C) Praise
- D) Laugh

**Correct: Lament**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Lament** because both words mean to express deep sorrow, regret, or dissatisfaction regarding a specific situation.

- **Step 1 (Linguistic Definition):** To 'bemoan' something means to complain about it or express sadness over it, such as bemoaning bad luck or poor conditions.
- **Step 2 (Synonym Match):** To 'lament' means to mourn aloud or express regret, making it a direct semantic equivalent to bemoaning an issue.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Rejoice* is incorrect because it means to feel or show great joy, acting as a direct antonym to bemoan.
  - *Praise* is incorrect because it means to express warm approval or admiration, which is the opposite of complaining or grieving.
  - *Laugh* is incorrect because it refers to an expression of amusement or joy, clashing with the somber tone of bemoaning.

**Q3: The Antonym of Provoke is?**

- A) Soothe
- B) Allay
- C) Pacify
- D) All of these (Soothe, Allay, Pacify)

**Correct:** All of these (Soothe, Allay, Pacify)

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **All of these (Soothe, Allay, Pacify)** because each of the three individual verbs means to reduce tension and bring calm, which directly opposes the definition of provoke.

- **Step 1 (Defining Provoke):** To 'provoke' means to deliberately stimulate, anger, stir up, or incite an aggressive reaction or emotion in a person or situation.
- **Step 2 (Analyzing Options):** 'Soothe' means to gently calm a person's feelings; 'Allay' means to diminish or put fears to rest; and 'Pacify' means to quell anger or agitation. Since all three act as valid antonyms, 'All of these' is the correct choice.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - None, as options 1, 2, and 3 are all accurate antonyms bundled correctly into the final choice.

**Q4: The antonym of Categorical:**

- A) Absolute
- B) Conditional
- C) Definite
- D) Positive

**Correct:** Conditional

### Explanation:

The correct answer is **Conditional** because it describes something dependent on certain terms or factors, which directly contradicts an absolute or categorical statement.

- **Step 1 (Linguistic Meaning):** A 'categorical' statement or assertion is unambiguously explicit, direct, absolute, and holds no exceptions or qualifications (e.g., a categorical refusal).
- **Step 2 (Antonym Derivation):** 'Conditional' means that an agreement or statement depends on external circumstances or caveats, making it qualified rather than absolute.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Absolute* is incorrect because it is a direct synonym, meaning complete, total, and unrestricted.
  - *Definite* is incorrect because it is a synonym that implies something is clearly stated or decided.
  - *Positive* is incorrect because it is another synonym indicating full certainty and absolute conviction.

Q5: The whole nation was \_\_\_\_ the president.

- A) against
- B) behind
- C) front
- D) besides

**Correct:** behind

### Explanation:

The correct answer is **behind** because standing 'behind' a person is a standard English idiom that means offering them full support and solidarity.

- **Step 1 (Idiomatic Analysis):** In political and social contexts, saying a group is 'behind' a leader implies that they trust, back, and support that leader's decisions

completely.

- **Step 2 (Grammatical Fitness):** The preposition 'behind' creates a logical, positive sentence structure that fits standard metaphorical expressions of unity.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *against* is incorrect in this specific choice context because while grammatically possible, the intended structure of this classic test phrase emphasizes support via alignment.
  - *front* is incorrect because 'front' requires the additional preposition 'in' (in front of) to function correctly in this spatial structure.
  - *besides* is incorrect because 'besides' means 'in addition to' or 'apart from', which makes no sense in this context (confused with 'beside', meaning next to).

**Q6: Neha is traveling \_\_\_\_\_ the school.**

- A) Toward
- B) down
- C) into
- D) across

**Correct:** Toward

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Toward** because it is the appropriate spatial preposition used to describe movement in the directional heading of a destination.

- **Step 1 (Directional Intention):** The sentence outlines a continuous journey where the school serves as Neha's physical point of arrival or orientation. The preposition 'toward' maps this physical trajectory accurately.
- **Step 2 (Grammatical Context):** Unlike other indicators, 'toward' expresses physical orientation in a direction without definitively confirming whether she will step inside the final destination structure.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *down* is incorrect because it implies traveling along a structural incline or moving southwards along a specific path, rather than specifying an

approaching destination.

- *into* is incorrect because 'into' requires entering the interior perimeter of the building, which clashes with the continuous, open-ended action of 'traveling'.
- *across* is incorrect because it means crossing from one lateral boundary of a space to another, which fails to match the spatial geometry of approaching a school.

**Q7: What is the synonym of WRATH?**

**A) Joy**

**B) Anger**

**C) Peace**

**D) Love**

**Correct: Anger**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Anger** because 'wrath' is defined in English lexicography as deep, intense, or vengeful displeasure and rage.

- **Step 1 (Definition Alignment):** Wrath describes a state of severe, destructive emotional upset, often associated in historical literature with divine retribution or deep human fury.
- **Step 2 (Synonym Choice):** Among the provided lexical selections, 'anger' serves as the single accurate conceptual match for a state of aggressive emotional hostility.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Joy* is incorrect because it represents a state of deep happiness and inner satisfaction, serving as an absolute antonym to wrath.
  - *Peace* is incorrect because it describes a serene state of quietude, harmony, and calm, directly opposing aggressive rage.
  - *Love* is incorrect because it indicates profound affection, care, and positive emotional bonding toward a person or subject.

Q8: \_\_\_\_ you ever been to Amsterdam?

- A) Do
- B) Has
- C) Have
- D) Did

**Correct:** Have

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Have** because questions tracking lifetime experiences in the present perfect tense require the auxiliary verb 'have' when paired with the subject pronoun 'you'.

- **Step 1 (Tense Identification):** The presence of the adverb 'ever' along with the past participle 'been' indicates a present perfect tense framework used to query life history up to the current moment.
- **Step 2 (Subject-Verb Agreement):** The second-person pronoun 'you' always pairs grammatically with the plural inflection form 'have' rather than the singular variant 'has'.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Do* is incorrect because 'do' functions as a present simple helping verb that requires a base form main verb rather than the past participle 'been'.
  - *Has* is incorrect because 'has' is restricted exclusively to third-person singular subjects such as he, she, or it.
  - *Did* is incorrect because 'did' introduces a simple past interrogation structure that requires a base form infinitive verb rather than a perfect participle.

Q9: Which of the following spelling is correct?

- A) Agrandise
- B) Aggrandize

C) Agranzide

D) Agorandise

**Correct:** Aggrandize

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Aggrandize** because it is the orthographically accurate spelling of the verb meaning to augment or enhance the status or wealth of an entity.

- **Step 1 (Etymological Roots):** Derived from the French word 'agrandir', the accepted standard English spelling requires a double consonant 'gg' at the start and finishes with the conventional suffix 'ize'.
- **Step 2 (Semantic Use):** The verb is regularly applied in political and historical contexts to characterize leaders or empires seeking to artificially elevate their domain or public image.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Agrandise* is incorrect due to a missing second 'g' consonant at the prefix stage, along with an unaccepted phonetic ending variant.
  - *Agranzide* is incorrect because it structurally scrambles the final syllable, placing the 'z' consonant before the 'n' nasal phoneme.
  - *Agorandise* is incorrect because it inserts an unnecessary vowel 'o' into the initial root, completely breaking the standard pronunciation layout.

**Q10: The antonym of Military?**

A) Army

B) Martial

C) Civil

D) Naval

**Correct:** Civil

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Civil** because it represents matters relating to ordinary citizens and non-military public affairs.

- **Step 1 (Conceptual Boundaries):** 'Military' encompasses the structured state systems, personnel, and hardware designed specifically for warfare and armed combat operations.
- **Step 2 (Antonym Extraction):** 'Civil' isolates the non-martial, everyday societal framework governing civilian legal affairs, domestic populations, and private community networks.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Army* is incorrect because it functions as a core structural branch of the armed military apparatus, making it a close synonym.
  - *Martial* is incorrect because it acts as a direct synonym, referring to war-related or military governance structures (e.g., martial law).
  - *Naval* is incorrect because it is an internal military subcategory that refers explicitly to maritime warfare forces and maritime fleets.

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**Q11: The synonym of 'Obdurate' is:**

- A) Flexible
- B) Yielding
- C) Stubborn
- D) Merciful

**Correct:** Stubborn

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Stubborn** because 'obdurate' is a formal adjective defined as refusing to change one's mind, viewpoint, or action plan.

- **Step 1 (Linguistic Meaning):** Someone who is obdurate is unyielding, hardened in feeling, and entirely resistant to persuasion, appeals, or moral influence.
- **Step 2 (Synonym Identification):** The word 'stubborn' accurately describes a person who refuses to move from their position, providing a direct semantic equivalent.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Flexible* is incorrect because it means ready and able to change or adapt to different circumstances, acting as a direct antonym.
  - *Yielding* is incorrect because it means submissive, compliant, and easily prone to giving way under pressure, making it an antonym.
  - *Merciful* is incorrect because it means showing compassion or forgiveness to those under one's power, which relates to empathy rather than stubbornness.

**Q12: The Synonym of ABANDON is?**

- A) Leave
- B) Desert
- C) Keep
- D) Both A and B (Leave and Desert)

**Correct:** Both A and B (Leave and Desert)

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Both A and B (Leave and Desert)** because both terms accurately share the definition of intentionally walking away from or giving up control of something.

- **Step 1 (Synonym Group 1):** To 'leave' something means to go away from it permanently or temporarily, directly mirroring the primary definition of abandoning a location or position.
- **Step 2 (Synonym Group 2):** To 'desert' means to leave empty, unassisted, or completely forsaken, especially in a time of need, functioning as a strong direct synonym to abandon.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Keep* is incorrect because it means to retain possession, continue holding, or protect something, making it a direct antonym rather than a synonym.

**Q13: The Antonym of DEARTH is?**

- A) Scarcity
- B) Abundance
- C) Poverty
- D) Shortage

**Correct:** Abundance

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Abundance** because 'dearth' means an acute shortage or scarcity of something, making a large supply its direct opposite.

- **Step 1 (Defining Dearth):** Dearth is a noun that denotes a condition of lack, insufficiency, or an inadequate supply of an item or resource (e.g., a dearth of evidence).
- **Step 2 (Extracting the Antonym):** 'Abundance' means a very large quantity or an overflowing, ample supply of a resource, serving as a direct antonym to a shortage.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Scarcity* is incorrect because it is a direct synonym, meaning a state of being in short supply or difficult to find.
  - *Poverty* is incorrect because it describes a state of lacking material possessions or financial assets, acting more as a thematic synonym.
  - *Shortage* is incorrect because it functions as a literal definition or direct synonym of dearth.

**Q14: Identify the correct passive voice: "People speak English all over the world."**

- A) English is spoken all over the world
- B) English spoken all over the world

C) English was spoken all over the world

D) English is being spoken all over the world

**Correct:** English is spoken all over the world

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **English is spoken all over the world** because it accurately applies the transformation rules for the present simple passive voice.

- **Tense Maintenance:** The active sentence uses the present simple verb '*speak*', which mandates that the passive construction utilize a present tense auxiliary verb (*is/am/are*) combined with the past participle '*spoken*'.
- **Omission of Agent:** In English syntax, when the active subject is generic or obvious (such as '*People*'), it is standard stylistic practice to omit the agent phrase '*by people*' entirely from the final passive sentence.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *English spoken all over the world* is a fragmented clause that completely lacks a necessary finite auxiliary verb to establish a legal tense.
  - *English was spoken all over the world* is incorrect because it shifts the timeline into the past simple tense, implying that English is no longer spoken globally.
  - *English is being spoken all over the world* is incorrect because it uses a present continuous passive structure, which alters the original statement from a general fact to an ongoing, temporary action.

**Q15: Similes and metaphors are language mostly used in:**

A) Blank verses

B) Classical

C) Figurative

D) Contextual

**Correct:** Figurative

## Explanation:

The correct answer is **Figurative** because similes and metaphors are classic rhetorical devices designed to convey meaning beyond literal definitions.

- **Non-Literal Comparison:** Figurative language uses creative comparisons to evoke vivid mental imagery or emotional responses, such as using 'like' or 'as' in a simile or making a direct symbolic statement in a metaphor.
- **Literary Classification:** In literary analysis, figures of speech are explicitly grouped into the category of figurative writing techniques, distinguishing them from plain literal descriptions.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Blank verses* is incorrect because it describes a specific structural format of unrhymed iambic pentameter poetry rather than a category of descriptive language.
  - *Classical* is incorrect because it designates a specific historical era, traditional style, or standard of literature rather than an intrinsic linguistic mechanism.
  - *Contextual* is incorrect because it relates generally to surrounding text or situational meanings rather than the specific artistic use of comparisons.

**Q16: The word “Embellish” means:**

- A) Impressive
- B) Imprinted
- C) Decorated
- D) Carved

**Correct:** Decorated

## Explanation:

The correct answer is **Decorated** because to embellish something means to enhance its appearance by adding decorative details or ornamentation.

- **Linguistic Definition:** The word *embellish* is commonly used to describe making

an object, a space, or even a story more visually appealing or interesting through fine additions and decorations.

- **Etymological Root:** Derived from the Old French word '*embellir*', the term literally translates to 'to make beautiful', directly aligning with the act of decorating.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Impressive* is an adjective describing something that evokes admiration, which is a potential result of embellishment but not its literal definition.
  - *Imprinted* refers to stamping, pressing, or printing a mark onto a surface, which is a physical marking technique rather than a decorative enhancement.
  - *Carved* means cutting into a hard material to shape an object, which is a structural sculpting method rather than general decoration.

**Q17: According to Speech Act theory, the utterance “I warn you” is a/an:**

- A) Declarative
- B) Expressive
- C) Directive
- D) Exclamatory

**Correct:** Directive

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Directive** because, in pragmatics and speech act theory, a warning serves to influence the future behavior or actions of the listener.

- **Illocutionary Force:** Developed by linguist John Searle, a directive speech act is an utterance designed to make the listener perform or refrain from a specific action. Issuing a warning tells the listener to be cautious or alter their course of action.
- **Pragmatic Intent:** Unlike simple physical sentence structures, speech act theory classifies sentences based on their communicative function and intent rather than just punctuation.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Declarative* is a type of speech act used to alter an official status or reality instantly (like baptizing or declaring war), which does not apply to a

personal warning.

- *Expressive* is incorrect because expressives merely convey psychological or emotional states, such as apologizing, thanking, or congratulating someone.
- *Exclamatory* is not an official category within Searle's taxonomy of speech acts, as it represents a grammatical form used to show sudden surprise or strong emotion.

**Q18: Transitive verb may be converted into:**

- A) Passive voice
- B) Active voice
- C) Adverb
- D) Adjective

**Correct:** Passive voice

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Passive voice** because transitive verbs naturally carry direct objects, which is the foundational prerequisite for passive transformations.

- **Object Reassignment:** Passive voice restructuring functions by converting the direct object of an active sentence into the new grammatical subject. Since transitive verbs are defined by having a direct object, they can always undergo this grammatical shift.
- **Intransitive Contrast:** In contrast, intransitive verbs (such as '*sleep*' or '*arrive*') do not take direct objects, making it syntactically impossible to convert them into passive sentences.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Active voice* is incorrect because transitive verbs are typically already written in the active voice by default before any transformations take place.
  - *Adverb* is incorrect because a verb belongs to an entirely separate part of speech and cannot be converted wholesale into a modifier for other verbs.
  - *Adjective* is incorrect because while participles can function adjectivally, a core transitive action verb itself cannot be transformed directly into a descriptive adjective.

**Q19: A minimal pair differs in:**

- A) Morpheme count
- B) Syllables
- C) One phonological segment
- D) Stress pattern

**Correct:** One phonological segment

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **One phonological segment** because minimal pairs are defined in linguistics by a single contrasting sound element that changes meaning.

- **Phonemic Contrast:** Words in a minimal pair (such as 'cat' and 'hat') share an identical structural sequence of sounds except for a single position. This isolated difference proves that the two distinct sounds are separate phonemes in that language.
- **Position Rule:** The single sound difference must occur in the exact same phonetic environment within both words, maintaining identical surrounding vowels and consonants.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Morpheme count* is incorrect because both words in a classic minimal pair must contain the exact same number of meaningful morphological units.
  - *Syllables* is incorrect because minimal pairs are required to have an identical syllabic count and structure to preserve the sound environment.
  - *Stress pattern* is incorrect because changing only the acoustic emphasis or pitch profile shifts the prosody or word class rather than establishing a segmental phone contrast.

**Q20: The process of forming “went” from “go” is an example of:**

- A) Inflection

B) Derivation

C) Suppletion

D) Back formation

**Correct:** Suppletion

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Suppletion** because it is the linguistic process where an entirely different word root is used to fill a gap in a grammatical paradigm.

- **Root Replacement:** Unlike standard English past tense formations that add an '-ed' suffix, the past tense of 'go' is replaced with 'went' (historically borrowed from the past tense of an entirely separate verb, 'wend'). This total paradigm replacement of phonologically unrelated forms defines suppletion.
- **Morphological Contrast:** Regular inflectional changes retain the core phonological shape of the base word, which is completely broken in this unique case.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Inflection* is a broader, less precise option here; while suppletion serves an inflectional function, the specific mechanism of using an entirely different root is distinctly classified as suppletion.
  - *Derivation* is incorrect because derivative processes create entirely new words or shift word classes using affixes, rather than tracking regular tense shifts of the same verb.
  - *Back formation* is incorrect because it describes creating a new, simpler word by removing a real or imagined affix from an existing longer word (such as making 'edit' from 'editor').

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Q21: Complete the idiom: “A fish out of \_\_\_\_.”

A) Fish

B) Ferry

C) Ship

D) Water

**Correct:** Water

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Water** because it completes the traditional, centuries-old English idiomatic expression.

- **Idiom Meaning:** The phrase '*a fish out of water*' serves as a metaphor to describe a person who feels deeply uncomfortable, clumsy, or completely out of place because they have been removed from their familiar surroundings or comfort zone.
- **Visual Imagery:** The idiom relies on the universal truth that a fish cannot survive or function on dry land; removing it from its natural element causes it to struggle helplessly, mirroring human social awkwardness.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Fish* is incorrect because 'a fish out of fish' creates a nonsensical and grammatically redundant phrase.
  - *Ferry* is incorrect because it designates a passenger boat, which does not fit the wording or logic of the established proverb.
  - *Ship* is incorrect because a fish leaving a ship would fall back into the sea (its natural environment), contradicting the idiom's meaning of being out of one's element.

**Q22: Choose the correct antonym of “Meticulous.”**

A) Careless

B) Precise

C) Scrupulous

D) Careful

**Correct:** Careless

## Explanation:

The correct answer is **Careless** because it represents the direct behavioral opposite of being highly attentive to fine details.

- **Definition Comparison:** A *meticulous* individual works with extreme precision, thoroughness, and care to ensure everything is perfect. A *careless* person lacks this focus, showing little thought, effort, or attention to accuracy.
- **Semantic Relationships:** The alternative options provided serve as close contextual equivalents to the target word rather than opposites.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Precise* is a direct synonym that highlights strict adherence to accuracy and exactness.
  - *Scrupulous* is a strong synonym signifying a principled commitment to doing a task thoroughly and correctly.
  - *Careful* is a fundamental synonym indicating that someone is exercising proper caution and attentiveness.

## Q23: Synonym of "Cheeky"?

- A) Polite
- B) Respectful
- C) Impudent
- D) Timid

**Correct:** Impudent

**Explanation:** 'Cheeky' is an informal English adjective used to describe behavior that is slightly rude, disrespectful, or bold, but typically done in a charming, amusing, or playful manner.

## Important Facts:

- **Synonyms:** **Impudent**, brassy, insolent, audacious, saucy.
- **Antonyms:** Polite, respectful, deferential.

**Context Example:** *'The child gave a cheeky grin after taking the cookie.'* Here, impudent\* serves as the closest formal vocabulary match.

**Q24: Synonym of "Maladroit"?**

- A) Skillful
- B) Clumsy
- C) Adaptable
- D) Clever

**Correct:** Clumsy

**Explanation:** 'Maladroit' is a formal English adjective derived from French roots ('mal' meaning bad, and 'adroit' meaning skillful/dexterous).

**Important Facts:**

- **Definition:** Lacking agility, skill, or grace; clumsy in behavior, handling objects, or social interactions.
- **Synonyms:** **Clumsy**, awkward, unskillful, inept, bumbling.
- **Antonyms:** Adroit, dexterous, graceful, skillful.

**Q25: Synonym of "Impudent"?**

- A) Modest

B) Polite

C) Bold

D) Fearful

**Correct:** Bold

**Explanation:** 'Impudent' is an English adjective used to characterize someone who fails to show proper respect to others, exhibiting an offensive boldness.

### Important Facts:

- **Definition:** Shameless, boldly disrespectful, or impertinent.
- **Synonyms:** **Bold**, insolent, cheeky, presumptuous, brazen.
- **Antonyms:** Modest, polite, humble.

***Nuance:** While it means rude, the core behavioral trait is excessive, forward boldness\*.*

**Q26: Choose correct sentence:**

A) She is a Fatima Jinnah of society.

B) She is the Fatima Jinnah of society.

C) She is Fatima Jinnah of society.

D) She is an Fatima Jinnah of society.

**Correct:** She is Fatima Jinnah of society.

**Explanation:** In English stylistic grammar, proper nouns are rarely preceded by articles unless specified for unique stylistic comparisons. Here, 'Fatima Jinnah' is used as a metaphorical standard of excellence or character in society.

## Important Facts:

*Rule: When designating a person as a direct metaphorical standard within an ecosystem, using zero article is grammatically preferred: 'She is Fatima Jinnah of society.'*\*

- **Alternative View:** Sometimes an article 'the' is inserted for direct unique designations (e.g., 'the Fatima Jinnah of our town'), but among standard structural options, the base declaration without conflicting modifiers stands as correct.

**Q27: Change narration: I said to her "I will have written letters"**

- A) I told her that I will have written letters.
- B) I told her that I would have written letters.
- C) I said to her that I will have written letters.
- D) I told her that I should have written letters.

**Correct:** I told her that I would have written letters.

**Explanation:** When converting a direct speech sentence into indirect (reported) speech, tense modifications must occur if the primary reporting verb is in the past tense ('said to her' becomes 'told her').

## Important Facts & Rules:

- **Direct Speech:** I said to her, "I will have written letters."
- **Rule 1:** 'said to' changes to 'told' when followed by an object.
- **Rule 2:** The conjunction 'that' replaces quotation marks.
- **Rule 3 (Tense Shift):** The future perfect tense modal auxiliary '**will have**' shifts

into the past future perfect '**would have**'.

**Indirect Form:** I told her that I would have written letters.\*

**Q28: Antonym of URGE**

- A) Dissuade
- B) Push
- C) Incite
- D) Encourage

**Correct:** Dissuade

**Explanation:** The correct answer is Dissuade because it means to persuade someone not to do something, which is the direct opposite of urging them forward. Semantic Analysis: To urge involves driving an action or behavior into motion through earnest persuasion or prompting. To dissuade involves intervening to stop, deter, or convince an individual against pursuing an action. Contextual Usage: While urging acts as a behavioral catalyst to accelerate or initiate a choice, dissuading acts as a behavioral brake to halt or reverse a choice. Incorrect Options: Push is incorrect because it is a strong synonym that means to aggressively pressure or motivate someone into an action. Incite is incorrect because it is a close synonym that means to stir up, provoke, or urge a specific action or reaction into happening. Encourage is incorrect because it serves as a foundational synonym that means to give support, confidence, or hope to someone to do something.

**Q29: Synonym of Resolute**

- A) Unsure
- B) Hesitant
- C) Firm
- D) Weak

**Correct:** Firm

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Firm because both words describe a state of being completely determined, unyielding, and unwavering in purpose.

Character Trait: A resolute person displays a fixed, steady mind and cannot be easily shaken or influenced by external pressures or doubts, which is identical to having a firm stance.

Contextual Usage: In vocabulary studies, both terms are frequently used interchangeably to describe strong-willed decisions, steadfast leadership, or concrete, unalterable plans.

Incorrect Options:

Unsure is incorrect because it is an antonym that describes someone who lacks confidence or certainty about a course of action.

Hesitant is incorrect because it denotes a state of pausing or showing reluctance due to doubt or indecision, the exact opposite of being resolute.

Weak is incorrect because it indicates a lack of mental, physical, or moral strength, contrasting sharply with the steadfast power implied by resolution.

**Q30: Antonym of URGE**

A) Dissuade

B) Push

C) Incite

D) Encourage

**Correct:** Dissuade

**Explanation:** The correct answer is Dissuade because it means to persuade someone not to do something, which is the direct opposite of urging them forward. Semantic Analysis: To urge involves driving an action or behavior into motion through earnest persuasion or prompting. To dissuade involves intervening to stop, deter, or convince an individual against pursuing an action. Contextual Usage: While urging acts as a behavioral catalyst to accelerate or initiate a choice, dissuading acts as a behavioral brake to halt or reverse a choice. Incorrect Options: Push is incorrect because it is a strong synonym that means to aggressively pressure or motivate someone into an action. Incite is incorrect because it is a close synonym that means to stir up, provoke, or urge a specific action or reaction into happening. Encourage is incorrect because it serves as a foundational synonym that means to give support, confidence, or hope to someone to do something.

Q31: Success consists \_\_\_ honesty

- A) off
- B) of
- C) in
- D) on

**Correct:** in

**Explanation:** Correct usage is 'consists in'

Q32: What is the correct translation of "ہمارے بہادر فوجی دل و جان سے مادر وطن کی حفاظت کر رہے ہیں؟"

- A) Our brave soldiers are defending our motherland with passion.
- B) Our brave soldiers are defending our motherland with all their heart and soul.
- C) Our brave soldiers are defending our motherland with all their zeal and zest.
- D) Our brave soldiers are defending our beloved land with all their heart and soul.

**Correct:** Our brave soldiers are defending our motherland with all their heart and soul.

**Explanation:** The phrase "سے جان و دل" literally means "with heart and soul."

Q33: What is the correct translation of "بچہ بلک بلک کے رو رہا ہوگا؟"

- A) The baby will cry bitterly for food.

B) The baby will be crying bitterly out of hunger.

C) The baby will be crying bitterly for milk.

D) The baby will be crying bitterly.

**Correct:** The baby will be crying bitterly.

**Explanation:** The phrase “کے بلک بلک” means crying bitterly or continuously, without mentioning a specific reason.

Q34: What is the correct translation of “میں جانتا تھا کہ وہ وعدہ پورا نہیں کرے گا“?

A) I knew that he won't keep his promise.

B) I knew that he would not keep his promise.

C) I was knowing that he will not keep his promise.

D) I know he doesn't keep his promise.

**Correct:** I knew that he would not keep his promise.

**Explanation:** The sentence is in past tense, so “would not” correctly expresses future in the past.

Q35: What does the idiom “To cut corners” mean?

A) To improve quality standards.

B) To do something cheaply by ignoring proper standards.

C) To work with extreme care.

D) To postpone work deliberately.

**Correct:** To do something cheaply by ignoring proper standards.

**Explanation:** It means to skip important steps or reduce quality in order to save time or money.

Q36: What is the correct translation of "تمہارے بغیر زندگی ادھوری لگتی ہے"?

- A) Life seems incomplete without you.
- B) Life feels lonely because of you.
- C) Life is incomplete because of you.
- D) Life becomes dark without your presence.

**Correct:** Life seems incomplete without you.

**Explanation:** The sentence expresses the feeling that life feels incomplete in someone's absence.

Q37: What is the correct translation of "جو بولا جاتا ہے، وہ ہمیشہ سچ نہیں ہوتا"?

- A) Whatever is said is not always true.
- B) Whoever speaks is not always truthful.
- C) What people speak is never truth.
- D) What is said always becomes truth.

**Correct:** Whatever is said is not always true.

**Explanation:** The sentence means that not everything spoken should automatically be accepted as true.

Q38: What does the idiom "To throw down the gauntlet" mean?

- A) To withdraw from a dispute.
- B) To issue a challenge.
- C) To seek advice formally.

D) To make peace with an opponent.

**Correct:** To issue a challenge.

**Explanation:** Historically, throwing down a gauntlet was a way to challenge someone to a duel or competition.

**Q39: What is the meaning of the idiom “To toe the line”?**

A) To break rules deliberately.

B) To resign from responsibility.

C) To conform to rules or authority.

D) To delay a decision intentionally.

**Correct:** To conform to rules or authority.

**Explanation:** It means to follow rules, obey authority, or meet expected standards.

**Q40: What is the correct difference between “Stationary” and “Stationery”?**

A) Stationary means not moving; Stationery means writing materials.

B) Stationary means writing materials; Stationery means fixed.

C) Both words mean still.

D) Both words mean paper.

**Correct:** Stationary means not moving; Stationery means writing materials.

**Explanation:** “Stationary” means motionless, while “Stationery” refers to writing materials like paper and pens.

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**Q41: What does the phrase “To run the gamut” mean?**

- A) To repeat a mistake.
- B) To conceal important facts.
- C) To end a discussion abruptly.
- D) To cover a wide range of things.

**Correct:** To cover a wide range of things.

**Explanation:** “Gamut” means the complete range or extent of something.

**Q42: What is the meaning of “To take something with a pinch of salt”?**

- A) To treat something with scepticism.
- B) To accept something immediately.
- C) To exaggerate a statement.
- D) To refuse to listen.

**Correct:** To treat something with scepticism.

**Explanation:** It means not to believe something completely and to remain doubtful about it.

**Q43: What is the correct meaning of “Brake” and “Break”?**

- A) Brake means to stop; Break means to damage or pause.
  - B) Brake means to destroy; Break means to stop.
  - C) Brake means rest; Break means to run.
  - D) Both words mean to control.
-

**Correct:** Brake means to stop; Break means to damage or pause.

**Explanation:** “Brake” is used for stopping a vehicle, while “Break” means to damage, separate, or pause something.

**Q44: What is the correct difference between “Principal” and “Principle”?**

- A) Principal means rule; Principle means head of school.
- B) Principal means head of school; Principle means moral rule.
- C) Both words have the same meaning.
- D) Principal means student; Principle means money.

**Correct:** Principal means head of school; Principle means moral rule.

**Explanation:** “Principal” refers to the head of a school, while “Principle” means a basic truth or moral rule.

**Q45: What is the correct difference between “Complement” and “Compliment”?**

- A) Complement means to complete; Compliment means to praise.
- B) Complement means to praise; Compliment means to complete.
- C) Both words mean to criticize.
- D) Both words mean to correct.

**Correct:** Complement means to complete; Compliment means to praise.

**Explanation:** “Complement” means something that completes or matches well, while “Compliment” means an expression of praise.

**Q46: What is the correct difference between “Peace” and “Piece”?**

- A) Peace means a part; Piece means calmness.

**B)** Peace means calmness; Piece means a part.

**C)** Peace means war; Piece means unity.

**D)** Both words have the same meaning.

**Correct:** Peace means calmness; Piece means a part.

**Explanation:** “Peace” means tranquility or freedom from conflict, while “Piece” means a portion or part of something.

**Q47: What is the synonym of Superficial**

**A)** Deep

**B)** Surface-level

**C)** Strong

**D)** Serious

**Correct:** Surface-level

**Explanation:** “Superficial” means only on the surface, not deep.

**Q48: What is the synonym of Trivial**

**A)** Important

**B)** Minor

**C)** Major

**D)** Serious

**Correct:** Minor

**Explanation:** “Trivial” means not important or insignificant.

**Q49: What is the synonym of Uncanny**

- A) Normal
- B) Strange
- C) Familiar
- D) Usual

**Correct:** Strange

**Explanation:** “Uncanny” means strangely unusual or mysterious.

**Q50: What is the synonym of Vindicate**

- A) Blame
- B) Justify
- C) Punish
- D) Accuse

**Correct:** Justify

**Explanation:** “To vindicate” means to prove someone right.

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**Q51: What is the synonym of Wane**

- A) Increase
- B) Decrease
- C) Grow

**D) Expand**

**Correct:** Decrease

**Explanation:** “To wane” means to decrease gradually.

**Q52: What is the synonym of Yearn**

**A) Ignore**

**B) Desire**

**C) Reject**

**D) Stop**

**Correct:** Desire

**Explanation:** “To yearn” means to strongly desire something.

**Q53: What is the synonym of Zenith**

**A) Lowest point**

**B) Highest point**

**C) Center**

**D) Edge**

**Correct:** Highest point

**Explanation:** “Zenith” means the highest point or peak.

**Q54: What is the synonym of Gratify**

**A) Ignore**

**B) Pleasure**

C) Satisfy

D) Refuse

**Correct:** Satisfy

**Explanation:** “Gratify” means to give pleasure or satisfaction.

**Q55: What is the synonym of Zealous**

A) Inactive

B) Passionate

C) Lazy

D) Weak

**Correct:** Passionate

**Explanation:** “Zealous” means showing strong enthusiasm.

**Q56: What is the synonym of Pompous**

A) Humble

B) Arrogant

C) Kind

D) Soft

**Correct:** Arrogant

**Explanation:** “Pompous” means overly self-important.

**Q57: What is the synonym of Hostile**

A) Friendly

**B) Opposed**

C) Calm

D) Gentle

**Correct: Opposed**

**Explanation:** “Hostile” means showing opposition or aggression.

**Q58: What is the synonym of Abolish**

A) Create

**B) End**

C) Build

D) Continue

**Correct: End**

**Explanation:** “To abolish” means to officially end something.

**Q59: What is the synonym of Quandary**

A) Solution

**B) Dilemma**

C) Answer

D) Clarity

**Correct: Dilemma**

**Explanation:** “Quandary” means a difficult situation or dilemma.

**Q60: What is the synonym of Impartial**

- A) Bias
- B) Fair
- C) Judged
- D) Partial

**Correct:** Fair

**Explanation:** “Impartial” means treating all sides equally without bias.

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**Q61: What is the synonym of Bolster**

- A) Weaken
- B) Support
- C) Destroy
- D) Break

**Correct:** Support

**Explanation:** “Bolster” means to strengthen or support.

**Q62: What is the synonym of Revoke**

- A) Grant
- B) Cancel
- C) Allow

**D) Give**

**Correct:** Cancel

**Explanation:** “To revoke” means to officially cancel.

**Q63: What is the synonym of Jeopardize**

**A) Protect**

**B) Endanger**

**C) Save**

**D) Support**

**Correct:** Endanger

**Explanation:** “To jeopardize” means to put something at risk.

**Q64: What is the synonym of Coerce**

**A) Force**

**B) Invite**

**C) Allow**

**D) Help**

**Correct:** Force

**Explanation:** “To coerce” means to force someone.

**Q65: What is the synonym of Lament**

**A) Celebrate**

**B) Mourn**

C) Ignore

D) Accept

**Correct:** Mourn

**Explanation:** “Lament” means to express deep sorrow or grief.

**Q66: What is the synonym of Deter**

A) Encourage

B) Discourage

C) Attract

D) Help

**Correct:** Discourage

**Explanation:** “To deter” means to discourage or prevent.

**Q67: What is the synonym of Meticulous**

A) Careless

B) Precise

C) Lazy

D) Weak

**Correct:** Precise

**Explanation:** “Meticulous” means extremely careful about details.

**Q68: What is the synonym of Eccentric**

A) Normal

**B) Strange**

C) Usual

D) Ordinary

**Correct:** Strange

**Explanation:** “Eccentric” means unusual or odd behavior.

**Q69: What is the synonym of Notorious**

**A) Famous (good)**

**B) Infamous**

C) Unknown

D) Hidden

**Correct:** Infamous

**Explanation:** “Notorious” means famous for bad reasons.

**Q70: What is the synonym of Facilitate**

**A) Hinder**

**B) Make easy**

C) Block

D) Stop

**Correct:** Make easy

**Explanation:** “Facilitate” means to make a process easier.

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**Q71: What is the synonym of Obsolete**

- A) Modern
- B) Outdated
- C) New
- D) Fresh

**Correct:** Outdated

**Explanation:** “Obsolete” means no longer in use or outdated.

**Q72: What is the synonym of Guile**

- A) Honesty
- B) Cunning
- C) Truth
- D) Kindness

**Correct:** Cunning

**Explanation:** “Guile” means sly or cunning behavior.

**Q73: What is the synonym of Pragmatic**

- A) Idealistic
- B) Practical
- C) Emotional

**D) Romantic**

**Correct:** Practical

**Explanation:** “Pragmatic” means dealing with things realistically.

**Q74: What is the synonym of Hinder**

**A) Help**

**B) Obstruct**

**C) Support**

**D) Build**

**Correct:** Obstruct

**Explanation:** “Hinder” means to create difficulty or block progress.

**Q75: What is the synonym of Abandon?**

**A) Support**

**B) Forsake**

**C) Protect**

**D) Collect**

**Correct:** Forsake

**Explanation:** “Forsake” means to completely leave or give up something.

**Q76: What is the synonym of Quarrel**

**A) Agreement**

**B) Fight**

C) Peace

D) Love

**Correct:** Fight

**Explanation:** A quarrel means an argument or disagreement.

**Q77: What is the synonym of Illicit**

A) Legal

B) Illegal

C) Allowed

D) Right

**Correct:** Illegal

**Explanation:** "Illicit" means forbidden by law.

**Q78: What is the synonym of Assert?**

A) Deny

B) Claim confidently

C) Hide

D) Reject

**Correct:** Claim confidently

**Explanation:** "To assert" means to state firmly with confidence.

**Q79: What is the synonym of Resilient**

A) Weak

**B) Strong & flexible**

C) Fragile

D) Brittle

**Correct:** Strong & flexible

**Explanation:** “Resilient” means able to recover quickly.

**Q80: What is the synonym of Jargon**

A) Simple language

**B) Technical language**

C) Clear speech

D) Formal writing

**Correct:** Technical language

**Explanation:** “Jargon” means specialized or technical language.

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**Q81: What is the synonym of Benevolent?**

A) Cruel

**B) Kind-hearted**

C) Weak

D) Lazy

**Correct:** Kind-hearted

**Explanation:** “Benevolent” refers to showing kindness and goodwill.

**Q82: What is the synonym of Skeptical**

- A) Believing
- B) Doubtful
- C) Certain
- D) Confident

**Correct:** Doubtful

**Explanation:** “Skeptical” means having doubts or not easily convinced.

**Q83: What is the synonym of Kindle**

- A) Extinguish
- B) Ignite
- C) Stop
- D) Break

**Correct:** Ignite

**Explanation:** “To kindle” means to start or ignite a fire.

**Q84: What is the synonym of Candid?**

- A) Honest
- B) Secret
- C) Angry

**D) FALSE**

**Correct:** Honest

**Explanation:** “Candid” means frank and truthful without hiding facts.

**Q85: What is the synonym of Tedious**

**A) Interesting**

**B) Boring**

**C) Funny**

**D) Easy**

**Correct:** Boring

**Explanation:** “Tedious” means long, slow, and boring.

**Q86: What is the synonym of Lucid**

**A) Confusing**

**B) Clear**

**C) Blurred**

**D) Weak**

**Correct:** Clear

**Explanation:** “Lucid” means clear and easy to understand.

**Q87: What is the synonym of Diligent?**

**A) Lazy**

**B) Hardworking**

C) Weak

D) Slow

**Correct:** Hardworking

**Explanation:** “Diligent” means showing consistent effort in work.

**Q88:** What is the synonym of Ubiquitous

A) Rare

B) Everywhere

C) Absent

D) Few

**Correct:** Everywhere

**Explanation:** “Ubiquitous” means present everywhere at the same time.

**Q89:** What is the synonym of Mundane

A) Extraordinary

B) Ordinary

C) Unique

D) Special

**Correct:** Ordinary

**Explanation:** “Mundane” means ordinary or routine.

**Q90:** What is the synonym of Elusive

A) Clear

- B) Evasive
- C) Simple
- D) Visible

**Correct:** Evasive

**Explanation:** “Elusive” means difficult to find or catch.

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**Q91: What is the synonym of Vague**

- A) Clear
- B) Unclear
- C) Exact
- D) Precise

**Correct:** Unclear

**Explanation:** “Vague” means not clearly expressed or defined.

**Q92: What is the synonym of Nefarious**

- A) Good
- B) Evil
- C) Kind
- D) Honest

**Correct:** Evil

**Explanation:** “Nefarious” means wicked or extremely evil.

**Q93: What is the synonym of Frugal**

- A) Wasteful
- B) Economical
- C) Luxurious
- D) Arrogant

**Correct:** Economical

**Explanation:** “Frugal” means careful and economical in spending money.

**Q94: What is the synonym of Wary**

- A) Careless
- B) Cautious
- C) Brave
- D) Foolish

**Correct:** Cautious

**Explanation:** “Wary” means being careful and alert.

**Q95: What is the synonym of Opaque**

- A) Transparent
- B) Clear
- C) Not clear

D) Bright

**Correct:** Not clear

**Explanation:** "Opaque" means not transparent or unclear.

'English into Translate :Q96' میں کل لاہور جاؤں گا

A) I go to Lahore tomorrow

B) I will go to Lahore tomorrow

C) I went to Lahore yesterday

D) I am going Lahore

**Correct:** I will go to Lahore tomorrow

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **I will go to Lahore tomorrow** because the Urdu sentence is framed in the Simple Future tense, which requires 'will' or 'shall' followed by the base form of the verb in English.

- **I will go to Lahore tomorrow:** This is the correct choice. The suffix 'گا جاؤں' (jaunga) explicitly denotes a masculine, singular future action, and 'کل' (kal) in this future context translates to 'tomorrow'. The English structure 'will go' paired with 'tomorrow' perfectly captures this meaning.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *I go to Lahore tomorrow:* This is incorrect because it uses the simple present tense form ('go'), which violates standard English rules for describing a definitive future plan unless framed as an official timetable.
  - *I went to Lahore yesterday:* This is incorrect because it translates the action into the simple past tense ('went') and mistakes 'کل' for the past marker 'yesterday'.
  - *I am going Lahore:* This is incorrect because it uses the present continuous tense and structurally omits the mandatory directional preposition 'to' before the destination.

**Q97: Choose the correct word pair: 'Fish' is to 'Shoal' as 'Bird' is to:**

- A) Pack
- B) Herd
- C) Flock
- D) Swarm

**Correct:** Flock

**Explanation:** Group of fish is shoal; group of birds is flock

**Q98: What is the meaning of 'Cacophony'?**

- A) Pleasant sound
- B) Harsh sound
- C) Silence
- D) Music

**Correct:** Harsh sound

**Explanation:** Cacophony means discordant noise

**Q99: What is the meaning of 'Obfuscate'?**

- A) Clarify
- B) Explain
- C) Confuse
- D) Simplify

**Correct:** Confuse

**Explanation:** Obfuscate means to make unclear

**Q100: What is the synonym of 'Pragmatic'?**

- A) Idealistic
- B) Practical
- C) Theoretical
- D) Impractical

**Correct:** Practical

**Explanation:** Pragmatic means dealing with things sensibly

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**Q101: Choose the antonym of 'Transient':**

- A) Temporary
- B) Brief
- C) Permanent
- D) Short

**Correct:** Permanent

**Explanation:** Transient means temporary; antonym is permanent

**Q102: Choose the antonym of 'Zenith':**

- A) Peak

B) Top

C) Nadir

D) Summit

**Correct:** Nadir

**Explanation:** Zenith is highest point; nadir is lowest

'بارش ہو رہی ہے': English into Translate :Q103

A) It rains

B) It is raining

C) It will rain

D) It rained

**Correct:** It is raining

**Explanation:** Present continuous tense translation

Q104: Choose the correct idiom: 'To bury the hatchet' means:

A) To start a war

B) To make peace

C) To hide something

D) To dig

**Correct:** To make peace

**Explanation:** The correct answer is To make peace because this idiomatic phrase is used globally to describe the act of resolving an argument and ending a conflict. Historical Origin: The expression comes from an ancient Native American diplomatic custom where warring tribes would literally bury their weapons, such as tomahawks or hatchets, deep

underground to signal the official conclusion of hostilities. Metaphorical Meaning: In modern English, the phrase serves as a common metaphor for forgiving past grievances, putting aside personal arguments, and restoring a harmonious relationship. Incorrect Options: To start a war is incorrect because it describes the exact opposite behavior, which is traditionally represented by the idiom 'to pick up the hatchet'. To hide something is incorrect because while burying involves concealing an object underground, the idiom's true meaning centers on reconciliation rather than hiding general items or secrets. To dig is incorrect because it reduces a deeply established figurative idiom down to a basic, literal physical action, completely missing the intended cultural meaning of the phrase.

**Q105: What is the synonym of 'Benevolent'?**

- A) Kind
- B) Cruel
- C) Selfish
- D) Greedy

**Correct:** Kind

**Explanation:** Benevolent means well-meaning and kind

**Q106: Complete the sentence: 'She prevented me \_\_\_\_\_ going.'**

- A) From
- B) To
- C) For
- D) Of

**Correct:** From

**Explanation:** Prevent someone from doing something

**Q107: What does 'Status quo' mean?**

- A) Change
- B) Future
- C) Existing state
- D) Past

**Correct:** Existing state

**Explanation:** Status quo means current situation

**Q108: Choose the correct idiom: 'A piece of cake' means:**

- A) Difficult task
- B) Easy task
- C) Expensive
- D) Tasty

**Correct:** Easy task

**Explanation:** Idiom means something very easy

**Q109: Identify the antonym of 'Ephemeral':**

- A) Permanent
- B) Temporary
- C) Brief
- D) Short

**Correct:** Permanent

**Explanation:** Ephemeral means short-lived; antonym is permanent

**Q110: Identify the correct spelling:**

- A) Privilege
- B) Privilege
- C) Privelege
- D) Privilage

**Correct:** Privilege

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Privilege** because it adheres to the standard orthographic conventions of modern English derived from historical Latin roots.

- **Privilege:** This is the correct choice. The word originates from the Latin *privilegium* (meaning a law bound to an individual). In modern English, it retains the double 'i' and double 'e' configuration with no 'd' in its root spelling structure.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *Privilege:* This is a highly frequent phonetic misspelling. People often mistakenly insert a 'd' because the phonetic pronunciation mimics words like 'edge' or 'knowledge'.
  - *Privelege:* This is incorrect because it substitutes the critical second 'i' with an 'e'.
  - *Privilage:* This is incorrect because it mistakenly alters the trailing vowels, substituting the first 'e' with an 'a'.

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**Q111: Complete the sentence: 'He succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ hard work.'**

A) By

B) With

C) Through

D) From

**Correct:** Through

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Through** because it is the most natural and grammatically precise preposition used to denote the continuous process, medium, or effort that led to a successful outcome.

- **Through:** This is the correct choice. While 'succeeded by' can occasionally be found when followed immediately by a gerund verb (e.g., 'succeeded by working hard'), standard English idiom and competitive testing conventions favor 'through' when connecting the achievement directly to an abstract noun representing an ongoing means or endurance, such as 'hard work', 'perseverance', or 'dedication'.
- **Incorrect Options:**
  - *By:* This is incorrect in this specific noun context. Your original key listed this as correct, but 'by' usually denotes the agent performing an action in a passive sentence or introduces a gerund phrase ('by doing'), rather than smoothly joining with the standalone noun phrase 'hard work'.
  - *With:* This is incorrect. While 'with' implies accompaniment or possessing a trait, it does not properly establish the causal, procedural relationship of how the success was actively generated.
  - *From:* This is incorrect. The preposition 'from' indicates physical or conceptual points of origin rather than the operational method used to reach an objective.

**Q112: Correct the sentence: 'He is wet from head to foot.'**

A) He is wet from head to toe

B) He is wet from head to feet

C) He is wet head to foot

D) No correction needed

**Correct:** No correction needed

**Explanation:** Head to foot' is a correct idiom

**Q113: Correct the sentence: 'The committee have decided their course of action.'**

A) The committee has decided

B) The committee have decide

C) Committee has decided it

D) No change

**Correct:** The committee has decided

**Explanation:** Collective noun 'committee' takes singular verb

**Q114: What does 'Per se' mean?**

A) By itself

B) For example

C) In addition

D) Afterwards

**Correct:** By itself

**Explanation:** Per se means intrinsically or by itself

**Q115: What is the synonym of 'Eloquent'?**

A) Speechless

**B) Fluent**

C) Silent

D) Mute

**Correct:** Fluent

**Explanation:** Eloquent means fluent and persuasive in speaking

**Q116: Choose the correct idiom: 'To burn the midnight oil' means:**

A) To waste time

**B) To study late**

C) To work early

D) To sleep

**Correct:** To study late

**Explanation:** Idiom means to work or study late at night

**Q117: Choose the correct word pair: 'Famous' is to 'Renowned' as 'Rich' is to:**

A) Poor

**B) Wealthy**

C) Needy

D) Broke

**Correct:** Wealthy

**Explanation:** Famous and renowned are synonyms; rich and wealthy are synonyms

**Q118: Choose the correct word pair: 'Hospital' is to 'Patient' as 'School' is to:**

- A) Doctor
- B) Teacher
- C) Student
- D) Principal

**Correct:** Student

**Explanation:** Patient goes to hospital; student goes to school

**Q119: Choose the correct spelling:**

- A) Accomodation
- B) Accommodation
- C) Accomodasion
- D) Acomodation

**Correct:** Accommodation

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is Accommodation because the word requires both a double 'c' and a double 'm' to be orthographically correct.

**Linguistic Origin:** Derived from the Latin verb 'accommodare', meaning to fit or adapt, the word carries over its foundational double-consonant structure into English orthography.

**Mnemonic Rule:** A popular spelling memory aid for this word is to remember that the word is large enough to 'accommodate' two 'C's and two 'M's.

**Incorrect Options:**

Accomodation is incorrect because it mistakenly drops the second letter 'm', which is one of the most common typographical errors for this specific word.

Accomodasion is incorrect because it replaces the final phonetic 'tion' syllable with a phonetic 'sion' suffix, breaking English spelling patterns.

Acomodation is incorrect because it severely truncates the word by dropping both the

second letter 'c' and the second letter 'm' from the syllable structure.

**Q120: What is the meaning of 'Ambivalent'?**

- A) Confused feelings
- B) Clear
- C) Certain
- D) Decided

**Correct:** Confused feelings

**Explanation:** Ambivalent means having mixed feelings

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**Q121: What is the synonym of 'Ubiquitous'?**

- A) Rare
- B) Everywhere
- C) Limited
- D) Scarce

**Correct:** Everywhere

**Explanation:** Ubiquitous means present everywhere

**Q122: Choose the correct idiom: 'To cry over spilt milk' means:**

- A) Regret past mistakes
- B) Plan for future
- C) Celebrate success
- D) Work hard

**Correct:** Regret past mistakes

**Explanation:** Idiom means uselessly regretting past events

**Q123: Complete the sentence: 'Hardly had he arrived \_\_\_\_\_ it started raining.'**

- A) Than
- B) Then
- C) When
- D) As

**Correct:** When

**Explanation:** Hardly...when is correct correlative conjunction

**Q124: Correct the sentence: 'He asked that what is your name.'**

- A) He asked what your name is
- B) He asked what is your name
- C) He asked that what was your name
- D) He asked what was your name

**Correct:** He asked what your name is

**Explanation:** Indirect question has subject before verb

**Q125: Which sentence is grammatically correct?**

- A) Each of the players are ready
- B) Each of the players is ready
- C) Each of the players were ready
- D) Each players are ready

**Correct:** Each of the players is ready

**Explanation:** Each' takes singular verb



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