

English Grammar MCQS — MCQs

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Q1: Choose the meaning of the idiom "Hit the nail on the head":

- A) To hit something hard
 - B) To make a mistake
 - C) To be angry
 - D) To do exactly right
-

Correct: To do exactly right

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of **English idioms**. The idiom **"hit the nail on the head"** means to say or do something that is exactly right or perfectly accurate. It is used when someone identifies the real cause of a problem or gives the correct answer without any mistake.

This expression originates from carpentry, where striking a nail precisely on its head drives it in efficiently. Figuratively, it refers to making an exact observation or reaching the correct conclusion. The idiom does not mean physically hitting something, becoming angry, or making a mistake.

- **Idiom:** Hit the nail on the head.
- **Meaning:** To do or say exactly the right thing.
- **Example:** Your explanation hit the nail on the head.

Therefore, the correct answer is: "To do exactly right".

Q2: Choose the correct preposition: He has refrained _ doing this.

- A) With
- B) Of
- C) By
- D) From

Correct: From

Q3: Choose the best word for complete Analogy. Microscope : Magnify :: Knife : _

- A) Cut
- B) Sharpen
- C) Slice
- D) Break

Correct: Cut

Q4: Which of the following is an uncountable noun?

- A) Coin

B) Note

C) Money

D) Dollar

Correct: Money

Q5: Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word: The policeman _ that man if he doesn't stop disturbing neighbours.

A) Arrests

B) Will arrest

C) Arrested

D) had arrested

Correct: Will arrest

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Will arrest**.

In English syntax and grammar, this sentence structures a classic **First Conditional** framework. This specific grammatical

construction is universally employed to depict an entirely realistic future consequence that relies directly upon a specific condition being met. The foundational rule for the first conditional requires the conditional clause (the "if" clause) to be articulated in the simple present tense ("if he doesn't stop"), while the main consequence clause must be constructed using the simple future tense ("The policeman will arrest").

The alternative tense selections violate these established syntax guidelines for predictive conditional sentences. The simple present tense **arrests** would incorrectly imply a universal truth, habitual routine, or timeless scientific fact rather than a specific future event. Furthermore, selecting the past tenses—the simple past **arrested** or the past perfect **had arrested**—creates a severe chronological mismatch with the present-tense condition. Therefore, the future tense **will arrest** is the only choice that maintains flawless grammatical harmony and logical temporal progression.

Q6: Synonym of: Infrequent

A) Never

B) Usual

C) Rare

D) Sometimes

Correct: Rare

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Rare**.

In linguistic analysis, vocabulary acquisition relies heavily on identifying precise semantic equivalents. The adjective **infrequent** is defined as something that happens at long intervals, is not habitual, or occurs uncommon times. The term **rare** serves as its absolute synonym, meaning exceptionally uncommon or seldom occurring. Both words accurately quantify a low frequency of occurrence within a given period, making them completely interchangeable in formal and academic English contexts.

The remaining distractor options fail to provide an exact semantic match due to incorrect frequency scaling. For example, **never** denotes a complete, absolute absence of occurrence, which is too extreme. Conversely, **usual** represents the polar opposite, indicating a high-frequency habit or standard norm. While **sometimes** indicates an intermittent occurrence, it implies a higher, more regular frequency than the scarcity connoted by **infrequent**. Therefore, **rare** is the only option that precisely

captures the specific low-frequency essence of the target word.

Q7: In the sentence 'Kamal told the audience to hold their peace till he had finished his address,' what does the idiom 'hold their peace' mean?

- A) Remain peaceful
- B) Keep silent
- C) Remain seated
- D) Become reconciled

Correct: Keep silent

Explanation:

This question tests your understanding of **English idioms**. The expression **'hold one's peace'** means to remain silent or not speak, especially when someone else is speaking or when silence is expected.

In the sentence *"Kamal told the audience to hold their peace till he had finished his address,"* the speaker is requesting the

audience not to interrupt while he is delivering his speech. Therefore, the phrase means \"**keep silent**\". It does not mean to remain peaceful, stay seated, or become reconciled.

- **Idiom:** Hold one's peace.
- **Meaning:** Keep silent.
- **Usage:** Please hold your peace until the meeting is over.

Therefore, the correct answer is: \"Keep silent\".

Q8: Choose the correct meaning of the idiom 'Let the cat out of the bag'.

- A) To give latitude
- B) To show compassion
- C) To miss an opportunity
- D) To reveal a secret

Correct: To reveal a secret

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of **English idioms**. The idiom **"let the cat out of the bag"** means to accidentally or deliberately reveal a secret that was supposed to remain hidden.

The origin of this expression is commonly linked to old marketplaces, where dishonest sellers allegedly substituted a cat for a pig in a bag. Opening the bag exposed the deception, giving rise to the idiom. Today, it is used whenever confidential information is disclosed before the appropriate time.

- **Idiom:** Let the cat out of the bag.
- **Meaning:** Reveal a secret.
- **Example:** He let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party.

Therefore, the correct answer is: "To reveal a secret".

Q9: Change the voice: You seem to have made a mistake.

- A) A mistake had been made by you.
- B) A mistake seems to have been made by you
- C) A mistake is being made by you.

D) A mistake has made by you.

Correct: A mistake seems to have been made by you

Q10: Change the voice: Did she iron the clothes?

A) Were the clothes being ironed by her?

B) Were the clothes ironed by her?

C) Are the clothes ironed by her?

D) Had the clothes ironed by her?

Correct: Were the clothes ironed by her?

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Were the clothes ironed by her?**

In English transformational grammar, converting an interrogative sentence from the active voice to the passive voice requires strict adherence to tense preservation and syntactic restructuring. The original prompt is formulated in the **simple past tense**, marked by the auxiliary verb "Did". When converting a simple past question into the passive voice, the structural formula demands using the past tense form of the verb "to be" (was/were)

combined with the plural grammatical subject ("the clothes") and the past participle of the main verb ("ironed").

The alternative distractor choices introduce errors in tense, aspect, or grammatical voice structure. For instance, **Were the clothes being ironed by her?** incorrectly introduces the past continuous aspect, which changes the original meaning. The choice **Are the clothes ironed by her?** shifts the sentence into the present tense, violating the rule of tense preservation. Lastly, **Had the clothes ironed by her?** creates an ungrammatical past perfect construction that lacks the required passive auxiliary. Therefore, option two is the only syntactically flawless conversion.

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Q11: Change into indirect speech: He says, "I worked as manager before becoming a doctor."

A) He said that he works as a manager before becoming a doctor.

B) He said that he worked as a manager before becoming a doctor.

C) He says that he had worked as a manager before becoming a doctor.

D) He said that he worked as a manager before becoming a doctor.

Correct: He says that he had worked as a manager before becoming a doctor.

Q12: Choose the correct preposition: Please stick ____ your faith.

A) On

B) To

C) With

D) In

Correct: To

Explanation:

The correct preposition is "to" because the phrase "**stick to**" is a standard English idiom meaning to remain loyal to, continue following, or firmly adhere to a belief, decision, rule, promise, or plan. Therefore, the sentence "**Please stick to your faith.**" means "Please remain steadfast in your faith" or "Do not abandon your beliefs." The expression **stick to** is commonly used in both spoken and written English with nouns such as faith, principles, rules, schedule, plan, topic, and decision. It is an important collocation frequently tested in grammar and competitive examinations.

Prepositions often form fixed combinations with verbs, and these combinations must be memorized because changing the preposition usually changes the meaning or makes the sentence grammatically incorrect. For example, we say **stick to the rules**, **stick to your promise**, **stick to the plan**, and **stick to the truth**. Understanding such verb-preposition combinations improves both written and spoken English and helps candidates answer grammar-based multiple-choice questions accurately.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **On** is incorrect because **stick on** generally means to attach something to a surface, not to remain faithful to a belief.
- **With** is incorrect because **stick with** can mean to stay with a person or continue using something, but the standard expression for beliefs or principles is **stick to**.

- **In** is incorrect because **stick in** refers to inserting or becoming lodged inside something and is not appropriate in this context.

Q13: Choose the correct synonym of Benediction:

- A) Curse
- B) Blessing
- C) Prayer
- D) Wish

Correct: Blessing

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Blessing**.

In lexical semantics, morphological and etymological analysis provides the foundation for accurate vocabulary decoding. The noun **benediction** originates from the Latin roots *"bene"* (meaning well or good) and *"dictio"* (meaning to speak). Therefore, the literal and operational definition of the word is

the utterance of a good wish, a ritual invocation of divine favor, or a formal **blessing** . In both religious ceremonies and formal literary contexts, it denotes an act that conveys positive spiritual utility, making blessing its absolute direct synonym.

The remaining distractor options do not provide an exact semantic match due to improper alignment in specificity or intent. For example, a **curse** represents the polar opposite concept, functioning as a direct antonym. While a **prayer** can contain a benediction, it is a broader category of communication that includes supplication, confession, or mourning, rather than strictly a declaration of favor. Similarly, a **wish** is merely a passive desire lacking the formal, declarative, or sanctified weight inherent in a benediction. Consequently, blessing is the only choice that captures the precise essence of the term.

Q14: Choose the correct antonym of "Ruthless":

- A) Cruel
 - B) Harsh
 - C) Compassionate
 - D) Merciless
-

Correct: Compassionate

Q15: Choose the correct synonym of "Unlawful":

- A) Legal
- B) Fair
- C) Illicit
- D) Just

Correct: Illicit

Q16: Choose the meaning of the idiom "On cloud nine":

- A) Angry
- B) Sad
- C) Excited and ecstatic
- D) Confused

Correct: Excited and ecstatic

Q17: Complete the analogy: Scalpel : Incising :: Spatula :

- A) Lifting
- B) Cutting
- C) Suturing
- D) Injecting

Correct: Lifting

Explanation:

This verbal analogy evaluates the relationship between a professional tool and its primary mechanical function.

- A scalpel is a precise surgical instrument primarily designed for *incising* (making clean cuts or incisions into tissue).
- Following this exact relationship, a laboratory or clinical spatula is a flat, blunt tool whose primary functional purpose is **lifting**, scraping, or transferring materials. It is structurally unsuitable for cutting, suturing, or injecting.

Q18: Convert to Indirect Speech: My father said to me, 'Do not ride in the rain.'

- A) My father said to me to not ride in the rain.
- B) My father advised me not to ride in the rain.
- C) My father told me that do not ride in rain.
- D) My father requested me to ride in the rain.

Correct: My father advised me not to ride in the rain.

Explanation:

When transforming a negative imperative command (starting with "Do not...") from direct to indirect speech, specific structural adjustments must occur.

- The reporting verb "said to" transitions into a verb that reflects the tone of the utterance, which is why **advised** is used.
- The negative imperative shifts into a negative infinitive pattern: **not to + verb**. This makes "My father advised me not to ride in the rain" the only grammatically valid transformation.

Q19: What is the meaning of the idiom 'One hand washes the other'?

- A) To clean oneself
- B) People help each other mutually
- C) To steal something
- D) To work alone

Correct: People help each other mutually

Explanation:

The idiom 'One hand washes the other' signifies a relationship of mutual benefit or reciprocity. It means that if one person helps another, the favor will likely be returned, creating a cycle of assistance. Just as one hand cannot effectively clean itself without the aid of the other, people often require cooperation to achieve their goals. Option B, "People help each other mutually," perfectly captures this essence. Distractors like "To clean oneself" are literal interpretations, while "To steal something" and "To work alone" contradict the core meaning of cooperation and shared benefit inherent in the idiom.

Q20: What is the meaning of the idiom 'Left out in the cold'?

- A) To feel freezing
- B) Ignored or excluded
- C) To travel north
- D) To be appreciated

Correct: Ignored or excluded

Explanation:

The phrase "**left out in the cold**" utilizes the stark imagery of being physically locked outside a warm shelter to illustrate social vulnerability.

- In casual and professional vernacular, it means to be **ignored or excluded** from a collective benefit, decision-making process, or group activity that others are actively enjoying.

Q21: What is the synonym of Lissome?

- A) Slow
- B) Supple
- C) Blunt
- D) Cruel

Correct: Supple

Explanation:

The term **lissome** originates from the Old English word for "gentle" or "lithe," used to describe a body or movement that is effortlessly graceful and flexible.

- **Supple** is the correct synonym because it directly means bendable, limber, and physically agile.
- *Slow* refers to speed rather than flexibility.
- *Blunt* relates to sharpness or directness.

- *Cruel* describes a harsh or malicious disposition.

Q22: What is the antonym of Éclat?

- A) Brilliance
- B) Obscurity
- C) Applause
- D) Success

Correct: Obscurity

Explanation:

Borrowed from French, **éclat** refers to brilliant success, social distinction, or a dazzling effect that commands public acclaim.

- **Obscurity** is the correct antonym because it represents the state of being unknown, hidden, or completely inconspicuous.
- *Brilliance*, *applause*, and *success* function as contextual synonyms rather than opposites.

Q23: What is the antonym of Heal?

- A) Cure
- B) Remedy
- C) Wound
- D) Soothe

Correct: Wound

Explanation:

To **heal** is a restorative process that means to repair, cure, or return a living organism to sound physical health after an injury or illness.

- **Wound** is the exact antonym because it means to actively inflict damage or disrupt physical well-being.
- *Cure*, *remedy*, and *soothe* are therapeutic actions that support the healing process rather than opposing it.

Q24: Complete the sentence: She was annoyed _____ his behavior.

A) at

B) by

C) in

D) on

Correct: at

Explanation:

This sentence tests standard English prepositional collocations regarding emotional reactions.

- The preposition **at** is traditionally used when expressing irritation or annoyance toward an abstract concept, situation, or specific conduct (e.g., "annoyed at his behavior").
- While *with* is frequently utilized when targeting a person directly (e.g., "annoyed with him"), it is less precise when focusing strictly on the action itself in this context.

Q25: 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 antonym for “**Provoke**” is “**All of these (Soothe, Allay, Pacify).**” To provoke means to stimulate or incite someone to do or feel something, especially a strong or unwelcome emotion or reaction. It often implies stirring up anger, irritation, or conflict. The goal of an antonym would be to calm, reduce, or stop such emotions or reactions.

- Option A, “*Soothe,*” means to gently calm a person or their feelings, making it a direct antonym to provoking irritation or distress.
- Option B, “*Allay,*” means to diminish or put at rest (fear, suspicion, or worry), which directly opposes the act of

provoking these negative emotions.

- Option C, “*Pacify*,” means to quell the anger, agitation, or excitement of someone, effectively restoring peace or calm. This is also a strong antonym for provoking.

Since all three options – soothe, allay, and pacify – share the common meaning of calming or reducing negative emotions and reactions, they all serve as valid antonyms for “provoke.” Therefore, choosing “All of these” is the most comprehensive and accurate answer.

Q26: The antonym of Categorical:

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

Correct: Conditional

Explanation:

The correct antonym for “**Categorical**” is “**Conditional.**” Categorical means unambiguously explicit and direct, without any conditions or qualifications. It implies an absolute and unqualified statement or decision. Therefore, its antonym should reflect the opposite: something that is dependent on conditions or not absolute.

- Option B, “*Conditional,*” means subject to one or more conditions or requirements being met; made or granted on certain terms. This perfectly contrasts with the absolute and unqualified nature of something categorical. A conditional statement is not definite or absolute, as it hinges on specific prerequisites.
- Option A, “*Absolute,*” is incorrect because it is a synonym for categorical. Absolute means not qualified or diminished in any way; total.
- Option C, “*Definite,*” is incorrect because it also acts as a synonym for categorical. Definite means clearly stated or decided; not vague or doubtful.
- Option D, “*Positive,*” is incorrect because in this context, it can mean certain or definite, which again aligns more closely with the meaning of categorical rather than its opposite.

Q27: The whole nation was _____ the president.

A) against

B) behind

C) front

D) besides

Correct: behind

Explanation:

The correct word to complete the sentence “The whole nation was ____ the president” is “**behind.**” This choice implies support and alignment with the president’s actions or policies. When a nation is “behind” someone, it means they are giving their full support, agreement, or loyalty to that person or cause. This preposition indicates a collective endorsement, suggesting unity and backing.

- Option A, “*against,*” is incorrect because it would mean the nation was in opposition to the president, which is the opposite meaning of what the sentence aims to convey in a supportive context. If the nation were against the president, it would indicate widespread disapproval or resistance.
- Option C, “*front,*” is incorrect as it does not grammatically or contextually fit into the sentence.

“Front” is usually a noun or an adjective, and its use here would make the sentence nonsensical, as it doesn't convey a relationship of support or opposition.

- Option D, “*besides*,” is incorrect because it means in addition to or apart from. If the nation were “besides” the president, it would simply mean they were next to him or not part of the same group, which does not convey support.

Q28: Neha is traveling _____ the school.

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

Correct: Toward

Explanation:

The most appropriate word to complete the sentence “Neha is traveling _____ the school” is “**Toward.**” The preposition

“toward” indicates movement in the direction of a place or object. When someone is traveling toward the school, it signifies that their destination is the school, and they are currently moving in that general direction, even if they haven't reached it yet. This conveys intent and direction of movement effectively.

- Option B, “*down*,” is incorrect. While one can travel “down” a street, traveling “down the school” implies a descent or movement within the school building, which doesn't fit the context of traveling to a destination from an external point.
- Option C, “*into*,” is incorrect. “Into” implies entering an enclosed space. While Neha might eventually go into the school, “traveling into the school” suggests she is already very close to or has begun to enter the building, which is less general than simply moving in its direction.
- Option D, “*across*,” is incorrect. “Across” indicates movement from one side to another, often implying crossing a surface or obstacle. Traveling “across the school” would mean passing over or through the school grounds from one side to the other, not necessarily going to the school as a destination.

Q29: What is the synonym of WRATH?

A) Joy

B) Anger

C) Peace

D) Love

Correct: Anger

Explanation:

The correct synonym for “**WRATH**” is “**Anger.**” Wrath refers to extreme anger, often characterized by a strong, vengeful indignation. It denotes a powerful and intense feeling of displeasure, typically associated with a desire for retribution or punishment. Therefore, “anger” is the most direct and accurate synonym, as it captures the core emotion of wrath.

- Option A, “*Joy,*” is incorrect because it signifies a feeling of great pleasure and happiness, which is the complete opposite of wrath. Joy is a positive emotion, while wrath is distinctly negative.
- Option C, “*Peace,*” is incorrect as it denotes a state of tranquility and freedom from disturbance, a condition utterly antithetical to wrath. Peace implies an absence of conflict or strong negative emotions.
- Option D, “*Love,*” is incorrect because it represents a

strong feeling of affection and care, which stands in stark contrast to the hostility and indignation inherent in wrath. Love is a profoundly positive and constructive emotion.

Q30: _____ you ever been to Amsterdam?

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

Correct: Have

Explanation:

The correct auxiliary verb to complete the sentence “_____ you ever been to Amsterdam?” is “**Have.**” This sentence structure is an example of the present perfect tense, which is used to talk about experiences that happened at some unspecified time in the past and are relevant to the present. The present perfect tense is formed with the auxiliary verb “have” or “has” followed by the past participle of the main verb.

- For the pronoun “you,” the correct form of the auxiliary verb is “have.” The structure is “Have + subject + ever + past participle.” In this case, “been” is the past participle of the verb “to be.”
- Option A, “*Do*,” is incorrect because “do” is used for the simple present tense (e.g., “Do you go to Amsterdam?”) or to form questions with other verbs in the simple present, not with the past participle “been.”
- Option B, “*Has*,” is incorrect because “has” is used with third-person singular subjects (he, she, it) in the present perfect tense (e.g., “Has he ever been to Amsterdam?”). It is not used with “you.”
- Option D, “*Did*,” is incorrect because “did” is used for the simple past tense (e.g., “Did you go to Amsterdam yesterday?”) and is followed by the base form of the verb, not the past participle “been.”

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Q31: Which of the following spelling is correct?

A) Agrandise

B) Aggrandize

C) Agranzide

D) Agorandise

Correct: Aggrandize

Explanation:

The correct spelling among the options provided is **“Aggrandize.”** To aggrandize means to increase the power, status, or wealth of; or to enhance the reputation of (someone) beyond what is justified by the facts. It is often used in the context of making something appear greater or more important than it actually is. Recognizing common prefixes and suffixes can help in identifying correct spellings for such words.

- Option A, *“Agrandise,”* is incorrect because it misses the second “g” and uses an “s” instead of a “z” at the end. The correct root is “grand,” and the suffix is commonly “-ize” in American English or “-ise” in British English, but the missing “g” is a definite error.
- Option C, *“Agranzide,”* is incorrect due to the misplaced “n” and “z” and the incorrect suffix “-ide.” The structure of the word is significantly altered from the correct spelling, making it unrecognizable.
- Option D, *“Agorandise,”* is incorrect because it introduces

an extra “o” and misplaces the “n.” This spelling deviates substantially from the accepted form of the word, making it clearly wrong.

Q32: The antonym of Military?

- A) Army
- B) Martial
- C) Civil
- D) Naval

Correct: Civil

Explanation:

The correct antonym for “**Military**” is “**Civil.**” Military refers to everything related to armed forces or warfare, pertaining to soldiers, arms, or war. It represents a system or institution concerned with defense and security operations, often distinct from the general populace. Its antonym should therefore describe the non-military aspects of society or government.

- Option C, “*Civil*,” directly refers to ordinary citizens and their concerns, as opposed to military or ecclesiastical matters. It encompasses the non-military aspects of government and society, making it the most appropriate antonym. For example, a “civilian” is a person not in the armed services or the police force.
- Option A, “*Army*,” is incorrect because it is a specific branch or component of the military, not an antonym. The army is a type of military force.
- Option B, “*Martial*,” is incorrect because it is a synonym for military. Martial means relating to fighting or war, or characteristic of a soldier.
- Option D, “*Naval*,” is incorrect because it refers to the navy, another specific branch of the military, pertaining to ships or seafaring. It is a part of the military, not its opposite.

Q33: The Antonym of ‘Subversion’ is _____ ?

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

D) Rebellion

Correct: Compliance

Explanation:

The antonym of '**Subversion**' is '**Compliance**'. Subversion refers to the act of undermining the power and authority of an established system, government, or institution, often through indirect means. It implies disobedience, challenge to authority, and an attempt to destabilize or overthrow. Therefore, its direct opposite would be an action or attitude that signifies adherence to rules, commands, or authority. **Compliance** perfectly fits this description, as it means acting in accordance with a wish, command, or rule, or obeying a law or request. It represents agreement and adherence to the existing structure, in stark contrast to the defiance inherent in subversion.

- Option A, *Sabotage*, is incorrect because it is closely related to subversion, often being a method by which subversion is carried out. Sabotage involves deliberately damaging or obstructing something, particularly for political or military advantage, which contributes to undermining authority.
- Option B, *Destruction*, is incorrect. While subversion can lead to destruction, 'destruction' itself is a broader outcome or act of causing damage, not the direct antonym for the specific act of undermining authority.

It's a consequence, not the opposite concept of obeying.

- Option D, *Rebellion*, is incorrect because it is a near-synonym or a form of subversion. Rebellion is an act of open, organized, and often armed resistance to an established government or ruler, which is a very direct form of challenging and attempting to overturn existing authority.

Q34: The Synonym of “Bemoan” is?

A) Rejoice

B) Lament

C) Praise

D) Laugh

Correct: Lament

Explanation:

The correct synonym for “**Bemoan**” is “**Lament.**” To bemoan means to express discontent or sorrow over something, often by complaining or wailing. Similarly, to lament means to express

passionate grief or sorrow, often vocally. Both words convey a strong sense of sadness, regret, or complaint about a situation or loss, making them direct synonyms in conveying feelings of unhappiness or disapproval.

- Option A, “*Rejoice*,” is incorrect because it means to feel or show great joy or delight, which is the direct opposite of bemoaning.
- Option C, “*Praise*,” is incorrect as it means to express approval or admiration for someone or something, indicating positive sentiment rather than sorrow or complaint.
- Option D, “*Laugh*,” is incorrect because it signifies expressing amusement or happiness with sounds, which is entirely contrary to the meaning of bemoan. The act of laughing is associated with joy, not with expressing discontent or sorrow.

Q35: The Antonym of DEARTH is?

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

D) Shortage

Correct: Abundance

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Abundance**. The word 'dearth' means a scarcity or lack of something, a severe shortage. Therefore, its antonym, or opposite, would describe a situation where there is a plentiful supply or a great amount of something. 'Abundance' precisely conveys this meaning, signifying a very large quantity of something, making it the direct opposite of a dearth.

- Option A, *Scarcity*, is incorrect because it is a synonym of dearth, meaning a shortage or lack, not its antonym.
- Option C, *Poverty*, is incorrect. While poverty often implies a lack of resources, it specifically refers to the state of being extremely poor, which is a broader concept than just a general shortage of something. It is not a direct antonym for 'dearth' in all contexts.
- Option D, *Shortage*, is incorrect because it is also a synonym of dearth. Both words indicate an insufficient amount of something, making them similar in meaning rather than opposite.

Q36: The synonym of 'Obdurate' is:

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

Correct: Stubborn

Explanation:


The correct answer is **Stubborn**. The word 'obdurate' describes someone who is stubbornly refusing to change their opinion or course of action, an unyielding and obstinate person. Therefore, the synonym for 'obdurate' would be a word that conveys a similar sense of inflexibility and resistance to persuasion. 'Stubborn' perfectly captures this meaning, referring to someone who is determined not to change their mind or attitude.

- Option A, *Flexible*, is incorrect because it is an antonym of obdurate. Flexible means capable of bending easily without breaking, or able to be easily modified to

respond to altered circumstances, which is the opposite of being unyielding.

- Option B, *Yielding*, is incorrect because it is also an antonym of obdurate. Yielding means giving way to pressure or persuasion, or compliant, which is contrary to the meaning of obdurate.
- Option D, *Merciful*, is incorrect. Merciful means showing compassion or forgiveness, especially to those over whom one has power. This word is unrelated in meaning to obdurate, which describes a characteristic of temperament concerning stubbornness, not compassion.

Q37: 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)**. The word 'abandon' means to give up completely (a course of action, a practice, or a way of thinking) or to leave a place, a person, or a thing permanently. Both 'leave' and 'desert' are strong synonyms that capture this core meaning. 'Leave' in this context implies departing permanently from a person or place, while 'desert' carries a similar connotation, often suggesting leaving someone or something that one should stay with, implying a sense of dereliction or forsaking.

- Option A, *Leave*, is correct in the sense of abandoning someone or something, as in

Q38: 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 passive voice transformation of “People speak English all over the world” is **English is spoken all over the world**. To convert an active voice sentence into passive voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence, and the verb form changes to a form of “to be” plus the past participle of the main verb. The original sentence is in the present simple active voice, so the passive form requires the present simple of “to be” (is/are) followed by the past participle of “speak,” which is “spoken.” Since “English” is singular, “is spoken” is the correct construction.

- Option B, “*English spoken all over the world,*” is incorrect because it is grammatically incomplete. It omits the auxiliary verb “is,” which is essential for forming the present simple passive voice.
- Option C, “*English was spoken all over the world,*” changes the tense from present simple to past simple. The original sentence describes a present, ongoing fact, so the passive voice should maintain the present tense.
- Option D, “*English is being spoken all over the world,*” represents the present continuous passive voice. This would be the correct transformation if the active sentence

were “People are speaking English all over the world” (present continuous active), but the original sentence is in the simple present tense.

Q39: Similes and metaphors are language mostly used in:

- A) Blank verses
- B) Classical
- C) Figurative
- D) Contextual

Correct: Figurative

Explanation:

Similes and metaphors are forms of language mostly used in **Figurative** speech. Figurative language is a broad category that refers to language used in a non-literal way to create vivid images, comparisons, and emphasis. It steps away from the direct, plain meaning of words to make writing more expressive and impactful. Similes make comparisons using “like” or “as” (e.g., “brave as a lion”), while metaphors make direct

comparisons without these words (e.g., “He is a lion in battle”). Both are fundamental tools for adding depth and artistic quality to communication, especially in literature and poetry.

- Option A, “*Blank verses,*” refers to unrhymed iambic pentameter, a specific poetic form. While blank verse often contains similes and metaphors, it is a structural classification of poetry, not a descriptive category for the nature of the language itself.
- Option B, “*Classical,*” typically refers to a historical period of art, literature, or music (e.g., Classical antiquity). While classical literature certainly employs figurative language,

Q40: The word “Embellish” means:

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

Correct: Decorated

Explanation:

The word “Embellish” means **Decorated**. To embellish something means to make it more attractive by adding ornamental features or details. It implies enhancing the appearance of an object or a story by adding decorative elements, often to make it more pleasing or interesting. For example, one might embellish a dress with beads or embellish a story with exciting details to make it more engaging.

- Option A, “*Impressive*,” describes something that evokes admiration or respect due to its size, quality, or skill. While an embellished item might become impressive, “embellish” is the action of decorating, not the resulting feeling or characteristic of being impressive.
- Option B, “*Imprinted*,” means to stamp or press a mark, design, or pattern onto a surface. While imprinting can be a form of decoration, “embellish” is a broader term that encompasses various methods of adding decorative details, not exclusively those made by pressing.
- Option D, “*Carved*,” means to cut or engrave a material to produce an object or design. Carving is a specific technique for creating decoration, often involving sculpting. “Embellish” is a more general term that includes carving as one possible method, but also refers to adding decorations through other means like painting, sewing, or attaching adornments.

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Q41: According to Speech Act theory, the utterance “I warn you” is a/an:

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

Correct: Directive

Explanation:

According to Speech Act theory, the utterance “I warn you” is a **Directive**. In the theory developed by philosophers J.L. Austin and John Searle, speech acts are classified based on their illocutionary force—what the speaker intends to achieve by uttering the words. Directive speech acts are those that aim to get

the hearer to do something or to influence their future actions or state of mind. A warning, by its nature, is an attempt to make the listener aware of a potential danger or undesirable consequence, thereby urging them to act cautiously or avoid a particular course of action. The speaker is directing the listener's attention and potentially their behavior.

- Option A, “*Declarative*,” refers to speech acts that change the world by the very fact of their utterance, such as “I pronounce you husband and wife” or “I declare war.” “I warn you” does not fundamentally change the state of the world in this manner; it seeks to influence.
- Option B, “*Expressive*,” refers to speech acts that state what the speaker feels or expresses their psychological state, such as “I apologize,” “I thank you,” or “I congratulate you.” While a warning might carry an underlying emotional state, its primary function is not merely to express that state but to direct the listener.
- Option D, “*Exclamatory*,” is primarily a grammatical category for a type of sentence that expresses strong emotion or excitement (e.g., “What a surprise!”). It is not one of the main illocutionary force categories in Speech Act theory, which focuses on the intended action of the utterance rather than its grammatical form.

Q42: Transitive verb may be converted into:

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

Correct: Passive voice

Explanation:

A transitive verb may be converted into **Passive voice**. A transitive verb is a verb that requires a direct object to complete its meaning, indicating an action that passes from the subject to an object (e.g., “She *writes letters*”). The defining characteristic of a passive voice construction is that the direct object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. For example, “She writes letters” becomes “Letters are written by her.” If a verb does not take a direct object (i.e., it's intransitive), it cannot form a passive voice construction because there is no object to become the new subject.

- Option B, “*Active voice*,” is incorrect because a transitive verb is typically already in the active voice when it has a subject performing the action on a direct object. The question asks what a transitive verb *may be converted*

into*, implying a change from its standard form.

- Option C, “*Adverb*,” is incorrect. An adverb is a part of speech that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb, indicating manner, time, place, etc. A verb, whether transitive or intransitive, is a distinct part of speech and cannot be converted into an adverb.
- Option D, “*Adjective*,” is incorrect. An adjective describes a noun or pronoun. While some verb forms (like participles) can function as adjectives (e.g., “a *broken* window”), a transitive verb itself, or the action it represents, is not converted into an adjective. These are different grammatical functions entirely.

Q43: A minimal pair differs in:

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

Correct: One phonological segment

Explanation:

A minimal pair differs in **One phonological segment**. In phonology, a minimal pair consists of two words that are identical in every way except for one sound (phoneme), occurring in the same position, and that difference in sound is sufficient to distinguish their meanings. For example, “cat” and “bat” constitute a minimal pair because they differ only in their initial phoneme (/k/ vs. /b/) and have distinct meanings. This concept is crucial for identifying the phonemes of a language, as it demonstrates that a single sound change can alter the meaning of a word.

- Option A, “*Morpheme count*,” is incorrect. While minimal pairs often consist of words with a single morpheme, the defining characteristic is the difference in sound, not the number of meaningful units. Words can have different morpheme counts (e.g., “cat” vs. “cats”) but not necessarily form a minimal pair based on a single phonological segment difference that changes the core lexical meaning.
- Option B, “*Syllables*,” is incorrect. Minimal pairs must have the same number of syllables. If words differed in their syllable count, they would likely differ in more than one phonological segment or even structural elements, thus failing the

Q44: The process of forming “went” from “go” is an example of:

- A) Inflection
- B) Derivation
- C) Suppletion
- D) Back formation

Correct: Suppletion

Explanation:

The process of forming “went” from “go” is an example of **Suppletion**. Suppletion is a specific type of irregular inflection where the inflected forms of a word are derived from completely different and historically unrelated roots. Instead of adding an affix or making a slight internal vowel change, the entire stem of the word changes. The verb “go” and its past tense form “went” are a classic example, as “went” originates from a different Old English verb root (wendan) than “go” (gan). Other common examples of suppletion in English include “good,” “better,” “best” and “be,” “is,” “was.”

- Option A, “*Inflection,*” is too general. Inflection is the

process of adding suffixes (or making internal changes) to a word to indicate grammatical functions like tense, number, or case, without changing the word's fundamental meaning or part of speech. While “went” is an inflected form of “go,” suppletion describes the specific, radical nature of this particular inflection, making it a more precise answer.

- Option B, “*Derivation*,” is incorrect. Derivation is the process of forming a new word from an existing one, often changing its part of speech or significantly altering its meaning (e.g., “happy” -> “happiness,” “teach” -> “teacher”). “Went” is not a new word derived from “go”; it’s a grammatical form of the same verb.
- Option D, “*Back formation*,” is incorrect. Back-formation is a process where a new word is created by removing what is perceived to be an affix from an existing word (e.g., “editor” -> “edit,” “television” -> “televise”). This process does not apply to the formation of “went” from “go.”

Q45: Complete the idiom: “A fish out of _____.”

A) Fish

B) Ferry

C) Ship

D) Water

Correct: Water

Explanation:

The complete idiom is “A fish out of **Water**.” This idiom is used to describe someone who is in an unfamiliar, awkward, or uncomfortable situation; someone who does not belong or feel at ease in a particular environment. Just as a fish cannot survive or thrive outside of its natural habitat, water, a person described as

Q46: Choose the correct antonym of “Meticulous.”

A) Careless

B) Precise

C) Scrupulous

D) Careful

Correct: Careless

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Careless**. The word "Meticulous" describes someone who shows extreme attention to detail; someone who is very careful, precise, and thorough. Therefore, its antonym should be a word that signifies a lack of care, attention, or precision. *Careless* directly fits this description, meaning not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or error. A meticulous person meticulously checks everything, while a careless person overlooks details and is prone to mistakes due to a lack of diligence. This represents the direct opposite in terms of attitude towards work or tasks.

- Option B, *Precise*, is incorrect because it is a synonym or a closely related characteristic of someone meticulous. A meticulous person aims for precision.
- Option C, *Scrupulous*, is incorrect. Like "meticulous," "scrupulous" means very careful and thorough, often implying a strong sense of moral or ethical exactitude. It is another synonym, not an antonym.
- Option D, *Careful*, is incorrect. "Careful" is almost a direct synonym of "meticulous," both indicating attentiveness and caution. Thus, it is the opposite of what is needed for an antonym.

Q47: 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 the Fatima Jinnah of society.

Q48: 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:

The correct answer is **B: I told her that I would have written letters.**

When converting direct speech into indirect (reported) speech, several changes typically occur, especially if the reporting verb is in the past tense, as

Q49: Synonym of "Cheeky"?

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

Correct: Impudent

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Impudent**. The word "cheeky" describes someone who is impertinent, disrespectful, or bold in a playful or charming way, often with a hint of rudeness or lack of respect towards someone older or in authority. "Impudent" is a strong synonym, meaning not showing due respect for another person; impertinent. Both words convey a sense of bold disrespect or audacious behavior, making them very close in meaning.

- *Polite* is incorrect because it is an antonym of "cheeky." To be polite means to show respect and consideration for others through good manners and appropriate behavior.
- *Respectful* is incorrect because it is also an antonym of "cheeky." Respectful means showing deference, admiration, or honor for someone or something, which is the opposite of being cheeky.
- *Timid* is incorrect. "Timid" describes someone who shows a lack of courage or confidence, easily frightened or shy. This meaning is entirely unrelated to being cheeky, which implies boldness rather than shyness or fear.

Q50: Synonym of "Maladroit"?

A) Skillful

B) Clumsy

C) Adaptable

D) Clever

Correct: Clumsy

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Clumsy**. The word "maladroit" describes someone who is clumsy, awkward, or lacking in skill and dexterity, particularly in movement or in handling objects. It implies a lack of grace or coordination. "Clumsy" perfectly aligns with this definition, referring to someone or something that moves or handles things in an awkward and ungainly way. Both words convey a sense of physical ineptness or lack of finesse.

- *Skillful* is incorrect because it is a direct antonym of "maladroit." Skillful means having or showing skill, proficiency, or expertise in a particular task or activity, which is the opposite of being awkward or unskillful.
- *Adaptable* is incorrect. "Adaptable" refers to the ability to adjust to new conditions, situations, or environments. This quality is unrelated to physical dexterity or the lack thereof, which is described by "maladroit."
- *Clever* is incorrect. "Clever" describes someone who is quick to understand, learn, and devise or apply ideas; intelligent or astute. This pertains to mental ability rather than physical coordination or manual dexterity, making it an unrelated term to "maladroit."

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Q51: Synonym of "Impudent"?

A) Modest

B) Polite

C) Bold

D) Fearful

Correct: Bold

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Bold**. The word "impudent" means not showing due respect for another person; impertinent. It suggests being audaciously rude or disrespectful. While "bold" can mean courageous and confident, it also encompasses the sense of being forward, audacious, or presumptuous, sometimes to the point of being disrespectful or "impudent." In this context, "bold" captures the essence of fearlessness and readiness to speak or act without appropriate deference, aligning well with the meaning of "impudent."

- *Modest* is incorrect because it is an antonym of "impudent." Modest means unassuming in the estimation of one's abilities or achievements, or behaving in a humble manner, which is the opposite of being impudent.
- *Polite* is incorrect because it is also an antonym of "impudent." Polite means having or showing good manners, courtesy, and respect for others, which directly contrasts with the disrespectful nature of impudence.
- *Fearful* is incorrect. "Fearful" describes feeling or showing fear or apprehension. This is unrelated to the concept of impudence, which implies a lack of fear or inhibition in expressing disrespect rather than experiencing fear.

Q52: Synonym of Resolute

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

Correct: Firm

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C: Firm

The word *resolute* means admirably purposeful, determined, and unwavering. Someone who is resolute has made a decision and intends to stick to it without wavering. The word *firm* perfectly captures this meaning, implying strong resolve, steadfastness, and an unyielding commitment to a course of action or belief. Both words describe a state of having a fixed and definite purpose or opinion.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

- **A: Unsure:** This is the direct opposite of resolute. To be unsure means to lack confidence or certainty, which is contrary to having a strong and unwavering purpose.
- **B: Hesitant:** To be hesitant means to be reluctant or tentative, showing an unwillingness to act or decide. A resolute person is decisive, not hesitant.
- **D: Weak:** This adjective implies a lack of strength, power, or determination. A resolute individual demonstrates mental strength and conviction, making

Q53: Antonym of URGE

A) Dissuade

B) Push

C) Incite

D) Encourage

Correct: Dissuade

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Dissuade**. The word "urge" means to strongly recommend or persuade someone to do something, or to drive them forward with encouragement or insistence.

Therefore, its antonym should express the opposite action: convincing someone **not** to do something. "Dissuade" perfectly fits this definition, meaning to persuade someone against an action or belief, or to deter them from a course of action. It directly counters the act of urging by advocating for the opposite outcome.

- Option B, **Push**, is incorrect because it is often synonymous with "urge" in the context of influencing someone. To "push" someone to do something means to compel or motivate them, aligning with the meaning of "urge" rather than opposing it.

- Option C, **Incite**, is incorrect. "Incite" means to encourage or stir up (especially violent or unlawful behavior). This is a strong form of urging, often with negative connotations, and is clearly not an antonym for "urge"; rather, it is a type of urging.
- Option D, **Encourage**, is incorrect. "Encourage" means to give support, confidence, or hope to someone, or to persuade them to do something. This meaning is very similar to "urge" and functions as a synonym or a closely related concept, not an antonym.

Q54: Success consists ____ honesty

A) off

B) of

C) in

D) on

Correct: in

Explanation:

The correct answer is **in**. The phrase "consist in" is used to specify what something's essential nature, fundamental characteristic, or core essence is. When we say "Success consists in honesty," we are indicating that honesty is the primary and defining quality or principle that constitutes success. It suggests that the very essence or heart of success lies within honesty.

- Option A, **off**, is incorrect. "Consist off" is not a standard or grammatically recognized phrasal verb in English. The preposition "off" typically indicates separation, removal, or a starting point, none of which fit the context of describing the intrinsic quality of success.
- Option B, **of**, is incorrect. While "consist of" is a grammatically correct phrase, it is used to list the individual parts or components that make up a whole, as in "The team consists of five players." However, success isn't typically seen as being made up of separate "parts" of honesty; rather, honesty is viewed as its inherent quality. "Consist in" more accurately conveys this deeper, defining characteristic.
- Option D, **on**, is incorrect. "Consist on" is not a recognized or grammatically correct phrasal verb. The preposition "on" generally indicates position, dependence, or a topic, none of which accurately convey

the idea that honesty is the essential nature or defining characteristic of success.

Q55: Antonym of URGE

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

Correct: Dissuade

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Dissuade**. The word "urge" means to strongly recommend or persuade someone to do something, or to drive them forward with encouragement or insistence. Therefore, its antonym should express the opposite action: convincing someone *not* to do something. "Dissuade" perfectly fits this definition, meaning to persuade someone against an action or belief, or to deter them from a course of

action. It directly counters the act of urging by advocating for the opposite outcome.

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- Option D, **Encourage**, is incorrect. "Encourage" means to give support, confidence, or hope to someone, or to persuade them to do something. This meaning is very similar to "urge" and functions as a synonym or a closely related concept, not an antonym.

Q56: What is the correct translation of “جان و دل فوجی بہادر ہمارے“ 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 correct translation of “وطن مادر سے جان و دل فوجی بہادر ہمارے” is “**Our brave soldiers are defending our motherland with all their heart and soul.**” This translation accurately captures the nuance and intensity of the original Urdu phrase. The term “سے جان و دل” directly translates to “with heart and soul,” signifying complete dedication, passion, and commitment. “وطن مادر” means “motherland,” and “رہے کر حفاظت” translates to “defending are” ہیں

Other options, while close, miss the precise idiomatic expression. “With passion” (Option A) is less emphatic than “with all their

heart and soul." "With all their zeal and zest" (Option C) is a plausible alternative but doesn't directly reflect "جان و دل." Option D changes "motherland" to "beloved land," which, while similar, isn't the most direct translation of "وطنِ مادر." The chosen answer perfectly conveys the profound devotion and sacrifice implied in the original Urdu sentence.

Q57: What is the correct translation of “رہا رو کے ہلک ہلک بچہ” 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 correct translation of “رہا رو کے ہلک ہلک بچہ” is "**The baby will be crying bitterly.**" This sentence uses the future continuous tense in Urdu, indicated by "رہا رو" (will be

crying). The phrase "کے بلک بلک" is an intensifier, meaning "bitterly" or "inconsolably," describing a prolonged and intense crying spell, often associated with distress or sorrow.

The options that add reasons like "for food," "out of hunger," or "for milk" (A, B, C) introduce information not present in the original Urdu sentence. The original phrase simply states the manner of crying without specifying the cause. Therefore, the most accurate and direct translation maintains this ambiguity regarding the reason for the crying, focusing solely on the action and its intensity. The chosen option precisely conveys the future continuous action and the adverbial intensity of the crying.

Q58: What is the correct translation of “ادھوری زندگی بغیر تمہارے 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 correct translation of “ہے لگتی ادھوری زندگی بغیر تمہارے” is **"Life seems incomplete without you."** This translation accurately captures the emotional sentiment and grammatical structure of the Urdu sentence. "بغیر تمہارے" means "without you," and "زندگی" means "life." The phrase "ہے لگتی ادھوری" translates to "seems incomplete" or "feels incomplete." The verb "لگنا" (lagna) often conveys a sense of seeming or feeling in this context.

Option B, "Life feels lonely because of you," changes the meaning from "incomplete" to "lonely" and implies a causal link ("because of you") not present in the original. Option C, "Life is incomplete because of you," also introduces a causal link and uses "is" instead of "seems/feels," which is less nuanced. Option D, "Life becomes dark without your presence," introduces an entirely different metaphor ("dark") not found in the original. The chosen translation maintains the precise meaning and emotional tone of the Urdu phrase.

Q59: What is the correct translation of “ہے جاتا بولا جو”
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 correct translation of "ہوتا نہیں سچ ہمیشہ وہ ہے جاتا بولا جو" is "**Whatever is said is not always true.**" This sentence conveys a common wisdom about the nature of truth and speech. "بولا جو" ".spoken is which that" or "said is whatever" to translates "جاتا ہے" structure The ".true always not is it" means "وہ ہمیشہ سچ نہیں ہوتا" emphasizes that spoken words, regardless of who utters them, do not inherently carry absolute truth.

Option B, "Whoever speaks is not always truthful," shifts the focus from the spoken word to the speaker's truthfulness, which is a different concept. While related, the original sentence specifically refers to the content of speech. Option C, "What people speak is never truth," uses "never" which is too absolute; the original uses "not always." Option D, "What is said always becomes truth," is the opposite of the original meaning. The chosen translation accurately reflects the passive voice ("is said") and the nuanced negation ("not always true").

Q60: What is the correct translation of “وعدہ وہ کہ تھا جانتا میں” 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 correct translation of “وعدہ وہ کہ تھا جانتا میں” پورا نہیں کرے گا“ is **"I knew that he would not keep his promise."** This sentence demonstrates the correct sequence of tenses in English when reporting a past belief about a future action. "تھا جانتا میں" translates to "I knew" (past tense). The subordinate clause "وہ کہ" the from action future a expresses "وعدہ پورا نہیں کرے گا" perspective of the past. In English, when the main clause is in the past tense, the future tense in the subordinate clause typically shifts to the conditional "would."

Therefore, "گنا کرے نہیں" (will not do/keep) correctly becomes "would not keep." Option A, "I knew that he won't keep his promise," incorrectly uses "won't" (will not), which is present tense future. Option C, "I was knowing," is grammatically incorrect as "know" is a stative verb not typically used in the continuous form. Option D, "I know he doesn't keep his promise," changes the main verb to present tense and alters the meaning. The chosen option maintains the correct tense sequence and meaning.

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Q61: 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:

The idiom "**To cut corners**" means "**To do something cheaply by ignoring proper standards.**" This phrase implies taking shortcuts or compromising on quality, thoroughness, or ethical practices to save time, money, or effort. When someone "cuts corners," they are typically sacrificing the integrity or excellence of a task or product for the sake of expediency or cost reduction.

For example, a construction company might cut corners by using cheaper, substandard materials to finish a project under budget, potentially compromising safety. Similarly, a student might cut corners on an assignment by plagiarizing instead of doing original research. The idiom carries a negative connotation, suggesting a lack of diligence or a willingness to compromise quality. It does not mean to improve quality, work with extreme care, or postpone work, as those actions are contrary to the idiom's core meaning of sacrificing standards for efficiency.

Q62: 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:

The phrase "**To run the gamut**" means "**To cover a wide range of things.**" The word "gamut" originally referred to the entire range of musical notes, from the lowest to the highest. Over time, its meaning expanded to encompass any complete range or spectrum of something.

When someone "runs the gamut," they are experiencing, presenting, or including the full extent or variety of a particular category. For example, "The restaurant's menu runs the gamut from simple salads to elaborate gourmet dishes," meaning it offers a very broad selection. Similarly, "Her emotions ran the gamut from joy to despair" indicates she experienced every possible feeling. This idiom emphasizes comprehensiveness and breadth, suggesting that nothing within a particular scope is left out. It does not imply repeating a mistake, concealing facts, or ending a discussion abruptly, but rather exploring or encompassing a full spectrum.

Q63: 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:

The idiom "**To take something with a pinch of salt**" means "**To treat something with scepticism.**" This phrase advises caution and a degree of doubt when presented with information, especially if it seems exaggerated, unlikely, or unverified. It suggests that one should not believe something entirely or immediately, but rather consider it with a critical and questioning attitude.

The origin of the idiom is thought to come from the idea that food is easier to swallow with a pinch of salt, metaphorically

suggesting that difficult or dubious information is easier to accept if one is prepared to doubt it. For example, "You should take his promises with a pinch of salt; he rarely follows through." It implies a need for discernment and a healthy dose of disbelief. It does not mean to accept something immediately, exaggerate a statement, or refuse to listen, but rather to listen critically.

Q64: 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:

The idiom "**To throw down the gauntlet**" means "**To issue a challenge.**" This phrase originates from medieval times, when a knight would challenge an opponent to a duel by throwing his

gauntlet (a heavy, armored glove) at the other's feet. If the opponent picked up the gauntlet, it signified acceptance of the challenge.

In modern usage, the idiom is used metaphorically to describe any act of issuing a direct challenge or provocation, whether in a debate, competition, or conflict. For example, "The new company threw down the gauntlet to its competitors by launching an innovative product at a lower price." It implies a bold and confrontational act, inviting a response or contest. It does not mean to withdraw from a dispute, seek advice, or make peace, as these actions are contrary to the aggressive nature of issuing a challenge.

Q65: 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:

The idiom "**To toe the line**" means "**To conform to rules or authority.**" This phrase implies adhering strictly to established regulations, expectations, or the commands of a superior. It suggests a willingness to follow instructions without deviation or questioning, often out of obedience or a desire to avoid trouble.

The origin of the idiom is debated but is often linked to various practices where individuals had to stand precisely on a marked line, such as in military formations, sports, or even school discipline. For example, "New employees are expected to toe the line and follow company policy without exception." It signifies compliance and adherence, rather than rebellion or independence. Therefore, options like breaking rules, resigning from responsibility, or delaying decisions are antithetical to the meaning of conforming to established standards and authority.

Q66: 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:

The correct difference between "**Stationary**" and "**Stationery**" is that "**Stationary means not moving; Stationery means writing materials.**" These are homophones, words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings, often causing confusion.

- **Stationary (with an 'a')** is an adjective meaning fixed in one place, not moving, or unchanging. For example, "The car remained stationary at the red light."
- **Stationery (with an 'e')** is a noun referring to writing and office materials, such as paper, envelopes, pens, and other supplies. For example, "I need to buy some new stationery for school."

A helpful mnemonic is to remember that "stationery" (with an 'e') refers to "envelopes" and "erasers," which are types of stationery. Understanding this distinction is crucial for accurate

writing and comprehension, as using the wrong word can significantly alter the intended meaning of a sentence.

Q67: 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:

The correct meaning of "**Brake**" and "**Break**" is that "**Brake means to stop; Break means to damage or pause.**" These are homophones, words that sound identical but have distinct spellings and meanings, often leading to common errors.

- **Brake (noun or verb)** refers to a device used to slow or stop a vehicle or machine, or the act of using such a device. For example, "He slammed on the brakes," or

"The car began to brake."

- **Break (noun or verb)** has multiple meanings, including to separate into pieces (damage), to interrupt continuity (pause), or a short period of rest. For example, "Don't break the glass," or "Let's take a coffee break."

Understanding this distinction is essential for clear and accurate communication. Confusing them can lead to misunderstandings, as their functions and implications are entirely different. The chosen option accurately encapsulates the primary meanings of both words.

Q68: 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:

The correct difference between "**Principal**" and "**Principle**" is that "**Principal means head of school; Principle means moral rule.**" These are homophones, words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings, frequently causing confusion.

- **Principal (noun)** refers to the head of a school or college. It can also be an adjective meaning primary or most important (e.g., "the principal reason"). As a financial term, it refers to the original sum of money invested or lent.
- **Principle (noun)** refers to a fundamental truth, a basic law, a belief, or a moral rule that guides behavior. For example, "He lives by strong moral principles."

A helpful mnemonic is to remember that the "principal" of a school is your "pal." Understanding this distinction is crucial for precise language use, as interchanging them can lead to significant changes in meaning and grammatical errors.

Q69: 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:

The correct difference between "**Complement**" and "**Compliment**" is that "**Complement means to complete; Compliment means to praise.**" These are homophones, words that sound alike but have distinct spellings and meanings, often leading to common errors.

- **Complement (with an 'e')** means to add to something in a way that enhances or improves it, or to complete it. For example, "The wine complements the meal perfectly," or "The two colors complement each other." It implies making something whole or better.
- **Compliment (with an 'i')** means to express praise, admiration, or respect. For example, "She complimented

him on his excellent presentation," or "He paid her a sincere compliment."

A useful way to remember is that "complement" has an 'e' like "complete," while "compliment" has an 'i' like "I praise you." This distinction is vital for clear and accurate communication.

Q70: 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:

The correct difference between “Peace” and “Piece” lies in their distinct meanings and uses, despite being homophones. **Peace** (option B) refers to a state of tranquility, freedom from

disturbance, or a period without war. It embodies serenity, harmony, and a lack of conflict. For instance, one might wish for “world peace” or enjoy the “peace and quiet” of nature. This word signifies a state of calm and contentment, often associated with mental or societal well-being.

Conversely, **Piece** (option B) refers to a part of something larger, a fragment, or an individual item. Examples include “a piece of cake,” “a piece of furniture,” or “a puzzle piece.” It denotes a segment, portion, or component. Understanding this distinction is vital for accurate communication. Option A incorrectly reverses their definitions, while options C and D are entirely incorrect. Mastering such homophones enhances vocabulary and writing precision, ensuring clarity in expression.

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Q71: What is the synonym of Superficial

A) Deep

B) Surface-level

C) Strong

D) Serious

Correct: Surface-level

Explanation:

The word **Superficial** describes something that exists or occurs on the surface, lacking depth or thoroughness. It implies a shallow understanding or an appearance that doesn't reflect true substance. Therefore, its most accurate synonym among the choices is **Surface-level** (option B).

When something is superficial, it means it's concerned only with what is obvious or apparent, without delving into deeper aspects. For example, a “superficial wound” is not deep, and a “superficial analysis” lacks thoroughness. Option A, “Deep,” is an antonym, meaning profound or extending far down. Options C, “Strong,” and D, “Serious,” do not capture the essence of lacking depth. Understanding “superficial” helps in describing situations where appearance might be misleading or where a lack of profound engagement is evident, emphasizing the importance of looking beyond the immediate surface.

Q72: What is the synonym of Trivial

A) Important

B) Minor

C) Major

D) Serious

Correct: Minor

Explanation:

The word **Trivial** describes something of little value or importance, insignificant, or trifling. It refers to matters that are not serious or consequential. Therefore, the most fitting synonym among the given options is **Minor** (option B).

When something is trivial, it means it's small, unimportant, or easily dismissed. For instance, “trivial concerns” are those that don't warrant much attention, and a “trivial detail” is one that doesn't significantly impact the overall picture. Option A, “Important,” is an antonym, signifying great value or significance. Option C, “Major,” also implies importance or a larger scale, making it an antonym. Option D, “Serious,” suggests gravity or earnestness, which is contrary to the meaning of trivial. Recognizing “trivial” helps in distinguishing between significant issues and those that are inconsequential, allowing for

better prioritization and focus in various contexts.

Q73: What is the synonym of Uncanny

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

Correct: Strange

Explanation:

The word **Uncanny** describes something that is strange or mysterious, especially in an unsettling or supernatural way. It often refers to something that is beyond the ordinary or normal, causing a sense of wonder or unease. Therefore, the most accurate synonym among the choices is **Strange** (option B).

When something is uncanny, it possesses an eerie, mysterious, or supernatural quality that makes it seem out of place or unusually powerful. For example, an “uncanny resemblance” is one that is

strikingly similar, almost to an unsettling degree, and an “uncanny ability” suggests a talent that seems almost supernatural. Option A, “Normal,” is an antonym, meaning typical or usual. Option C, “Familiar,” implies something known and comfortable, which is the opposite of uncanny. Option D, “Usual,” also serves as an antonym. Understanding “uncanny” helps to describe phenomena that defy easy explanation or evoke a sense of mysterious wonder.

Q74: What is the synonym of Vindicate

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

Correct: Justify

Explanation:

The word **Vindicate** means to clear someone of blame or suspicion, or to show or prove to be right, reasonable, or

justified. It implies defending or proving the validity of something or someone against criticism or doubt. Therefore, the most fitting synonym among the options is **Justify** (option B).

When you vindicate someone, you provide evidence or arguments that prove their innocence or correctness. For example, new evidence might “vindicate a wrongly accused person,” or a successful outcome might “vindicate a controversial decision.” Option A, “Blame,” is an antonym, meaning to assign responsibility for a fault. Option C, “Punish,” refers to imposing a penalty, which is unrelated to proving innocence or correctness. Option D, “Accuse,” means to charge someone with an offense, which is the opposite of vindicating them. Understanding “vindicate” is crucial for describing situations where truth or righteousness is established after a period of doubt or accusation.

Q75: What is the synonym of Wane

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

D) Expand

Correct: Decrease

Explanation:

The word **Wane** means to decrease in vigor, power, or extent; to decline or diminish. It describes a gradual reduction in size, strength, or intensity. Therefore, the most accurate synonym among the choices is **Decrease** (option B).

When something wanes, it gradually fades away or becomes smaller. A classic example is the moon, which “waxes and wanes,” meaning it grows larger and then smaller. Similarly, enthusiasm might “wane” over time, or a trend might “wane” in popularity. Option A, “Increase,” is an antonym, meaning to grow larger or more intense. Option C, “Grow,” and Option D, “Expand,” also imply an increase in size or scope, making them antonyms. Understanding “wane” is useful for describing processes of gradual decline or reduction, whether in physical size, emotional intensity, or influence, highlighting a natural progression towards diminishment.

Q76: What is the synonym of Yearn

A) Ignore

B) Desire

C) Reject

D) Stop

Correct: Desire

Explanation:

The word **Yearn** means to have an intense feeling of longing for something, typically something that one has lost or been separated from. It expresses a strong, often wistful, desire or craving. Therefore, the most fitting synonym among the options is **Desire** (option B).

When someone yearns for something, they feel a deep and often persistent wish or longing. For example, one might “yearn for home” after a long journey, or “yearn for success” in their career. The feeling is typically more profound and emotional than a simple wish. Option A, “Ignore,” means to disregard or pay no attention to, which is the opposite of yearning. Option C, “Reject,” means to dismiss or refuse, also contrary to the meaning. Option D, “Stop,” implies ceasing an action or state, which is unrelated. Understanding “yearn” helps to convey a powerful emotional longing, emphasizing the depth of a person's

wishes or aspirations.

Q77: What is the synonym of Zenith

- A) Lowest point
- B) Highest point
- C) Center
- D) Edge

Correct: Highest point

Explanation:

The word **Zenith** refers to the time at which something is most powerful or successful, or the point in the sky or celestial sphere directly above an observer. Metaphorically, it signifies the peak, climax, or apex of something. Therefore, the most accurate synonym among the choices is **Highest point** (option B).

When something reaches its zenith, it is at its absolute peak or maximum. For example, a career might reach its “zenith” during a period of great achievement, or the sun reaches its “zenith” at

midday. Option A, “Lowest point,” is an antonym, referring to the nadir or bottom. Option C, “Center,” refers to the middle, which is not necessarily the highest point. Option D, “Edge,” refers to a boundary, which is also unrelated to the concept of a peak. Understanding “zenith” allows for precise description of moments of ultimate success, power, or elevation, highlighting the culmination of a process or trajectory.

Q78: What is the synonym of Candid?

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

Correct: Honest

Explanation:

The word **Candid** means truthful and straightforward; frank. It describes someone who is open and sincere in expression, without reservation or disguise. Therefore, the most accurate

synonym among the choices is **Honest** (option A).

When someone is candid, they speak their mind directly and openly, without holding back or being deceptive. For example, a “candid opinion” is one that is expressed frankly, and a “candid photograph” is unposed and natural. Option B, “Secret,” implies concealment or hidden information, which is the opposite of candid. Option C, “Angry,” describes a strong feeling of displeasure, which is a mood and not directly related to truthfulness. Option D, “FALSE,” means not true, which is an antonym to the honesty implied by candid. Understanding “candid” is essential for describing communication that is direct, sincere, and free from pretense, emphasizing transparency and genuine expression.

Q79: What is the synonym of Tedious

- A) Interesting
 - B) Boring
 - C) Funny
 - D) Easy
-

Correct: Boring

Explanation:

The word "Tedious" means too long, slow, or dull; tiresome or monotonous. The correct synonym is **Boring**.

"Boring" means not interesting; tedious. Both "tedious" and "boring" describe something that lacks excitement, interest, or stimulation, often leading to weariness or impatience. A tedious task, for example, is one that is boring due to its repetitive nature or lack of engaging elements, making the two words interchangeable in many contexts to describe something dull and uninspiring.

- **Interesting (A)** means arousing curiosity or interest; holding the attention, which is the direct opposite of tedious.
- **Funny (C)** means causing laughter or amusement, which is unrelated to the concept of tediousness.
- **Easy (D)** means achieved without great effort; presenting few difficulties. While a tedious task might be easy, its ease doesn't define its tediousness; its dullness does.

Therefore, "Boring" is the most accurate synonym for "Tedious," as both terms effectively convey a lack of interest and a sense of monotony.

Q80: What is the synonym of Lucid

- A) Confusing
- B) Clear
- C) Blurred
- D) Weak

Correct: Clear

Explanation:

The adjective "**Lucid**" describes something expressed clearly and easy to understand, or a person's ability to think clearly, especially during a period of confusion. It implies clarity, coherence, and intelligibility. The most fitting synonym is "**Clear**," which directly conveys the idea of being easy to perceive, understand, or interpret. For instance, a "lucid explanation" is one that is perfectly understandable, just as a "clear explanation" is. When someone is "lucid" after an illness, it means their thoughts are coherent and rational. Options like "Confusing" and "Blurred" are direct antonyms, as they imply a lack of clarity or understanding. "Weak" is unrelated to the core

meaning of clarity. Therefore, "Clear" is the precise synonym that encapsulates the essence of being easily comprehensible and mentally coherent, making it the best choice to describe something that is readily understood or perceived.

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Q81: What is the synonym of Diligent?

- A) Lazy
- B) Hardworking
- C) Weak
- D) Slow

Correct: Hardworking

Explanation:

The word **Diligent** describes someone who has or shows care

and conscientiousness in one's work or duties. It implies persistent and careful effort. Therefore, the most fitting synonym among the options is **Hardworking** (option B).

A diligent person applies themselves with great effort and attention to detail, ensuring tasks are completed thoroughly and carefully. For example, a “diligent student” studies consistently, and a “diligent researcher” conducts thorough investigations. Option A, “Lazy,” is an antonym, describing an unwillingness to work or exert effort. Option C, “Weak,” describes a lack of physical or mental strength, which is unrelated to diligence. Option D, “Slow,” describes pace, which is not necessarily the defining characteristic of diligence, as one can be slow but still diligent. Understanding “diligent” helps to commend individuals who demonstrate dedication, thoroughness, and sustained effort in their responsibilities, highlighting their commitment to quality work.

Q82: What is the synonym of Ubiquitous

- A) Rare
- B) Everywhere
- C) Absent

D) Few

Correct: Everywhere

Explanation:

The word "Ubiquitous" means present, appearing, or found everywhere. The correct synonym is **Everywhere**.

"Everywhere" means in or to every place. Both "ubiquitous" and "everywhere" describe the characteristic of being present or found in all places or at all times. For instance, smartphones have become ubiquitous in modern society, meaning they are found everywhere, highlighting the pervasive presence that both words convey. This widespread distribution or commonality is the core meaning shared by both terms.

- **Rare** (A) means (of a thing) not found in large numbers and so of interest or value, which is the direct opposite of ubiquitous.
- **Absent** (C) means not present in a place, at an occasion, or in a thing, also an antonym.
- **Few** (D) means a small number of, which contradicts the idea of being found everywhere.

Thus, "Everywhere" is the most fitting synonym for "Ubiquitous," as both terms clearly indicate a widespread and pervasive presence.

Q83: What is the synonym of Mundane

- A) Extraordinary
- B) Ordinary
- C) Unique
- D) Special

Correct: Ordinary

Explanation:

The adjective "**Mundane**" describes something lacking interest or excitement; dull, routine, or commonplace. It refers to things that are earthly, worldly, or everyday, often in contrast to the extraordinary or spiritual. The most accurate synonym is "**Ordinary**," which means normal, common, or not special in any way. For example, "mundane tasks" are typically routine chores like doing laundry or washing dishes, which are also considered "ordinary tasks." The word often carries a slightly negative connotation, suggesting a lack of vibrancy or uniqueness. Options like "Extraordinary," "Unique," and "Special" are antonyms, as they describe things that are

exceptional or stand out. Understanding "mundane" helps to articulate the feeling of everyday monotony or the unexciting aspects of life. Thus, "Ordinary" perfectly captures the essence of something commonplace, uninspired, and lacking distinction, making it the ideal synonym for describing the routine aspects of existence.

Q84: What is the synonym of Elusive

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

Correct: Evasive

Explanation:

The word **Elusive** describes something difficult to find, catch, or achieve. It implies something that tends to escape or avoid capture or comprehension. Therefore, the most accurate synonym among the choices is **Evasive** (option B).

When something is elusive, it is hard to grasp, pin down, or understand. For example, an “elusive answer” is difficult to find, and an “elusive dream” is hard to achieve. “Evasive” specifically refers to avoiding commitment or directness, often by being vague or indirect, which aligns with the difficulty of catching or understanding something elusive. Option A, “Clear,” is an antonym, meaning easy to understand or see. Option C, “Simple,” implies ease, which is the opposite of elusive. Option D, “Visible,” means able to be seen, which contradicts the idea of being difficult to find. Understanding “elusive” helps to describe things that are hard to define, capture, or attain, emphasizing their tendency to slip away.

Q85: What is the synonym of Vague

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

Correct: Unclear

Explanation:

For the question asking for a synonym of **Vague**, the correct answer is **B: Unclear**. The word *vague* refers to something that is uncertain, indefinite, or indistinct in nature. It implies a lack of clarity or precision. Therefore, *unclear* perfectly captures this meaning, as it describes something that is not easily understood, seen, or defined. Both words convey a sense of ambiguity and a lack of specific detail, making them interchangeable in many contexts where a lack of definition is the topic at hand.

Understanding synonyms is crucial for enhancing vocabulary and comprehension, allowing for more nuanced expression. In this case, 'unclear' most closely mirrors the core meaning of 'vague', suggesting a lack of definite form or meaning.

Let's examine why the other options are incorrect. Option **A: Clear** means easy to perceive, understand, or interpret; it denotes transparency and definiteness. This is precisely the opposite of *vague*, making it an antonym. Similarly, option **C: Exact** implies being precisely accurate or correct in every detail, leaving no room for ambiguity. This stands in direct contrast to the meaning of *vague*. Lastly, option **D: Precise** signifies being marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail. Like 'exact' and 'clear', 'precise' describes a state of definite and unambiguous understanding, which is the antithesis of being vague. Thus, 'unclear' is the only option that aligns with the core meaning of the given word.

Q86: What is the synonym of Nefarious

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

Correct: Evil

Explanation:

The adjective "**Nefarious**" describes an action or person, especially one that is wicked or criminal. It implies extreme wickedness or villainy, often associated with malicious intent or morally reprehensible behavior. The most accurate synonym is "**Evil**," which refers to something profoundly immoral, wicked, or malevolent. For instance, a "nefarious plot" suggests a scheme that is not only illegal but also deeply malicious and harmful, much like an "evil plot." The term often evokes a sense of dark purpose and deliberate wrongdoing. Options like "Good," "Kind," and "Honest" are direct antonyms, representing positive moral qualities. Understanding "nefarious" is crucial for

describing actions or characters that embody significant moral depravity or criminal intent. It goes beyond mere wrongdoing, suggesting a deliberate and profound commitment to wickedness. Therefore, "Evil" is the most precise and direct synonym, capturing the intense negative moral quality inherent in the word.

Q87: What is the synonym of Frugal

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

Correct: Economical

Explanation:

The word **Frugal** describes someone who is sparing or economical with regard to money or food. It implies being careful in the use of resources, avoiding waste, and living simply. Therefore, the most fitting synonym among the options is

Economical (option B).

A frugal person manages their money and resources wisely, often by being thrifty and avoiding unnecessary expenses. For example, a “frugal lifestyle” involves careful spending, and a “frugal meal” is simple and inexpensive. “Economical” similarly means careful in the use of resources and avoiding waste, especially of money or time. Option A, “Wasteful,” is an antonym, meaning using resources carelessly or extravagantly. Option C, “Luxurious,” implies great comfort and expense, which is the opposite of frugal. Option D, “Arrogant,” describes a sense of superiority, which is unrelated. Understanding “frugal” helps to describe practices and habits that prioritize saving and efficient resource management, highlighting a sensible approach to finances.

Q88: What is the synonym of Wary

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

Correct: Cautious

Explanation:

When seeking a synonym for the word **Wary**, the correct option is **B: Cautious**. The term *wary* describes someone who feels or shows caution about possible dangers or problems. It implies a sense of being alert and circumspect, carefully watching for potential risks before acting. *Cautious* means exercising care or forethought, being prudent to avoid danger or mistakes. Both words emphasize a proactive approach to risk assessment and a reluctance to take unnecessary chances, making them perfect semantic matches. This careful consideration is a key characteristic shared by both terms, highlighting a mindful approach to situations.

Let's consider why the other options are not synonyms. Option **A: Careless** means not paying enough attention to avoid harm or error. This directly contradicts the meaning of *wary*, which is characterized by careful attention, making it an antonym. Option **C: Brave** means ready to face or endure danger or pain; showing courage. While bravery might involve confronting danger, it doesn't inherently imply the preventive caution central to 'wary'. A brave person might act despite being wary, but the words are not synonymous. Finally, option **D: Foolish** means lacking good sense or judgment; unwise. This describes behavior that is the antithesis of being wary or cautious, as it suggests a disregard for consequences or dangers. Therefore, 'cautious' is the most

accurate synonym.

Q89: What is the synonym of Opaque

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

Correct: Not clear

Explanation:

The adjective "**Opaque**" describes something that is not able to be seen through; not transparent. It also refers to something difficult or impossible to understand. In its primary sense, it relates to the inability of light to pass through. The most fitting synonym among the choices is "**Not clear,**" which directly conveys the idea of lacking transparency or being difficult to comprehend. For example, an "opaque window" prevents light from passing through, making it "not clear" to see outside. Similarly, "opaque language" is difficult to understand, meaning

its meaning is "not clear." Options like "Transparent" and "Clear" are direct antonyms, as they describe materials or concepts that allow light or understanding to pass through easily. "Bright" is unrelated to the concept of transparency or clarity. Therefore, "Not clear" is the most accurate and encompassing synonym, capturing both the physical property of blocking light and the metaphorical sense of being incomprehensible.

Q90: What is the synonym of Gratify

- A) Ignore
- B) Pleasure
- C) Satisfy
- D) Refuse

Correct: Satisfy

Explanation:

The word "Gratify" means to give pleasure or satisfaction to someone, or to indulge a desire or appetite. The most accurate synonym among the choices is **Satisfy**.

To satisfy means to fulfill a desire, need, or appetite, or to meet the expectations of someone. Both "gratify" and "satisfy" share the core meaning of bringing contentment, fulfillment, or pleasure by meeting a requirement or wish. For example, a delicious meal can gratify one's hunger, just as it can satisfy it, bringing a sense of completion and well-being.

- **Ignore (A)** means to intentionally disregard or pay no attention to something. This is the antithesis of gratifying, which involves actively addressing a need or desire.
- **Pleasure (B)** is primarily a noun referring to a feeling of enjoyment or delight. While gratification often results in pleasure, "pleasure" itself is not a verb synonymous with "gratify."
- **Refuse (D)** means to decline to accept or do something. This action directly opposes the concept of gratifying, which involves acceding to or fulfilling a desire.

Therefore, "Satisfy" perfectly encapsulates the meaning of "Gratify" by denoting the act of fulfilling a desire or bringing contentment.

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Q91: What is the synonym of Zealous

- A) Inactive
- B) Passionate
- C) Lazy
- D) Weak

Correct: Passionate

Explanation:

For the question asking for a synonym of **Zealous**, the correct answer is **B: Passionate**. The word *zealous* describes someone having or showing great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or objective. It conveys a strong sense of fervent dedication and intensity towards a particular goal or belief. Similarly, *passionate* means showing or caused by strong feelings or a strong belief. Both terms encapsulate an ardent and intense emotional commitment, often leading to energetic action or advocacy. Understanding this deep connection between enthusiasm and strong feeling helps in identifying 'passionate' as the most fitting synonym, reflecting an inner drive and

conviction.

Now, let's look at why the other options are incorrect. Option **A: Inactive** means not engaging in or involving any or much activity; idle. This directly opposes the energetic and enthusiastic nature implied by 'zealous', making it an antonym. Option **C: Lazy** means unwilling to work or use energy; indolent. Like 'inactive', 'lazy' signifies a lack of effort and motivation, which is the complete opposite of being zealous. Lastly, option **D: Weak** means lacking physical strength or energy, or lacking the power to perform well. While not a direct antonym of 'zealous' in every context, it certainly does not convey the strong, energetic, and fervent characteristic that defines zeal. A zealous person is typically seen as strong in conviction and action, making 'weak' an inappropriate synonym. Therefore, 'passionate' is the only option that accurately captures the intense emotional and energetic quality of 'zealous'.

Q92: What is the synonym of Pompous

- A) Humble
- B) Arrogant
- C) Kind

D) Soft

Correct: Arrogant

Explanation:

The adjective "**Pompous**" describes someone who is affectedly and irritatingly grand, solemn, or self-important. It implies an inflated sense of one's own importance, often displayed through an overly formal or showy manner, speech, or behavior. The most accurate synonym is "**Arrogant**," which means having or revealing an exaggerated sense of one's own importance or abilities. A "pompous official" might speak in a condescending tone, believing themselves superior, much like an "arrogant official." The term often suggests a display of excessive dignity or self-admiration that can be off-putting to others. Options like "Humble," "Kind," and "Soft" are antonyms or unrelated positive traits. Understanding "pompous" helps to identify individuals who project an air of superiority and self-importance, often to mask insecurities or to assert dominance. Thus, "Arrogant" perfectly encapsulates the inflated self-regard and often disdainful attitude characteristic of a pompous person.

Q93: What is the synonym of Hostile

A) Friendly

B) Opposed

C) Calm

D) Gentle

Correct: Opposed

Explanation:

The word "Hostile" describes someone or something that is unfriendly, antagonistic, or showing strong opposition. The correct synonym is **Opposed**.

"Opposed" means to be against something or someone, or to be in conflict with. Both "hostile" and "opposed" convey a sense of antagonism or resistance. For instance, a hostile environment is one that is unwelcoming and against one's well-being, much like being opposed to a particular idea or person implies a stance of disagreement or conflict.

- **Friendly** (A) is the direct opposite of hostile, meaning kind and pleasant.
- **Calm** (C) refers to a state of peace and tranquility, which is contrary to the aggressive or confrontational nature of hostility.

- **Gentle** (D) means mild in temperament or behavior, showing kindness and tenderness, which is also an antonym for hostile.

Thus, "Opposed" best captures the essence of being against or showing antagonism, making it the most fitting synonym for "Hostile."

Q94: What is the synonym of Abolish

- A) Create
- B) End
- C) Build
- D) Continue

Correct: End

Explanation:

For the question asking for a synonym of **Abolish**, the correct answer is **B: End**. The verb *abolish* means to formally put an end to (a system, practice, or institution). It implies bringing

something to a complete cessation, often through official means or a decisive action. *End*, in this context, similarly means to bring or come to a final stop or conclusion. Both words convey the action of terminating something, making them direct synonyms. This is particularly relevant in legal, political, or social contexts where practices or systems are discontinued. The commonality lies in the finality of the action, signifying that something will no longer exist or be carried out.

Let's analyze why the other options are incorrect. **Option A: Create** means to bring something into existence or to cause something to happen or exist. This is the direct opposite of abolishing, which is to cease existence. Therefore, 'create' is an antonym. **Option C: Build** means to construct (something, typically a building, road, or machine) or to develop and make something stronger. This implies establishment and growth, which is contrary to the idea of termination inherent in 'abolish'. Lastly, option **D: Continue** means to persist in an activity or process, or to remain in existence. This also stands in direct opposition to 'abolish', which signifies stopping or ceasing. Thus, 'end' is the only option that accurately reflects the meaning of putting a stop to something, making it the correct synonym for 'abolish'.

[Q95: What is the synonym of Quandary](#)

A) Solution

B) Dilemma

C) Answer

D) Clarity

Correct: Dilemma

Explanation:

A "**Quandary**" refers to a state of perplexity or uncertainty over what to do in a difficult situation; a practical dilemma. It implies being in a difficult or awkward situation where one is unsure of the best course of action. The most accurate synonym is "**Dilemma**," which describes a situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives, especially equally undesirable ones. For example, being in a "quandary" about a career choice means facing a difficult decision, much like being in a "dilemma." Both terms highlight a state of indecision and difficulty. Options like "Solution," "Answer," and "Clarity" are antonyms, as they represent the resolution or absence of a difficult situation. Understanding "quandary" is essential for describing situations where one feels stuck or uncertain due to conflicting choices or complex circumstances. Therefore, "Dilemma" is the most precise synonym, capturing the essence of a challenging decision-

making predicament.

Q96: What is the synonym of Impartial

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

Correct: Fair

Explanation:

The word "Impartial" means treating all rivals or disputants equally; fair and unbiased. The correct synonym is **Fair**.

"Fair" means treating people equally without favoritism or discrimination. Both "impartial" and "fair" emphasize the principle of justice and equity, ensuring that decisions or judgments are made without personal bias or prejudice. An impartial judge, for example, is expected to be fair in their rulings, considering all evidence without leaning towards one

side.

- **Bias** (A) is a noun meaning prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair. This is the opposite of impartial.
- **Judged** (C) is the past participle of "judge," meaning to form an opinion or conclusion about. While an impartial person might judge, "judged" itself doesn't convey the quality of impartiality.
- **Partial** (D) means favoring one side in a dispute; biased. This is also an antonym for impartial.

Therefore, "Fair" is the most accurate synonym for "Impartial," as both terms denote a lack of bias and a commitment to equal treatment.

Q97: What is the synonym of Bolster

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

D) Break

Correct: Support

Explanation:

For the question seeking a synonym of **Bolster**, the correct answer is **B: Support**. The word *bolster* means to support or strengthen, or to improve something, often by providing encouragement or material aid. It implies an action that provides reinforcement, making something more firm, resilient, or effective. *Support* directly aligns with this meaning, referring to holding up, reinforcing, or providing assistance to something or someone. Both terms are commonly used to describe actions that add strength, stability, or confidence to a person, idea, or structure. Recognizing this function of reinforcement is key to identifying 'support' as the most appropriate synonym for 'bolster'.

Let's consider why the other options are incorrect. Option **A: Weaken** means to make or become weak. This is the direct opposite of bolstering, which aims to strengthen. Thus, 'weaken' is an antonym. Option **C: Destroy** means to put an end to the existence of (something) by damaging or attacking it. This action is antithetical to bolstering, which aims to preserve and strengthen rather than annihilate. Lastly, option **D: Break** means to separate into pieces as a result of a blow, shock, or strain, or to render something inoperative. Similar to 'destroy' and 'weaken',

'break' implies damage or failure, which is the inverse of the strengthening action of bolstering. Therefore, 'support' is the only option that accurately conveys the sense of reinforcing or strengthening implied by 'bolster'.

Q98: What is the synonym of Revoke

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

Correct: Cancel

Explanation:

The verb "**Revoke**" means to put an end to the validity or operation of a decree, decision, or promise. It implies formally withdrawing, annulling, or taking back something that was previously granted or established. The most accurate synonym is "**Cancel**," which means to decide or announce that a planned event will not take place or to annul or invalidate. For instance,

to "revoke a license" means to formally withdraw its validity, effectively "canceling" it. Similarly, to "revoke an offer" is to take it back. The action is typically official and results in the cessation of something. Options like "Grant," "Allow," and "Give" are antonyms, as they imply bestowing or permitting something. Understanding "revoke" is crucial in legal, administrative, and contractual contexts where formal withdrawal of rights, privileges, or agreements occurs. Thus, "Cancel" is the most fitting synonym, conveying the definitive act of nullifying or terminating something previously in effect.

Q99: What is the synonym of Jeopardize

- A) Protect
- B) Endanger
- C) Save
- D) Support

Correct: Endanger

Explanation:

The word "Jeopardize" means to put (someone or something) into a situation in which there is a danger of loss, harm, or failure. The correct synonym is **Endanger**.

"Endanger" means to put (someone or something) at risk or in peril. Both "jeopardize" and "endanger" convey the idea of exposing something valuable or vulnerable to potential harm, damage, or destruction. For instance, reckless driving can jeopardize one's life, just as it can endanger others on the road, highlighting the shared meaning of creating a dangerous situation.

- **Protect** (A) means to keep safe from harm or injury, which is the direct opposite of jeopardizing.
- **Save** (C) means to keep safe or rescue (someone or something) from harm or danger, also an antonym.
- **Support** (D) means to bear all or part of the weight of; to hold up. It implies providing assistance or encouragement, which is contrary to putting something at risk.

Thus, "Endanger" is the most fitting synonym for "Jeopardize," as both words describe the act of exposing something to risk or peril.

Q100: What is the synonym of Coerce

- A) Force
- B) Invite
- C) Allow
- D) Help

Correct: Force

Explanation:

The correct answer is **A: Force**. The word *coerce* means to persuade an unwilling person to do something by using force or threats. Therefore, *force* is a direct and accurate synonym, capturing the essence of compelling someone against their will. When one coerces another, they are essentially applying pressure or force to achieve a desired outcome that might not otherwise be freely chosen.

- Option **B: Invite** is incorrect because to invite means to politely ask someone to come or do something. This implies willingness and a lack of compulsion, which is the opposite of coercing.
- Option **C: Allow** is incorrect as it means to permit or let someone do something, suggesting permission rather than obligation or force.

- Option **D: Help** is incorrect because to help means to assist someone, providing support rather than imposing an action. It is a benevolent action, contrasting sharply with the forceful nature of coercion.

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Q101: What is the synonym of Lament

- A) Celebrate
- B) Mourn
- C) Ignore
- D) Accept

Correct: Mourn

Explanation:

The word "Lament" means to express passionate grief or sorrow.

The correct synonym is **Mourn**.

"Mourn" means to feel or show sorrow for the death of (someone), typically by abstaining from normal pleasures and entertainments. Both "lament" and "mourn" describe the act of expressing deep sadness, often in response to loss or misfortune. While "mourn" is frequently associated with death, "lament" can also apply to expressing regret or sorrow over other adverse circumstances, but the core emotion of profound sadness is shared.

- **Celebrate** (A) means to observe (a day or event) with ceremonies or festivities, or to praise. This is the opposite of lamenting.
- **Ignore** (C) means to intentionally disregard or pay no attention to something, which is contrary to expressing strong emotion.
- **Accept** (D) means to consent to receive or undertake (something offered), or to regard as true. While one might eventually accept a loss, lamenting is the active expression of grief, not acceptance.

Therefore, "Mourn" is the most accurate synonym for "Lament," as both convey the expression of deep sorrow and grief.

Q102: What is the synonym of Deter

A) Encourage

B) Discourage

C) Attract

D) Help

Correct: Discourage

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: Discourage**. The verb *deter* means to discourage someone from doing something by instilling doubt or fear of the consequences. Thus, *discourage* perfectly aligns with the meaning of preventing an action by influencing someone's motivation or perception of risk. When you deter someone, you are actively working to make them less likely to pursue a particular course of action, often by highlighting negative outcomes.

- **Option A: Encourage** is incorrect because it means to give support, confidence, or hope to someone, making them more likely to do something. This is the direct opposite of deterring.
- **Option C: Attract** is incorrect as it means to draw or pull towards oneself or itself. While it involves influencing

someone, it's about drawing them in rather than pushing them away from an action.

- Option **D: Help** is incorrect because it means to assist or aid someone. Helping is about providing support, which is not the primary function of deterring, even if it could indirectly prevent an action.

Q103: What is the synonym of Meticulous

- A) Careless
- B) Precise
- C) Lazy
- D) Weak

Correct: Precise

Explanation:

The word "Meticulous" means showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise. The correct synonym is **Precise**.

"Precise" means marked by exactness and accuracy of

expression or detail. Both "meticulous" and "precise" emphasize a high degree of care, thoroughness, and attention to fine points. A meticulous worker, for example, will ensure that every task is performed with precise measurements and exact execution, leaving no room for error. This shared focus on accuracy and detail makes them strong synonyms.

- **Careless** (A) means not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or error, which is the direct opposite of meticulous.
- **Lazy** (C) means unwilling to work or use energy, which contradicts the diligent nature of being meticulous.
- **Weak** (D) means lacking physical strength or energy, or not able to withstand great force or pressure. This term is unrelated to the concept of attention to detail.

Thus, "Precise" is the most fitting synonym for "Meticulous," as both words highlight an extreme level of care and accuracy in execution.

Q104: What is the synonym of Eccentric

A) Normal

B) Strange

C) Usual

D) Ordinary

Correct: Strange

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: Strange**. The word *eccentric* describes a person or their behavior as unconventional and slightly strange, departing from the customary or conventional. An eccentric individual often exhibits peculiarities that are unusual but not necessarily harmful. Therefore, *strange* serves as a fitting synonym, capturing the idea of something out of the ordinary or peculiar.

- **Option A: Normal** is incorrect because it means conforming to a standard; usual, typical, or expected. This is the antonym of *eccentric*, which denotes deviation from the norm.
- **Option C: Usual** is incorrect for the same reason as 'Normal'; it describes something customary or standard, directly contradicting the meaning of *eccentric*.
- **Option D: Ordinary** is also incorrect because it refers to something with no special or distinctive features, commonplace, or normal. An *eccentric* person is anything but ordinary, as their distinctiveness is their defining characteristic.

Q105: What is the synonym of Notorious

- A) Famous (good)
- B) Infamous
- C) Unknown
- D) Hidden

Correct: Infamous

Explanation:

The word "Notorious" means famous or well known for some bad quality or deed. The correct synonym is **Infamous**.

"Infamous" means well known for some bad quality or deed. Both "notorious" and "infamous" specifically refer to being widely known, but for negative reasons, such as a scandalous act, a criminal reputation, or a generally disreputable character. For instance, a notorious criminal is also an infamous one, as their fame stems from their illicit activities rather than positive achievements.

- **Famous (good)** (A) refers to being widely known for positive achievements or qualities, which is the opposite connotation of notorious.
- **Unknown** (C) means not known or familiar, which is contrary to being notorious.
- **Hidden** (D) means kept out of sight; concealed, also the opposite of being widely known.

Therefore, "Infamous" is the most accurate synonym for "Notorious," as both terms specifically denote being well-known for negative attributes or actions.

Q106: What is the synonym of Facilitate

- A) Hinder
- B) Make easy
- C) Block
- D) Stop

Correct: Make easy

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: Make easy**. The verb *facilitate* means to make an action or process easy or easier. Its core purpose is to smooth the way for something, to remove obstacles, or to provide assistance that simplifies a task. Therefore, the phrase *make easy* is the most accurate and direct synonym, encapsulating the essence of making a process less difficult or more achievable.

- Option **A: Hinder** is incorrect because it means to create difficulties for someone or something, resulting in delay or obstruction. This is the exact opposite of facilitating.
- Option **C: Block** is incorrect as it means to stop or impede the movement or progress of something. Similar to hindering, blocking creates an obstacle rather than removing one.
- Option **D: Stop** is incorrect because it means to cease to move or operate, or to cause someone or something to do so. While stopping might prevent something, it doesn't make a process easier; it brings it to a halt.

Q107: What is the synonym of Obsolete

A) Modern

B) Outdated

C) New

D) Fresh

Correct: Outdated

Explanation:

The word "Obsolete" means no longer produced or used; out of date. The correct synonym is **Outdated**.

"Outdated" means out of date; obsolete. Both "obsolete" and "outdated" describe something that is no longer current, relevant, or in common use, often due to technological advancements or changes in fashion. For example, a flip phone is an obsolete piece of technology because it is outdated compared to modern smartphones, highlighting their shared meaning of being past their prime.

- **Modern** (A) means relating to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past, which is the direct opposite of obsolete.
- **New** (C) means not existing before; made, introduced, or discovered recently or for the first time, also an antonym.
- **Fresh** (D) means (of food) recently made or obtained; not canned, frozen, or otherwise preserved. It can also mean new or different, but doesn't capture the sense of being replaced by something better.

Thus, "Outdated" is the most fitting synonym for "Obsolete," as both terms clearly indicate something that is no longer current or relevant.

Q108: What is the synonym of Guile

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

Correct: Cunning

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: Cunning**. The noun *guile* refers to sly or cunning intelligence, often involving deceitful or crafty behavior. It implies the use of clever and indirect methods to achieve one's goals. Thus, *cunning* is a precise synonym, describing the skill in achieving one's ends by deceit or evasion. A person with guile is often seen as artful and shrewd, but not always in an honest way.

- **Option A: Honesty** is incorrect because it means the quality of being truthful and upright. This is the direct opposite of guile, which often involves deception.
- **Option C: Truth** is incorrect because it refers to the quality or state of being true. Guile, by its nature, is often associated with misleading or untruthful actions.
- **Option D: Kindness** is incorrect because it refers to the quality of being friendly, generous, and considerate. Kindness is a benevolent trait that has no direct relation to the deceptive or artful nature of guile.

Q109: What is the synonym of Pragmatic

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

Correct: Practical

Explanation:

The word "Pragmatic" means dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations. The correct synonym is **Practical**.

"Practical" means of or concerned with the actual doing or use of something rather than with theory and ideas. Both "pragmatic" and "practical" emphasize a focus on real-world application, effectiveness, and common sense over abstract theories or idealistic notions. A pragmatic approach to a problem, for instance, involves finding practical solutions that work in reality, rather than dwelling on theoretical possibilities.

- **Idealistic** (A) means characterized by idealism; unrealistically aiming for perfection. This is the direct opposite of pragmatic.
- **Emotional** (C) means relating to a person's emotions, which contrasts with the rational and sensible nature of being pragmatic.
- **Romantic** (D) means conducive to or characterized by romance, or characterized by an idealized view of reality. This is also contrary to a pragmatic outlook.

Therefore, "Practical" is the most accurate synonym for "Pragmatic," as both terms highlight a sensible, realistic, and results-oriented approach to situations.

Q110: What is the synonym of Hinder

- A) Help
- B) Obstruct
- C) Support
- D) Build

Correct: Obstruct

Explanation:

The word "Hinder" means to create difficulties for (someone or something), resulting in delay or obstruction. The correct synonym is **Obstruct**.

"Obstruct" means to block (an opening, path, road, etc.); to impede or prevent passage. Both "hinder" and "obstruct" convey the idea of impeding progress, making something more difficult, or creating a barrier. For example, bad weather can hinder travel plans, just as a fallen tree can obstruct a road, illustrating their shared meaning of creating an impediment or slowing down an action or process.

- **Help** (A) means to make it easier or possible for

(someone) to do something by offering one's services or resources, which is the direct opposite of hindering.

- **Support** (C) means to bear all or part of the weight of; to hold up. It implies providing assistance or encouragement, which is contrary to hindering.
- **Build** (D) means to construct (something, typically a building, road, or machine) by putting parts or material together. This action is unrelated to hindering.

Therefore, "Obstruct" is the most accurate synonym for "Hinder," as both terms describe the act of impeding or blocking progress.

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Q111: What is the synonym of Abandon?

A) Support

B) Forsake

C) Protect

D) Collect

Correct: Forsake

Explanation:

The word **Abandon** means to give up completely (a practice or a course of action) or to leave a place, thing, or person, usually forever. It implies desertion or relinquishment. Therefore, the most fitting synonym among the options is **Forsake** (option B).

When you abandon something, you leave it behind or cease to support it. For example, a ship might be “abandoned” by its crew, or someone might “abandon” a bad habit. “Forsake” carries a similar strong connotation of leaving someone or something, especially a duty, a cause, or a person, often in a way that implies betrayal or neglect. Option A, “Support,” is an antonym, meaning to uphold or assist. Option C, “Protect,” means to keep safe from harm, which is the opposite of abandoning. Option D, “Collect,” means to gather, which is unrelated. Understanding “abandon” and “forsake” helps to describe acts of giving up, desertion, or ceasing involvement, often with significant consequences.

Q112: What is the synonym of Quarrel

A) Agreement

B) Fight

C) Peace

D) Love

Correct: Fight

Explanation:

The word "Quarrel" means a heated argument or disagreement, typically between people who are otherwise on friendly terms. The correct synonym is **Fight**.

"Fight" can refer to a violent confrontation or struggle, but it also commonly means to engage in a dispute or argument. Both "quarrel" and "fight" describe a conflict or disagreement, often involving verbal exchanges, strong emotions, and a clash of opinions. While a "fight" can be physical, in the context of a synonym for "quarrel," it primarily refers to a verbal altercation or dispute.

- **Agreement** (A) means harmony or concordance in opinion or feeling, which is the direct opposite of a quarrel.
- **Peace** (C) means freedom from disturbance; tranquility,

also an antonym.

- **Love (D)** means an intense feeling of deep affection, which is contrary to the nature of a quarrel.

Thus, "Fight" (in its sense of an argument or dispute) is the most fitting synonym for "Quarrel," as both terms denote a contentious disagreement between individuals.

Q113: What is the synonym of Illicit

- A) Legal
- B) Illegal
- C) Allowed
- D) Right


Correct: Illegal

Explanation:

The term "**Illicit**" refers to something forbidden by law, rules, or custom, implying an action or item that is unlawful or unauthorized. It carries a strong connotation of impropriety and

often secrecy, distinguishing activities that are not only against regulations but also potentially morally questionable or socially unacceptable. The correct synonym, "**Illegal**," perfectly captures this meaning, directly referring to anything prohibited by law. For example, "illicit drugs" or "illicit trade" immediately bring to mind activities that are unlawful and often clandestine, such as smuggling or black market operations. Understanding this word is vital in legal, ethical, and social discussions, as it helps differentiate between permissible and impermissible conduct. Options like "Legal," "Allowed," and "Right" are antonyms or unrelated concepts, making "Illegal" the most precise and direct synonym. This distinction is fundamental for comprehending legal frameworks and societal norms regarding prohibited actions and goods.

Q114: What is the synonym of Assert?

- A) Deny
 - B) Claim confidently
 - C) Hide
 - D) Reject
- 

Correct: Claim confidently

Explanation:

The word **Assert** means to state a fact or belief confidently and forcefully. It implies declaring something as true or valid, often in the face of opposition or doubt. Therefore, the most accurate synonym among the choices is **Claim confidently** (option B).

When you assert something, you put it forward as a strong statement, often without proof or in defiance of others' opinions. For example, someone might “assert their rights” or “assert their innocence.” It's about making a firm declaration. Option A, “Deny,” is an antonym, meaning to state that something is not true. Option C, “Hide,” means to conceal, which is the opposite of asserting. Option D, “Reject,” means to dismiss or refuse, which is also contrary to asserting a belief. Understanding “assert” is crucial for describing situations where individuals express their views or claims with conviction and determination, emphasizing their belief in what they are stating.

Q115: What is the synonym of Resilient

A) Weak

B) Strong & flexible

C) Fragile

D) Brittle

Correct: Strong & flexible

Explanation:

The word "Resilient" means (of a person or animal) able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions, or (of a substance or object) able to spring back into shape; elastic. The correct synonym is **Strong & flexible**.

"Strong & flexible" perfectly captures the dual meaning of "resilient." Something strong can withstand pressure, and something flexible can adapt and return to its original state without breaking. Both terms describe the capacity to endure stress, recover from setbacks, and maintain integrity. A resilient person is strong enough to face challenges and flexible enough to adapt, much like a resilient material is both robust and pliable.

- **Weak (A)** means lacking physical strength or energy, which is the opposite of resilient.
- **Fragile (C)** means easily broken or damaged, also an antonym.
- **Brittle (D)** means hard but liable to break easily, which

implies a lack of flexibility and resilience.

Therefore, "Strong & flexible" is the most accurate synonym for "Resilient," encompassing both the ability to endure and to recover effectively.

Q116: What is the synonym of Jargon

- A) Simple language
- B) Technical language
- C) Clear speech
- D) Formal writing

Correct: Technical language

Explanation:

"Jargon" refers to specialized words or expressions used by a particular profession or group that are difficult for others to understand. It's essentially the technical language or terminology specific to a field. The correct synonym, **"Technical language,"** accurately describes this concept. For instance,

medical jargon includes terms like "tachycardia" or "nystagmus," which are clear to healthcare professionals but obscure to the general public. Similarly, legal jargon uses phrases such as "habeas corpus" or "prima facie." While jargon can facilitate precise communication within a specialized group, it often creates barriers to understanding for outsiders. Options like "Simple language" and "Clear speech" are antonyms, as jargon is inherently complex and often unclear to those outside the specific domain. "Formal writing" is a style, not necessarily specialized vocabulary. Thus, "Technical language" is the most fitting synonym, highlighting the specialized and often exclusive nature of such vocabulary.

Q117: What is the synonym of Benevolent?

- A) Cruel
- B) Kind-hearted
- C) Weak
- D) Lazy

Correct: Kind-hearted

Explanation:

The word **Benevolent** describes someone who is well meaning and kindly, or an organization serving a charitable rather than a profit-making purpose. It signifies a disposition to do good and show generosity. Therefore, the most fitting synonym among the options is **Kind-hearted** (option B).

A benevolent person is characterized by their compassion, generosity, and desire to help others. For example, a “benevolent donor” gives generously, and a “benevolent smile” conveys warmth and kindness. Option A, “Cruel,” is an antonym, meaning inflicting pain or suffering. Option C, “Weak,” describes a lack of strength, which is unrelated to benevolence. Option D, “Lazy,” describes an unwillingness to work, also unrelated. Understanding “benevolent” helps to describe individuals, actions, or organizations that are driven by goodwill and a desire to contribute positively to the well-being of others, highlighting their compassionate and charitable nature.

Q118: What is the synonym of Skeptical

A) Believing

B) Doubtful

C) Certain

D) Confident

Correct: Doubtful

Explanation:

The word "Skeptical" means not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations. The correct synonym is **Doubtful**.

"Doubtful" means feeling uncertain about something. Both "skeptical" and "doubtful" describe a state of questioning, uncertainty, or a lack of full conviction regarding a claim, idea, or situation. A skeptical person will often express doubt about information presented without sufficient evidence, indicating a shared cautious and questioning mindset. They are not quick to believe without scrutiny.

- **Believing** (A) means accepting that something is true or exists, which is the opposite of being skeptical.
- **Certain** (C) means having no doubts about something; convinced, also an antonym.
- **Confident** (D) means feeling or showing confidence in oneself or one's abilities or in the truth of something. This implies a lack of doubt, contrary to skepticism.

Thus, "Doubtful" is the most fitting synonym for "Skeptical," as

both terms convey a sense of questioning and hesitation to accept something as true without further proof.

Q119: What is the synonym of Kindle

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

Correct: Ignite

Explanation:

The verb "**Kindle**" means to light or set on fire, or to arouse or inspire an emotion or feeling. Its primary sense relates to starting a fire. The most accurate synonym among the given options is "**Ignite**," which also means to set on fire or cause to catch fire, and metaphorically, to spark or stimulate. For example, one might "kindle a fire" in a fireplace, or "kindle an interest" in a new hobby. Similarly, "ignite a flame" or "ignite a passion" conveys the same sense of initiation or arousal. The other options

are antonyms or unrelated actions: "Extinguish" means to put out a fire, "Stop" means to cease an action, and "Break" means to separate into pieces. Therefore, "Ignite" is the perfect match, capturing both the literal act of starting a fire and the figurative sense of stimulating or inspiring something. This dual meaning makes "kindle" a versatile word in English.

Q120: 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 idiom 'To bury the hatchet' means **To make peace**. This phrase originates from the historical practice of certain Native American tribes, where burying a war hatchet or tomahawk symbolized the end of hostilities and the beginning of a peaceful

reconciliation. When people 'bury the hatchet,' they are agreeing to end a quarrel, disagreement, or conflict and resolve to live in harmony. It signifies a conscious decision to let go of past grievances and move forward with renewed goodwill and cooperation, often after a period of dispute or animosity. It's about laying down the weapons of conflict and embracing reconciliation.

- *To start a war* is the exact opposite of 'to bury the hatchet.' Burying the hatchet means ending conflict, not initiating it. If one were to 'dig up the hatchet,' that might imply starting conflict, but burying it is definitively about peace.
- *To hide something* is not the meaning of this idiom. While burying something literally means hiding it underground, the figurative meaning of 'to bury the hatchet' specifically refers to resolving a conflict, not concealing an object or secret.
- *To dig* refers to the physical act of excavating soil. While the idiom uses the word 'bury,' the phrase's meaning is entirely figurative and has no connection to the literal action of digging in the ground. The focus is on the symbolic act of putting an end to a dispute.

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Q121: What is the antonym of 'Loquacious'?

A) Talkative

B) Quiet

C) Verbose

D) Wordy

Correct: Quiet

Explanation:

The antonym of '**Loquacious**' is '**Quiet**'. The word 'loquacious' describes someone who talks a great deal; they are very talkative or garrulous. It comes from the Latin root 'loqui', meaning 'to speak'. Therefore, an antonym would be a word that describes someone who speaks little or not at all.


Let's examine the given options:

- **A: 'Talkative'** is a direct synonym of 'loquacious', meaning someone who talks a lot.

- **B: 'Quiet'** accurately describes someone who makes little or no noise, or who speaks very little. This is the direct opposite of being loquacious.
- **C: 'Verbose'** means using or expressed in more words than are needed. While a loquacious person might also be verbose, 'verbose' specifically refers to the style of speaking (using too many words), whereas 'loquacious' refers to the quantity of speech (talking a lot). It's a related concept but not a direct antonym.
- **D: 'Wordy'** is another synonym for 'verbose', meaning using too many words.

Thus, 'quiet' is the most fitting antonym for 'loquacious', representing the absence of excessive speech.

Q122: What is the antonym of 'Taciturn'?

- A) Silent
 - B) Reserved
 - C) Talkative
 - D) Quiet
- 

Correct: Talkative

Explanation:

The term 'taciturn' describes an individual who is habitually reserved and uncommunicative in speech, preferring to say very little. A taciturn person often appears quiet, withdrawn, and disinclined to engage in conversation, even when prompted. They are not necessarily shy, but rather choose to limit their verbal output. Therefore, to find the antonym, we must look for a word that describes someone who is the complete opposite – someone who speaks a great deal and enjoys conversation. Among the choices provided, 'talkative' is the most fitting antonym. A talkative person is someone who speaks a lot, is eager to converse, and readily expresses their thoughts and feelings verbally. Options such as 'silent,' 'reserved,' and 'quiet' are all either synonyms or closely related characteristics of a taciturn individual, making 'talkative' the clear and correct opposite, representing an outgoing and verbally expressive personality.

Q123: Choose the correct idiom: 'A piece of cake' means:

A) Difficult task

B) Easy task

C) Expensive

D) Tasty

Correct: Easy task

Explanation:

The idiom 'A piece of cake' is a common English expression used to describe something that is very easy to do or accomplish. The phrase evokes the image of something simple and enjoyable, much like eating a delicious piece of cake. It implies that a task requires minimal effort, skill, or difficulty.

- **Difficult task:** This is the direct opposite of the idiom's meaning.
- **Easy task:** This correctly captures the essence of 'a piece of cake.'
- **Expensive:** This refers to cost and is unrelated to the idiom's meaning.
- **Tasty:** While cake is tasty, the idiom's meaning is metaphorical, not literal.

Idioms are an integral part of language, adding color and nuance to communication. Understanding them is crucial for both native speakers and language learners to grasp the full meaning of

conversations and texts. When someone says a task was "a piece of cake," they are expressing that it presented no challenge whatsoever.

Q124: Identify the synonym of 'Mitigate':

A) Worsen

B) Lessen

C) Increase

D) Aggravate

Correct: Lessen

Explanation:

The synonym of '**Mitigate**' is '**Lessen**'. To 'mitigate' means to make something less severe, serious, or painful. It implies reducing the intensity, impact, or harshness of a negative situation or condition. The goal of mitigation is to alleviate or soften a problem, rather than to eliminate it entirely.

For instance, if a government implements policies to mitigate the

effects of a recession, they are trying to lessen the negative economic impact on citizens. Similarly, pain medication is used to mitigate discomfort, making it less severe.

Let's consider the other options:

- **A: 'Worsen'** means to make something worse or more severe, which is the direct opposite, or an antonym, of 'mitigate'.
- **B: 'Lessen'** perfectly captures the meaning of making something smaller in amount, degree, or intensity, aligning directly with 'mitigate'.
- **C: 'Increase'** means to make something larger in amount or degree, which is also an antonym of 'mitigate'.
- **D: 'Aggravate'** means to make a problem, injury, or offense worse or more serious, making it another antonym.

Therefore, 'lessen' is the most accurate synonym for 'mitigate', as both words convey the idea of reducing severity.

Q125: Complete the sentence: 'I am accustomed _____ hot weather.'

A) With

B) To

C) Of

D) For

Correct: To

Explanation:

The correct preposition to complete the sentence 'I am accustomed _____ hot weather' is 'to'. The phrase 'accustomed to' is a fixed idiomatic expression in English, meaning 'used to' or 'familiar with something through repeated exposure or habit.' When someone is accustomed to a particular situation, environment, or activity, it implies that they have adapted to it over time, and it no longer feels new, strange, or difficult. For instance, one might say, 'He is accustomed to the long working hours,' or 'We quickly became accustomed to the local cuisine.' The preposition 'to' is crucial in this construction, as it correctly links the state of being accustomed with the specific thing or condition one has adapted to. Using other prepositions like 'with,' 'of,' or 'for' would be grammatically incorrect and would not convey the intended meaning of familiarity or habituation. Thus, 'I am accustomed to hot weather' accurately expresses that the speaker is used to or has adapted to warm temperatures.

Q126: 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:

The sentence 'He is wet from head to foot' is grammatically correct and requires **No correction needed**. The idiom 'from head to foot' is a well-established and commonly used phrase in English, meaning completely or entirely, especially when referring to being covered or affected by something from the top of one's head to the bottom of one's feet.

Let's examine the other options:

- **A: He is wet from head to toe** is also a correct and very common idiom with the same meaning. While correct, it's not a "correction" for the original sentence, which is

already valid.

- **B: He is wet from head to feet** is incorrect. 'Feet' is plural, but the idiom uses the singular 'foot' to denote the entire length.
- **C: He is wet head to foot** omits the crucial preposition 'from', making the phrase less idiomatic and grammatically awkward in this context.

Both 'from head to foot' and 'from head to toe' are acceptable and convey the same meaning of complete coverage. Since the original sentence uses a valid idiom, no correction is necessary.

Q127: Correct the sentence: 'Neither of the boys are guilty.'

- A) Neither of the boys is guilty
- B) Neither boys are guilty
- C) Neither of the boy is guilty
- D) No change

Correct: Neither of the boys is guilty

Explanation:

The correct sentence is "Neither of the boys is guilty." This correction addresses a common grammatical error related to subject-verb agreement. When "neither of" is used, the verb should always be singular, regardless of whether the noun following "of" is plural. The word "neither" itself acts as a singular pronoun, meaning "not one of two." Therefore, it requires a singular verb. In the original sentence, "are" is a plural verb, which incorrectly agrees with "boys" rather than with the singular "neither." Understanding this rule is crucial for maintaining grammatical accuracy in English.

- **Neither:** Functions as a singular pronoun.
- **Of the boys:** A prepositional phrase that does not change the singular nature of "neither."
- **Is:** The correct singular verb form.

This principle applies to similar constructions like "each of," "every one of," and "either of," all of which also take singular verbs. Mastering this aspect of subject-verb agreement enhances clarity and correctness in writing and speaking.

Q128: What is the synonym of 'Fastidious'?

A) Careless

B) Meticulous

C) Sloppy

D) Messy

Correct: Meticulous

Explanation:

The word 'fastidious' describes someone who is very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail, often to the point of being difficult to please or overly critical. A fastidious person demands precision, cleanliness, and perfection, showing meticulous care in their habits and work. They are particular about details and can be very hard to satisfy. Therefore, the most accurate synonym among the given options is 'meticulous.'

'Meticulous' means showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise. Both words convey a strong emphasis on thoroughness and exactness. In contrast, 'careless,' 'sloppy,' and 'messy' are all antonyms or describe the opposite characteristics of a fastidious individual, implying a lack of attention to detail, order, or quality. Understanding 'fastidious' as someone who is extremely particular and precise helps in identifying 'meticulous' as its closest equivalent, highlighting a shared trait of extreme attention to detail.

Q129: 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:

The idiom 'to burn the midnight oil' means to work or study late into the night. This phrase originates from a time when oil lamps were the primary source of artificial light, and working late meant literally burning oil to keep the lamp lit past normal hours. It signifies dedication, hard work, and often a sacrifice of sleep to achieve a goal, such as completing a project, preparing for an exam, or meeting a deadline. For example, a student might burn the midnight oil before a major test, or an artist might do so to finish a painting. The idiom emphasizes the effort and commitment involved in staying up late to focus on a task. It does not imply wasting time, working early, or sleeping; rather, it

highlights intense, prolonged effort during hours typically reserved for rest. Therefore, 'to study late' or 'to work late' is the correct interpretation, capturing the essence of diligent, nocturnal labor.

Q130: Choose the correct word pair: 'Cow' is to 'Calf' as 'Dog' is to:

A) Kitten

B) Puppy

C) Cub

D) Foal

Correct: Puppy

Explanation:

The correct word pair completes the analogy based on the relationship between an adult animal and its young one. The initial pair, 'Cow' is to 'Calf,' establishes this specific relationship: a cow is an adult bovine, and a calf is its offspring. Following this pattern, we need to identify the young one of a

'Dog.'

- **Kitten:** The young of a cat.
- **Puppy:** The young of a dog. This is the correct match.
- **Cub:** The young of various carnivorous mammals, such as bears, lions, or wolves.
- **Foal:** The young of a horse or other equine animal.

Therefore, 'Dog' is to 'Puppy' correctly maintains the same adult-to-young relationship as 'Cow' is to 'Calf.' These types of questions test vocabulary and the ability to recognize and apply relational patterns, which is a fundamental skill in language comprehension and logical reasoning. Understanding these common animal terms is essential for general knowledge.

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Q131: Correct the sentence: 'One should keep his promises.'

A) One should keep their promises

B) One should keep his promise

C) One should keep its promises

D) One should keep her promises

Correct: One should keep their promises

Explanation:

The original sentence, 'One should keep his promises,' contains a common grammatical error related to pronoun agreement. The indefinite pronoun 'one' refers to people in general, and traditionally, it was followed by 'one's' or 'his/her' to maintain agreement. However, in modern English, using 'his' can be seen as gender-specific and exclusive. To ensure gender neutrality and inclusivity, the use of 'their' as a singular, gender-neutral pronoun is widely accepted and preferred, especially in informal and semi-formal contexts.

Therefore, 'One should keep their promises' is the most appropriate and grammatically sound correction. It maintains agreement while adopting contemporary usage that avoids gender bias. Options B, C, and D introduce other grammatical issues or incorrect pronoun choices for 'one'.

Q132: Choose the correct spelling:

A) Accomodation

B) Accommodation

C) Accomodasion

D) Acomodation

Correct: Accommodation

Explanation:

The correct spelling among the given options is '**Accommodation**'. This word is frequently misspelled, often due to confusion regarding the number of 'c's and 'm's. The correct spelling requires both a double 'c' and a double 'm'. It is derived from the Latin word 'accommodare,' meaning 'to make fit' or 'to adapt,' which helps explain the double consonants. Remembering this pattern can be a useful mnemonic for avoiding common errors. For example, think of 'accommodation' as having 'room for two c's and two m's.' Misspellings like 'Accomodation' (missing a 'c' or 'm'), 'Accomodasion' (incorrect suffix), or 'Acomodation' (missing both) are common pitfalls. Mastering the spelling of such words is essential for clear and professional written communication. This word refers to a place to live, stay, or work, or the process of adapting or adjusting to something, making its correct usage vital in various contexts.

Q133: Translate into English: 'گا جاؤں لاہور کل میں'

- 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 Urdu phrase 'گا جاؤں لاہور کل میں' translates to "I will go to Lahore tomorrow." This translation accurately captures the future tense and the specific time reference. Let's break down the components:

- **:(main)** میں Means "I" (first-person singular pronoun).
- **:(kal)** کل In this context, when used with a future tense verb, it means "tomorrow." If used with a past tense verb, it would mean "yesterday."
- **:(Lahore)** لاہور The proper noun for the city of Lahore.
- **:(jaaunga)** گا جاؤں This is the future tense form of the

verb "جانا (jaana)," which means "to go." The suffix "گا (ga)" indicates masculine singular future tense for "I."

Combining these elements, the sentence clearly expresses an action that will take place in the future. Option B correctly uses "will go" for the future tense and "tomorrow" for the time, making it the most accurate translation. Understanding verb tenses and time adverbs is crucial for accurate cross-linguistic communication.

Q134: Choose the correct word pair: 'Fish' is to 'Shoal' as 'Bird' is to:

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

Correct: Flock

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of collective nouns, which are words used to describe a group of specific items or animals. The analogy provided is 'Fish' is to 'Shoal'. A 'shoal' is the correct collective noun for a group of fish. Following this pattern, we need to find the correct collective noun for 'Bird'.

- **A: Pack** is typically used for wolves or dogs.
- **B: Herd** is used for large mammals like cattle, elephants, or deer.
- **C: Flock** is the correct collective noun for a group of birds.
- **D: Swarm** is used for insects, particularly flying ones like bees or flies.

Therefore, just as a group of fish is called a shoal, a group of birds is called a flock, making 'Flock' the correct choice to complete the word pair.

Q135: 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:

The idiom '**To cry over spilt milk**' means '**Regret past mistakes**' or, more broadly, to express sorrow or regret over something that has already happened and cannot be changed. The image of spilt milk is used because once milk is spilt, it cannot be gathered back into the container; the situation is irreversible. Therefore, lamenting it is futile. This idiom serves as a reminder that dwelling on past misfortunes or errors that are beyond rectification is unproductive and often a waste of emotional energy. Instead, the implied advice is to accept what has happened and move forward. For example, if someone misses an opportunity, they might be told, 'Don't cry over spilt milk; focus on the next chance.' The other options—'Plan for future,' 'Celebrate success,' and 'Work hard'—represent actions that are either forward-looking, positive, or proactive, which are contrary to the meaning of this idiom. It specifically addresses the unproductive nature of dwelling on the unchangeable past.

Q136: What is the meaning of 'Cacophony'?

A) Pleasant sound

B) Harsh sound

C) Silence

D) Music

Correct: Harsh sound

Explanation:

The word 'Cacophony' refers to a harsh, discordant mixture of sounds. It describes a situation where many different sounds are present, but they are unpleasant, jarring, or chaotic rather than harmonious. The term originates from Greek, where 'kakos' means bad and 'phone' means sound.

- **Pleasant sound:** This is the opposite of cacophony.
- **Harsh sound:** This accurately defines cacophony, emphasizing its unpleasant and jarring quality.
- **Silence:** This refers to the absence of sound, which is entirely different from cacophony.
- **Music:** While music involves sounds, it typically implies an organized and harmonious arrangement, which is distinct from the chaotic nature of cacophony, although some modern music might intentionally incorporate elements of discord.

Understanding such vocabulary is essential for precise communication and comprehension. 'Cacophony' is often used to describe urban noise, a poorly tuned orchestra, or a chaotic mix of voices, highlighting the unpleasant auditory experience.

Q137: What is the meaning of 'Obfuscate'?

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

Correct: Confuse

Explanation:

The word 'Obfuscate' is a verb that means to make something unclear, obscure, or difficult to understand. It implies an intentional act of confusing or clouding an issue, often to mislead or avoid directness. Let's look at the given options:

- **A: Clarify** means to make something clear or easier to

understand, which is the opposite of obfuscate.

- **B: Explain** means to make something clear by describing it in more detail or revealing relevant facts, also an antonym.
- **C: Confuse** means to make someone unable to think clearly or to make something difficult to understand, which perfectly aligns with the meaning of 'obfuscate'.
- **D: Simplify** means to make something easier to do or understand, another antonym.

Thus, 'Confuse' is the most accurate meaning of 'Obfuscate'.

Q138: What is the synonym of 'Pragmatic'?

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

Correct: Practical

Explanation:

The correct synonym for 'Pragmatic' is **Practical**. The word 'pragmatic' describes an approach or attitude that deals with things sensibly and realistically, focusing on practical rather than theoretical considerations. It emphasizes solving problems in a way that is effective and useful in the real world, often by considering the actual circumstances and consequences.

Let's look at the options:

- **A: Idealistic** refers to someone who is guided by ideals and principles, often to the exclusion of practical considerations. This is an antonym of pragmatic.
- **B: Practical** perfectly aligns with the meaning of pragmatic, focusing on what is sensible and effective in practice.
- **C: Theoretical** relates to theory rather than practice, often abstract and not necessarily concerned with real-world application. This is an antonym.
- **D: Impractical** means not sensible or realistic, making it an antonym.

Therefore, 'Practical' is the most accurate synonym, as both words convey a focus on realistic and effective solutions.

Q139: Choose the antonym of 'Transient':

A) Temporary

B) Brief

C) Permanent

D) Short

Correct: Permanent

Explanation:

The question asks for the antonym of 'Transient'. An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. Let's first understand the meaning of 'Transient'.

Transient (adjective): Lasting only for a short time; impermanent.

Now let's examine the given options:

- **A: Temporary** means lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent. This is a synonym of 'transient'.
- **B: Brief** means of short duration. This is also a synonym of 'transient'.
- **C: Permanent** means lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely. This is the direct opposite of 'transient'.

- **D: Short** means lasting for a small amount of time. This is another synonym of 'transient'.

Therefore, 'Permanent' is the correct antonym for 'Transient'.

Q140: Choose the antonym of 'Zenith':

A) Peak

B) Top

C) Nadir

D) Summit

Correct: Nadir

Explanation:

The correct antonym of 'Zenith' is **Nadir**. 'Zenith' refers to the highest point reached by a celestial body in the sky, or more generally, the point at which something is most powerful, successful, or prosperous; its peak or climax. It signifies the absolute top or apex.

Let's analyze the given options:

- **A: Peak** is a synonym of zenith, referring to the highest point.
- **B: Top** is also a synonym, indicating the uppermost part or position.
- **C: Nadir** is the direct opposite of zenith. It refers to the lowest point, especially in the fortunes of a person or organization, or the point directly opposite the zenith in the celestial sphere. It signifies a point of extreme adversity or the lowest ebb.
- **D: Summit** is another synonym, meaning the highest point of a hill or mountain, or a meeting between heads of government.

Therefore, 'Nadir' is the only option that represents the complete opposite of 'Zenith', making it the correct antonym.

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Q141: Translate into English: 'ے ری ہو بارش'

A) It rains

B) It is raining

C) It will rain

D) It rained

Correct: It is raining

Explanation:

The Urdu phrase 'بارش ہو رہی ہے' (Barish ho rahi hai) describes an ongoing action, specifically that rain is currently falling. To translate this into English, we need to use the present continuous tense, which is formed with 'is/am/are' + the present participle (verb + -ing).

- **A: It rains** uses the simple present tense, which indicates habitual action or general truth (e.g., 'It rains every winter'). This doesn't convey the ongoing nature.
- **B: It is raining** correctly uses the present continuous tense, indicating that the action of raining is happening right now. This accurately translates the Urdu phrase.
- **C: It will rain** uses the future simple tense, indicating an action that will happen in the future.
- **D: It rained** uses the simple past tense, indicating an action that happened in the past.

Hence, 'It is raining' is the precise English translation for 'ہو بارش' 'ری ہے'.

Q142: What is the synonym of 'Benevolent'?

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

Correct: Kind

Explanation:

The synonym of 'Benevolent' is **Kind**. The word 'benevolent' describes someone who is well-meaning, kindly, and charitable. It implies a disposition to do good, often characterized by acts of generosity or goodwill towards others. A benevolent person shows compassion, understanding, and a desire to help, making 'kind' the most appropriate and direct synonym. Both words convey a sense of warmth, friendliness, and a positive inclination towards others' well-being, suggesting a gentle and considerate

nature.

- *Cruel* is the antonym of benevolent. Someone who is cruel causes pain or suffering to others, acting with harshness or unkindness, which is the opposite of being benevolent.
- *Selfish* describes someone who is primarily concerned with their own personal profit or pleasure, often at the expense of others. This is contrary to the benevolent spirit, which focuses on the welfare of others.
- *Greedy* refers to an excessive desire for wealth, possessions, or power. While a greedy person might not necessarily be cruel, their focus is on accumulation for themselves, rather than selfless giving or kindness, making it distinct from benevolent.

Q143: Complete the sentence: 'She prevented me _____ going.'

A) From

B) To

C) For

D) Of

Correct: From

Explanation:

The correct preposition to complete the sentence 'She prevented me _____ going' is **From**. The verb 'prevent' is typically followed by the preposition 'from' when indicating what someone or something is stopped or hindered from doing. The structure is commonly 'prevent someone/something from doing something'.

Let's look at why other options are incorrect:

- **A: From** is the correct choice. It clearly indicates the action that was stopped or hindered. For example, "The rain prevented us from going outside."
- **B: To** is incorrect in this context. While 'to' can follow some verbs to indicate purpose or direction, it does not correctly pair with 'prevent' in this grammatical construction. For instance, you might say "She wanted to go," but not "She prevented me to going."
- **C: For** is also incorrect. 'For' can indicate purpose or duration, but it doesn't fit the idiomatic usage with 'prevent'. You might say "She was punished for going," but not "She prevented me for going."
- **D: Of** is incorrect. 'Of' indicates possession or relation, which is not the meaning required here.

Thus, 'from' is the only preposition that correctly completes the sentence, adhering to standard English grammar for the verb 'prevent'.

Q144: What does 'Status quo' mean?

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

Correct: Existing state

Explanation:

The term '**Status quo**' is a Latin phrase that literally translates to 'the state in which.' In English, it refers to the existing state of affairs, particularly in social or political contexts. It describes the current situation or the way things are at a particular moment, without any changes or alterations. When people speak of maintaining the status quo, they are advocating for the preservation of the current conditions, rather than introducing

new policies or reforms. Conversely, challenging the status quo implies a desire for change or disruption to the established order. Understanding this phrase is crucial for comprehending discussions about societal stability, progress, and resistance to change. It is often used in debates concerning policy, tradition, and innovation, highlighting the contrast between what is and what could be. Therefore, the correct answer, 'Existing state,' perfectly encapsulates its meaning, distinguishing it from concepts like 'change,' 'future,' or 'past,' which represent deviations from or temporal aspects outside of the current reality.

Q145: Identify the antonym of 'Ephemeral':

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

Correct: Permanent

Explanation:

The antonym of 'Ephemeral' is **Permanent**. 'Ephemeral' describes something that lasts for a very short time, is fleeting, or transitory. It refers to things that are temporary and quickly vanish or fade away. Therefore, its direct opposite would be something that lasts indefinitely, is enduring, or never changes, which is precisely what 'permanent' signifies. A permanent state or object is intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely, directly contrasting with the short-lived nature of something ephemeral.

- *Temporary* is a synonym of ephemeral, not an antonym. Both words refer to something that is not lasting or enduring for a long time.
- *Brief* also means of short duration or limited in extent, making it another synonym for ephemeral. It describes something that lasts only a short while, similar to temporary.
- *Short* is a general term indicating limited extent in space or time. When applied to duration, it functions as a synonym for ephemeral, describing something that doesn't last long, rather than its opposite.

Q146: Identify the correct spelling:

A) Privilege

B) Privilege

C) Privelege

D) Privilage

Correct: Privilege

Explanation:

The correct spelling among the given options is **Privilege**. Spelling can often be tricky in English, and 'privilege' is one of those words that many people commonly misspell. The key to remembering the correct spelling lies in the sequence of vowels and consonants.

Let's break down the correct spelling and common errors:

- **A: Privilege** is the correct spelling. Notice the 'i' after 'r', followed by 'i' after 'v', and then 'e' before 'l'. The sequence is P-R-I-V-I-L-E-G-E.
- **B: Privilege** (This option is identical to A, indicating it's the correct one).
- **C: Privelege** is a common misspelling where the second 'i' is replaced by an 'e'. This is incorrect.
- **D: Privilage** is another common misspelling where the 'e' before 'g' is replaced by an 'a'. This is also incorrect.

A helpful tip to remember 'privilege' is to think of "**p**ri**v**ate **v**ile**g**e" or simply focus on the 'i-i-e' vowel pattern: **priv**ile**g**e. Mastering such spellings improves overall writing accuracy.

Q147: Complete the sentence: 'He succeeded _____ hard work.'

- A) By
- B) With
- C) Through
- D) From

Correct: Through

Explanation:

The correct preposition to complete the sentence 'He succeeded _____ hard work' is **'through'**. This choice accurately conveys the idea that hard work was the means or method by which success was achieved. The preposition 'through' in this context means 'by means of' or 'as a result of,' indicating the channel or instrument that led to the outcome. For instance, one might say, 'She learned English through immersion' or 'They achieved their

goals through perseverance.' While other prepositions like 'by' or 'with' can sometimes indicate means, 'through' specifically emphasizes the process or the journey undertaken to reach a particular state or accomplishment. 'By' might imply agency ('He succeeded by himself'), and 'with' might suggest accompaniment or possession ('He succeeded with great effort,' which is close but less direct than 'through'). 'From' would imply origin, which is incorrect here. Therefore, 'through hard work' clearly articulates that hard work was the instrumental factor in his success, making it the most fitting and grammatically sound option.

Q148: 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:

The correct sentence is "**The committee has decided** their course of action." This correction addresses a common grammatical rule concerning subject-verb agreement, particularly with collective nouns. A collective noun, such as 'committee,' 'team,' 'family,' or 'group,' can be treated as either singular or plural depending on the context. When the members of the collective noun are acting together as a single, unified entity, the noun is considered singular, and thus requires a singular verb ('has'). In the original sentence, 'the committee have decided their course of action,' the committee is acting as one unit to make a single decision, indicating a singular action. If the members were acting individually or expressing differing opinions, a plural verb ('have') would be appropriate. However, 'decided their course of action' implies a unified decision, making 'has' the correct choice for singular agreement.

Q149: What does 'Per se' mean?

- A) By itself
- B) For example
- C) In addition

D) Afterwards

Correct: By itself

Explanation:

The Latin phrase '**Per se**' is a valuable addition to the English lexicon, meaning "by itself," "intrinsically," or "as such." It is used to specify that something is being considered in its own right, separate from any external factors, consequences, or associated circumstances. For example, a particular food might not be unhealthy *per se*, but consuming it in excessive quantities could lead to health issues. Another common application is in legal discourse, where an act might not be illegal *per se*, but the context in which it occurs could render it unlawful. This phrase allows for a nuanced distinction, highlighting the inherent nature or quality of a subject. It helps to clarify that a judgment or characteristic applies to the thing itself, rather than to its broader implications or related elements. Therefore, among the given choices, "By itself" accurately captures the core meaning of 'Per se', distinguishing it from unrelated concepts like "For example," "In addition," or "Afterwards."

Q150: What is the synonym of 'Eloquent'?

A) Speechless

B) Fluent

C) Silent

D) Mute

Correct: Fluent

Explanation:

The synonym of '**Eloquent**' is '**Fluent**'. An eloquent person is someone who speaks or writes powerfully, persuasively, and expressively, often with grace and clarity. Their words are well-chosen and impactful, capable of moving an audience or conveying complex ideas with ease. While 'fluent' primarily refers to the ability to speak or write a language easily and accurately, without hesitation, it also implies a smooth and articulate flow of words. Therefore, a fluent speaker often possesses eloquence, as the ability to speak smoothly and readily contributes significantly to being persuasive and expressive. The other options provided are antonyms or unrelated: 'Speechless,' 'Silent,' and 'Mute' all describe a lack of speech or an inability to speak, which is the opposite of being eloquent. Understanding the nuances between these words helps in precise communication, highlighting that while fluency is a component, eloquence adds the dimension of artistry and impact to one's

expression.

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Q151: Choose the correct word pair: 'Famous' is to 'Renowned' as 'Rich' is to:

- A) Poor
- B) Wealthy
- C) Needy
- D) Broke

Correct: Wealthy

Explanation:

The correct word to complete the analogy "'Famous' is to 'Renowned' as 'Rich' is to: **Wealthy**" is 'Wealthy'. This analogy tests your understanding of synonyms. In the first pair,

'Famous' and 'Renowned' are synonyms; both words describe someone or something widely known and highly regarded. Following this pattern, we need to find a synonym for 'Rich' among the given options. 'Wealthy' perfectly fits this criterion, as it means having a great deal of money, property, or assets, which is synonymous with being rich. The other options provided are either antonyms ('Poor,' 'Needy,' 'Broke') or unrelated in the context of synonymy. Therefore, the relationship between 'Famous' and 'Renowned' is one of synonymy, and the same relationship applies between 'Rich' and 'Wealthy,' making 'Wealthy' the correct choice to complete the pair.

Q152: Choose the correct word pair: 'Hospital' is to 'Patient' as 'School' is to:

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

Correct: Student

Explanation:

This question tests your ability to identify analogies and relationships between word pairs. The first pair, '**Hospital**' is to '**Patient**', establishes a clear relationship: a hospital is a place where a patient receives care or treatment. The patient is the primary beneficiary or recipient of the services provided by the hospital. Following this logic, we need to find the equivalent recipient for a 'School'. A school is an institution designed for education and learning. The primary individuals who attend a school to receive education are students. Therefore, 'Student' perfectly completes the analogy, as a student is the primary recipient of the services (education) offered by a school. Let's look at the other options: 'Doctor' works in a hospital, not a school. 'Teacher' works in a school, but is a provider of service, not the recipient. 'Principal' is an administrator in a school. Thus, 'Student' is the only choice that maintains the established relationship.

Q153: What is the meaning of 'Ambivalent'?

A) Confused feelings

B) Clear

C) Certain

D) Decided

Correct: Confused feelings

Explanation:

The meaning of '**Ambivalent**' is having **confused feelings** or contradictory ideas about something or someone. This term describes a state of mind where an individual experiences simultaneous conflicting emotions or attitudes, such as love and hate, attraction and repulsion, or certainty and doubt, towards a single object, person, or situation. For instance, someone might feel ambivalent about a new job opportunity, simultaneously excited by the prospects it offers and apprehensive about the changes it entails. It's not about being merely confused in a general sense, but specifically about holding opposing feelings or thoughts at the same time. The other options, 'Clear,' 'Certain,' and 'Decided,' represent states of mind that are the opposite of ambivalence, indicating a lack of conflict or doubt.

Understanding 'ambivalent' is crucial for accurately describing complex emotional or intellectual states where a clear-cut positive or negative stance is absent.

Q154: What is the synonym of 'Ubiquitous'?

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

Correct: Everywhere

Explanation:

The word '**Ubiquitous**' describes something that appears to be present everywhere or in many places simultaneously. It implies a widespread presence, often to the point of being commonplace or inescapable. For instance, in the digital age, smartphones have become ubiquitous, meaning they are found almost everywhere and are used by nearly everyone. Similarly, the internet is a ubiquitous technology, permeating various aspects of modern life. The term emphasizes the pervasive nature of an item, concept, or phenomenon. Therefore, the most fitting synonym among the given options is "Everywhere," as it directly conveys the sense of being present in all places. The other options—"Rare," "Limited," and "Scarce"—are all antonyms of 'Ubiquitous', describing something that is uncommon, restricted, or in short supply. Understanding 'Ubiquitous' helps in accurately describing the widespread nature of various elements in our

world.

Q155: Complete the sentence: 'Hardly had he arrived _____ it started raining.'

A) Than

B) Then

C) When

D) As

Correct: When

Explanation:

The correct word to complete the sentence 'Hardly had he arrived _____ it started raining' is '**when**'. This sentence structure uses a specific grammatical construction known as an inversion, often employed with adverbs like 'hardly', 'scarcely', and 'no sooner' to emphasize the immediate sequence of two events. When 'hardly' or 'scarcely' introduces a sentence, it is followed by an inverted subject-verb order (e.g., 'Hardly had he arrived' instead of 'He had hardly arrived'). The second clause,

which describes the subsequent event, is then introduced by 'when'.

Similarly, if the sentence began with 'No sooner', the connecting word would be 'than' (e.g., 'No sooner had he arrived than it started raining'). The options 'than', 'then', and 'as' are incorrect in this context. 'Than' is used with 'no sooner', 'then' indicates a sequence but not in this specific inverted structure, and 'as' implies simultaneity or cause, which doesn't fit the immediate succession emphasized by 'hardly'. Understanding these correlative conjunctions is key to mastering advanced sentence structures.

Q156: 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:

The original sentence, "He asked that what is your name," contains two common errors related to indirect questions. Firstly, when forming an indirect question using a 'wh-' word (like 'what', 'where', 'when', 'why'), we do not use the conjunction 'that'. The 'wh-' word itself acts as the connector. Secondly, in an indirect question, the word order changes from the direct question's inverted structure (verb-subject) to a statement-like structure (subject-verb). So, "what is your name" (direct question) becomes "what your name is" (indirect question). Applying these rules, the correct sentence eliminates 'that' and reverses the subject-verb order. Therefore, **"He asked what your name is"** is the grammatically correct option. Options like "He asked what is your name" retain the direct question's word order, while "He asked that what was your name" incorrectly includes 'that' and changes the tense unnecessarily. "He asked what was your name" changes the tense without necessity, as the original question implies present tense.

Q157: 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:

The grammatically correct sentence is '**Each of the players is ready**'. This question tests subject-verb agreement, specifically with indefinite pronouns. The word 'each' is an indefinite pronoun and is always singular, even when it is followed by a prepositional phrase like 'of the players'. The phrase 'of the players' modifies 'each' but does not change the singular nature of the subject. Therefore, 'each' requires a singular verb.

Let's analyze the other options:

- **A: 'Each of the players are ready'** is incorrect because 'each' is singular, but 'are' is a plural verb.
- **C: 'Each of the players were ready'** is incorrect for the same reason; 'were' is a plural verb.
- **D: 'Each players are ready'** is incorrect on two counts. Firstly, 'each' should be followed by a singular noun (e.g., 'each player'), not a plural one. Secondly, even if it were 'each player', the verb 'are' would still be incorrect as 'each' requires a singular verb 'is'.

Always remember that 'each' and 'every' take singular verbs.

Q158: Translate into English: 'لیا کھا کھانا نے انہوں'

- A) They eat food
- B) They have eaten food
- C) They are eating food
- D) They will eat food

Correct: They have eaten food

Explanation:

The Urdu sentence 'انہوں نے کھانا کھا لیا' translates to English, conveying a completed action that has relevance to the present. Let's break it down: 'انہوں نے' means 'They'. 'کھانا' means 'food'. The phrase 'لیا کھا' is crucial here. The verb 'کھانا' means 'to eat', and the auxiliary 'لیا' (from 'لینا' - to take/complete) signifies that the action of eating has been completed. This structure in Urdu often corresponds to the **Present Perfect tense** in English, which describes an action that happened at an unspecified time before now, or an action that started in the past and continues to

the present, or a completed action with a result in the present. Therefore, "They have eaten food" accurately captures this meaning, indicating that the act of eating is finished. Options like "They eat food" (simple present), "They are eating food" (present continuous), and "They will eat food" (simple future) represent different tenses and do not convey the sense of a recently completed action as implied by the Urdu phrase.

Q159: Choose the correct meaning of 'In toto':

- A) Completely
- B) Partly
- C) Slowly
- D) Quickly

Correct: Completely

Explanation:

The correct meaning of the Latin phrase '**In toto**' is '**Completely**'. This phrase literally translates to 'in total' or 'as a whole'. When something is done 'in toto', it means it is done

entirely, without anything omitted or partially completed. It signifies the entirety or the full extent of something.

For example, if a proposal is accepted 'in toto', it means the entire proposal, every part of it, has been approved without any modifications or rejections of specific sections. Similarly, if a debt is paid 'in toto', the entire amount has been settled. The phrase emphasizes completeness and thoroughness.

Let's look at why the other options are incorrect:

- **B: 'Partly'** is the direct opposite of 'in toto', implying only a portion.
- **C: 'Slowly'** refers to the pace or speed, which is unrelated to the meaning of 'in toto'.
- **D: 'Quickly'** also refers to speed and has no connection to the concept of completeness.

Understanding common Latin phrases like 'in toto' can significantly enhance one's vocabulary and comprehension in various contexts, especially in legal or formal language.

Q160: Choose the correct meaning of 'Equivocate':

A) Speak clearly

B) Speak vaguely

C) Be honest

D) Be direct

Correct: Speak vaguely

Explanation:

The term 'equivocate' refers to the act of using ambiguous language, often with the deliberate intention to conceal the truth, avoid committing oneself, or mislead. When someone equivocates, they speak vaguely, employing words that can be interpreted in multiple ways, thereby sidestepping a direct answer or a clear stance. This behavior is typically driven by a desire to evade responsibility, avoid conflict, or maintain a degree of plausible deniability. For example, a witness might equivocate during cross-examination to avoid incriminating themselves, or a manager might equivocate when asked about an unpopular decision to prevent direct confrontation. It stands in stark contrast to speaking clearly, being honest, or being direct, all of which prioritize transparent communication. Equivocation is a strategic use of language to obscure rather than reveal, making 'speak vaguely' the most accurate definition among the given options, as it captures the essence of intentional ambiguity and evasion.

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Q161: What is the antonym of 'Frivolous'?

A) Serious

B) Silly

C) Trivial

D) Light

Correct: Serious

Explanation:

The antonym of 'Frivolous' is **Serious**. The word 'frivolous' describes something or someone lacking in seriousness, importance, or purpose; it often implies a lighthearted, trivial, or even silly attitude or behavior. For instance, a frivolous remark might be one made without much thought or concern for its implications, or a frivolous activity could be one pursued purely

for amusement without any significant goal. Therefore, its direct opposite would be something that possesses gravity, earnestness, or deep thought. 'Serious' perfectly captures this meaning, referring to something that is important, thoughtful, earnest, or not joking. While 'silly' and 'trivial' are synonyms or closely related in meaning to 'frivolous', and 'light' can sometimes imply a lack of seriousness, 'serious' stands as the most accurate and direct antonym, representing a complete contrast in demeanor, intent, or significance.

Q162: Complete the sentence: If he had studied, he _____ passed.

- A) Would have
- B) Will have
- C) Has
- D) Had

Correct: Would have

Explanation:

The correct completion for the sentence "If he had studied, he _____ passed" is **would have**. This sentence structure exemplifies the **third conditional** in English grammar. The third conditional is used to talk about hypothetical situations in the past that did not happen, and their imagined results or consequences. It describes an unreal past condition and its unreal past result. The structure typically follows the pattern: "If + subject + past perfect (had + past participle), subject + would have + past participle." In this specific sentence, "If he had studied" represents the unreal past condition (he did not study), and "he would have passed" represents the unreal past result (he did not pass). This grammatical construction allows speakers to express regret, criticism, or simply to speculate about how things might have been different if a past event had occurred differently.

Q163: Identify the correct sentence:

- A) She don't like coffee
- B) She doesn't likes coffee
- C) She doesn't like coffee
- D) She do not like coffee

Correct: She doesn't like coffee

Explanation:

The correct sentence is **C: She doesn't like coffee**. This sentence correctly applies the rules of subject-verb agreement and negation in the simple present tense for a third-person singular subject.

- **A: She don't like coffee** is incorrect because 'don't' (do not) is used with 'I', 'you', 'we', and 'they'. For 'she', 'he', or 'it', we use 'doesn't' (does not).
- **B: She doesn't likes coffee** is incorrect. When using the auxiliary verb 'does' (or 'doesn't'), the main verb that follows must be in its base form (infinitive without 'to'). Therefore, 'like' is correct, not 'likes'.
- **D: She do not like coffee** is incorrect for the same reason as option A. 'Do not' is not used with the third-person singular subject 'she'.

Remember, for third-person singular subjects (he, she, it), the auxiliary verb 'does' is used in questions and negative statements in the simple present tense, followed by the base form of the main verb.

Q164: Choose the correct word pair: 'Cease' means same as:

A) Stop

B) Start

C) Continue

D) Proceed

Correct: Stop

Explanation:

The correct word pair is **A: Stop**. The word 'cease' means to bring or come to an end; to stop. It implies a discontinuation of an action or state.

- **A: Stop** is the direct synonym for 'cease'. For example, 'The rain ceased' means 'The rain stopped'.
- **B: Start** is an antonym of 'cease'. To start means to begin or initiate something.
- **C: Continue** is also an antonym. To continue means to persist in an activity or state without interruption.
- **D: Proceed** means to begin or continue a course of action, which is contrary to ceasing.

Understanding synonyms and antonyms is crucial for vocabulary building and comprehension. 'Cease' is a formal way of saying

'stop', often used in contexts like 'ceasefire' or 'cease and desist'.

Q165: Translate into English: 'تھا رہا پڑھ وہ'

- A) He is reading
- B) He was reading
- C) He will read
- D) He reads

Correct: He was reading

Explanation:

The correct translation of 'تھا رہا پڑھ وہ' into English is **B: He was reading**. This Urdu phrase is in the past continuous tense, indicating an action that was ongoing at some point in the past.

- The word 'وہ' (woh) translates to 'he'.
- The root verb 'پڑھ' (parh) means 'read'.
- The auxiliary phrase 'تھا رہا' (raha tha) is the key indicator of the past continuous tense for a masculine singular subject. 'رہا' signifies the continuous aspect, and 'تھا'

signifies the past tense.

Let's look at why the other options are incorrect:

- **A: He is reading** would be 'وہ پڑھ رہا ہے' (woh parh raha hai), which is present continuous.
- **C: He will read** would be 'وہ پڑھے گا' (woh parhe ga), which is future simple.
- **D: He reads** would be 'وہ پڑھتا ہے' (woh parhta hai), which is simple present.

Therefore, 'He was reading' accurately captures the past continuous nature of the original Urdu sentence.

Q166: Which word is correctly spelled?

- A) Accommodate
- B) Acommodate
- C) Accommodatte
- D) Acomodate

Correct: Accommodate

Explanation:

The correctly spelled word is **A: Accommodate**. This word is frequently misspelled due to its double letters.

The correct spelling of 'accommodate' features:

- A double 'c' (cc)
- A double 'm' (mm)

Many people mistakenly omit one of the 'c's or 'm's, or add an extra 't' at the end. A helpful mnemonic to remember the correct spelling is: 'This word has **two c's and two m's** to **accommodate** everyone.' The word means to provide lodging or sufficient space for; to fit in with the wishes or needs of.

Let's examine the incorrect options:

- **B: Acommodate** is incorrect because it's missing a 'c'.
- **C: Accommodatte** is incorrect because it has an extra 't' at the end.
- **D: Acomodate** is incorrect because it's missing both a 'c' and an 'm'.

Mastering common tricky spellings like 'accommodate' improves writing accuracy.

Q167: The furniture _____ very expensive.

- A) are
- B) were
- C) is
- D) have

Correct: is

Explanation:

The correct answer is "**is**" because "furniture" is an uncountable noun in English. Uncountable nouns, also known as mass nouns, refer to things that cannot be counted individually and do not have a plural form. Despite referring to multiple items like chairs, tables, and desks, the word "furniture" itself is treated as a singular entity. Therefore, it always requires a singular verb.

Consider other common uncountable nouns that follow this rule:

- "Information" (e.g., The information **is** helpful.)
- "Advice" (e.g., Her advice **is** valuable.)

- "Equipment" (e.g., The equipment **is** new.)
- "News" (e.g., The news **is** shocking.)

In these cases, even if the concept implies multiple pieces or facts, the noun itself remains singular in form and takes a singular verb. Hence, "The furniture **is** very expensive" correctly applies the rule of subject-verb agreement for uncountable nouns.

Q168: Nobody _____ willing to take responsibility.

- A) are
- B) were
- C) is
- D) have

Correct: is

Explanation:

This question tests subject-verb agreement, specifically with indefinite pronouns. Indefinite pronouns like "nobody,"

"somebody," "everybody," "anyone," "no one," "everyone," "someone," "each," and "either" are always considered singular, even though they might seem to refer to multiple people. Therefore, they require a singular verb to maintain grammatical correctness.

- **A: are** - "Are" is a plural verb, which does not agree with the singular subject "nobody."
- **B: were** - "Were" is a plural past tense verb, also incorrect for a singular subject.
- **C: is** - "Is" is a singular present tense verb, which correctly agrees with the singular indefinite pronoun "nobody."
- **D: have** - "Have" is a plural verb (or used with "I" and "you"), incorrect for a singular subject.

The correct choice is "is" because it is the singular form of the verb "to be" and properly matches the singular subject "Nobody." The sentence should read: "Nobody **is** willing to take responsibility."

Q169: Statistics _____ a difficult subject for many students.

A) are

B) were

C) is

D) have

Correct: is

Explanation:

This question focuses on subject-verb agreement, particularly with nouns that end in "-s" but represent a singular concept or field of study. Words such as "statistics," "mathematics," "physics," "economics," and "news" are often treated as singular when they refer to an academic discipline or a body of knowledge, despite their plural appearance.

- **A: are** - "Are" is a plural verb. It would be correct if "statistics" referred to individual numerical facts or data points (e.g., "The statistics *are* misleading"). However, in this context, it refers to the subject itself.
- **B: were** - "Were" is a plural past tense verb, incorrect for the singular subject "statistics" as a field of study.
- **C: is** - "Is" is a singular present tense verb. This correctly agrees with "statistics" when it denotes the academic subject.
- **D: have** - "Have" is a plural verb (or used with "I" and "you"), incorrect for a singular subject.

Since the sentence refers to "Statistics" as an academic subject, similar to how one would say "Mathematics is a difficult subject," the singular verb "is" is required. The correct sentence is: "Statistics **is** a difficult subject for many students."

Q170: Arrange in logical order: A) Education creates awareness. B) Literacy rate should improve. C) Educated people make better decisions. D) Education is necessary for progress.

A) D-A-C-B

B) A-B-C-D

C) D-C-B-A

D) B-A-D-C

Correct: D-A-C-B

Explanation:

This question requires arranging the given sentences in a logical and coherent sequence to form a meaningful progression of ideas. The goal is to identify the natural flow, typically starting from a general premise and moving towards specific outcomes

or conclusions.

- **D) Education is necessary for progress.** This serves as the foundational premise, establishing the overarching importance of education. It's a broad, introductory statement.
- **A) Education creates awareness.** This logically follows D, explaining one of the primary ways education contributes to progress. Awareness is a direct and immediate benefit of education.
- **C) Educated people make better decisions.** This builds upon A. If education creates awareness, then people who are educated and aware are better equipped to make sound decisions, which is a direct consequence of increased awareness.
- **B) Literacy rate should improve.** This acts as a concluding statement or a call to action, suggesting a practical step to achieve the benefits outlined. Improving literacy is a means to achieve more education, awareness, and better decision-making, ultimately leading to progress.

Therefore, the most logical order is D-A-C-B, moving from a general necessity to a specific benefit, then to a consequence of that benefit, and finally to a practical implication or goal.

Q171: The manager refused to _____ the false statement.

- A) accept
- B) reject
- C) deny
- D) remove

Correct: accept

Explanation:

This question tests vocabulary and contextual understanding. The phrase "refused to _____ the false statement" implies that the manager did not want to acknowledge, believe, or agree with something that was untrue. We need a verb that accurately conveys this meaning.

- **A: accept** - To "accept" a statement means to believe it or agree with its truthfulness. If the statement is false,

refusing to accept it means refusing to believe or agree with the falsehood. This fits the context perfectly, as the manager would not want to acknowledge a false statement as true.

- **B: reject** - To "reject" a statement means to dismiss it or refuse to consider it. "Refused to reject" would create a double negative, implying they *did* accept it, which contradicts the idea of a false statement.
- **C: deny** - To "deny" a statement means to declare it untrue. If the manager refused to deny the false statement, it would mean they *didn't* say it was untrue, which is confusing and doesn't fit the natural flow.
- **D: remove** - To "remove" a statement means to take it away. This verb doesn't fit the context of a manager's interaction with the truthfulness of a statement.

The most appropriate word is "accept," as the manager would refuse to believe or agree with something known to be false. The sentence should be: "The manager refused to **accept** the false statement."

Q172: The soldier showed great _____ during the battle.

A) fear

B) bravery

C) weakness

D) anger

Correct: bravery

Explanation:

This question assesses vocabulary and the ability to choose the most appropriate word based on the context of a "soldier during the battle." A battle is a situation that typically demands courage, strength, and resilience from a soldier.

- **A: fear** - "Fear" is an emotion of apprehension or dread. While soldiers might experience fear, showing "great fear" during a battle is generally not considered a positive or commendable trait for a soldier in action; it implies cowardice.
- **B: bravery** - "Bravery" refers to courageous behavior or character. This is a highly valued and expected quality in a soldier during a battle, where facing danger and acting courageously is paramount. Showing "great bravery" is a strong commendation.
- **C: weakness** - "Weakness" implies a lack of strength, power, or resolve. Showing "great weakness" during a battle would be detrimental and is the opposite of what is

expected from a soldier.

- **D: anger** - "Anger" is a strong feeling of displeasure or hostility. While anger might be present in battle, showing "great anger" isn't the primary or most fitting descriptor for a soldier's commendable conduct. Bravery encompasses positive action despite difficult emotions.

Given the context of a soldier in battle, "bravery" is the most fitting and positive attribute to describe their actions. The sentence should read: "The soldier showed great **bravery** during the battle."

Q173: The company plans to _____ its business overseas.

- A) reduce
- B) expand
- C) close
- D) stop

Correct: expand

Explanation:

The correct answer is **expand**. This question tests your understanding of common business vocabulary in context. When a company plans to operate in new regions, especially overseas, it aims to grow its operations, market reach, and potentially its revenue. The verb "expand" perfectly captures this idea of growth and increasing the scale of business activities, signifying an increase in size, scope, or extent. This strategic move often involves opening new offices, factories, or distribution channels in foreign countries to tap into new customer bases and diversify revenue streams.

Let's consider why the other options are incorrect:

- **Reduce:** This means to make something smaller or less in amount, which is the opposite of what a company typically aims for when entering new markets.
- **Close:** This implies shutting down operations entirely, which contradicts the idea of establishing a presence overseas.
- **Stop:** Similar to "close," this suggests ceasing operations, not initiating or growing them in a new location.

Therefore, "expand" is the only logical and grammatically appropriate choice that conveys the company's intention to grow its business internationally and achieve greater market penetration.

Q174: He gave a very _____ explanation of the topic.

- A) clear
- B) confusing
- C) short
- D) rough

Correct: clear

Explanation:

The correct answer is **clear**. This question assesses your ability to choose the most appropriate adjective to describe an effective explanation. A "clear" explanation is one that is easy to understand, well-organized, and leaves no room for confusion. It directly addresses the topic, making complex ideas accessible to the audience. Such an explanation ensures that the information is conveyed efficiently and accurately, allowing the listener or reader to grasp the subject matter without difficulty.

Let's examine why the other options are unsuitable:

- **Confusing:** This is the opposite of what a good

explanation should be. A confusing explanation would make the topic harder to grasp, leading to misunderstanding.

- **Short:** While brevity can be a virtue, a short explanation isn't necessarily good if it lacks essential details. An explanation can be short but still confusing, or long but very clear. The primary quality of a good explanation is its clarity, not just its length.
- **Rough:** This implies something is unfinished, imprecise, or not well-developed. A rough explanation would likely lack the polish and detail needed for full comprehension.

Therefore, "clear" is the best choice as it directly describes the desired quality of an effective and understandable explanation, ensuring the listener or reader can easily grasp the subject matter.

Q175: The teacher asked the students to remain _____ during the test.

A) noisy

B) silent

C) active

D) careless

Correct: silent

Explanation:

The correct answer is **silent**. This question tests your understanding of appropriate behavior and expectations in a formal testing environment. During a test, it is crucial for students to maintain silence to ensure a fair and focused atmosphere for everyone. Silence prevents distractions, discourages any form of communication that could be misconstrued as cheating, and allows students to concentrate fully on their own work without interruption. This quiet environment is fundamental for academic integrity and optimal performance.

Let's consider why the other options are inappropriate:

- **Noisy:** This is the direct opposite of what is required during a test. Noise would disrupt concentration, create an unfair environment, and could lead to disciplinary action.
- **Active:** While students should be mentally active during a test, physically being "active" (e.g., moving around, talking, fidgeting excessively) is generally not permitted as it can be disruptive to others. The context here refers to outward behavior.

- **Careless:** This describes an undesirable attitude or approach to the test, not a state of being or behavior requested by the teacher. Being careless would lead to errors, which is certainly not the goal.

Thus, "silent" is the only option that accurately reflects the expected conduct in a test setting, promoting an environment conducive to individual focus and academic integrity.

Q176: One of the books _____ missing.

- A) are
- B) were
- C) is
- D) have

Correct: is

Explanation:

The correct answer is **is**. This question tests your knowledge of subject-verb agreement, specifically with indefinite pronouns

and phrases like "one of the." In the sentence "One of the books _____ missing," the true subject of the verb is "One," not "books." "Of the books" is a prepositional phrase modifying "One," indicating which specific "one" we are talking about. The prepositional phrase does not affect the number (singular or plural) of the subject.

Since "One" is a singular pronoun, the verb must also be singular. Therefore, "is" is the correct choice for a singular subject in the present tense.

- **Are:** This is a plural verb and would be incorrect because the subject "One" is singular.
- **Were:** This is a plural past tense verb and is incorrect for the same reason as "are," and also because the sentence implies a present state.
- **Have:** This is a plural verb (or used with plural subjects in present perfect tense) and is incorrect because the subject "One" is singular.

Remember that when you have a phrase like "one of the [plural noun]," the verb always agrees with "one," which is singular. This is a common point of confusion in English grammar, but understanding the true subject clarifies the choice.

Q177: Either Ahmed or his friends _____ coming today.

A) is

B) was

C) are

D) has

Correct: are

Explanation:

The correct answer is **are**. This question tests your understanding of subject-verb agreement when using correlative conjunctions like "either...or." When "either...or" connects two subjects, the verb must agree with the subject that is closer to it. This is known as the rule of proximity or the rule of the nearest subject. The verb takes its number from the noun or pronoun immediately preceding it.

In the sentence "Either Ahmed or his friends _____ coming today," the two subjects are "Ahmed" (singular) and "his friends" (plural). The subject closer to the blank (and thus the verb) is "his friends," which is a plural noun. Therefore, the verb must also be plural to agree with "his friends."

- **Is:** This is a singular verb and would be incorrect because

the closer subject "his friends" is plural.

- **Was:** This is a singular past tense verb and is incorrect for the same reason as "is," and also because the sentence implies a present action.
- **Has:** This is a singular verb (or used with singular subjects in present perfect tense) and is incorrect because the closer subject "his friends" is plural.

By applying the rule of proximity for "either...or" constructions, we correctly choose the plural verb "are" to agree with "his friends."

Q178: He made a _____ attempt to solve the problem.

- A) weak
- B) serious
- C) lazy
- D) careless

Correct: serious

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: serious**. This sentence describes the nature of an "attempt" to solve a problem. The adjective chosen should logically convey the effort and intention behind the attempt. "Serious" in this context means earnest, determined, or sincere. A "serious attempt" implies that the person put significant thought, effort, and commitment into trying to solve the problem, indicating a genuine and focused endeavor. This makes logical sense when facing a problem that requires resolution. Options A ("weak"), C ("lazy"), and D ("careless") all carry negative connotations and suggest a lack of effort, commitment, or attention. A "weak attempt" would imply insufficient effort, a "lazy attempt" would suggest a lack of willingness to work, and a "careless attempt" would mean a lack of attention to detail. Therefore, "serious" is the most appropriate and logical choice to describe a determined and focused effort to address a problem.

Q179: The government must take _____ steps to control inflation.

A) effective

B) useless

C) slow

D) weak

Correct: effective

Explanation:

The correct answer is **effective**. This word perfectly fits the context of the sentence, implying that the government needs to implement measures that will successfully achieve the goal of controlling inflation. When discussing governmental actions, especially concerning economic issues like inflation, the desired outcome is always positive and impactful. Therefore, 'effective' suggests that the steps taken will produce the intended results, leading to a reduction in inflation.

Let's consider why the other options are incorrect:

- **Useless:** This word has the opposite meaning of what is required. Useless steps would fail to control inflation, making them counterproductive.
- **Slow:** While some economic measures might take time to show results, 'slow' describes the pace, not the efficacy. The primary requirement for controlling inflation is that the steps work, regardless of their immediate speed.
- **Weak:** Similar to 'useless', weak steps would imply a lack of power or influence to tackle the problem effectively. Governments aim for strong, decisive actions.

Thus, 'effective' is the only option that conveys the necessary quality of successful and impactful government intervention.

Q180: Her behavior was very _____ during the ceremony.

- A) respectful
- B) rude
- C) harsh
- D) noisy

Correct: respectful

Explanation:

The correct answer is **respectful**. In the context of a ceremony, which is typically a formal and solemn event, appropriate behavior is crucial. 'Respectful' implies showing deference, politeness, and consideration for the occasion and those present. This aligns with the expected decorum for such an event, ensuring that the individual's actions do not disrupt or dishonor the proceedings.

Let's examine why the other options are unsuitable:

- **Rude:** This word suggests impolite and offensive behavior, which is the antithesis of what is expected during a ceremony. Such conduct would be highly inappropriate and disruptive.
- **Harsh:** 'Harsh' describes behavior that is severe, unkind, or cruel. While it might describe a tone or action, it doesn't fit the general description of someone's overall conduct during a formal event in a positive light.
- **Noisy:** This refers to making a lot of sound. While being noisy would certainly be disrespectful in a ceremony, 'respectful' is a broader and more encompassing term for appropriate conduct, covering both sound and other actions. 'Noisy' is a specific type of inappropriate behavior, whereas 'respectful' describes the desired overall demeanor.

Therefore, 'respectful' is the most fitting adjective to describe appropriate behavior during a ceremony.

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Q181: The officer conducted the meeting in a very _____ manner.

A) professional

B) careless

C) angry

D) weak

Correct: professional

Explanation:

The correct answer is **professional**. When describing how an officer conducts a meeting, 'professional' is the most appropriate adjective. It implies that the officer demonstrated competence, efficiency, impartiality, and adherence to established standards of conduct. A professional manner ensures that the meeting is productive, well-organized, and maintains a serious tone, reflecting the officer's role and responsibilities.

Let's consider why the other options are incorrect:

- **Careless:** This word suggests a lack of attention, diligence, or concern, which is contrary to the expected

conduct of an officer, especially when leading a meeting. A careless approach would likely lead to disorganization and inefficiency.

- **Angry:** Expressing anger during a meeting, particularly by an officer, would be highly unprofessional and counterproductive. It would create a hostile environment and hinder effective communication and decision-making.
- **Weak:** This term implies a lack of authority, conviction, or effectiveness. An officer conducting a meeting is expected to be decisive and in control, not weak. A weak manner would undermine their credibility and the meeting's purpose.

Therefore, 'professional' accurately conveys the desired qualities of an officer leading a meeting, ensuring order and effectiveness.

Q182: Arrange in logical order: P) Water is essential for life. Q) Humans use water daily. R) Without it survival is impossible. S) Therefore water should be conserved.

A) P-Q-R-S

B) Q-P-R-S

C) P-R-Q-S

D) P-S-Q-R

Correct: P-Q-R-S

Explanation:

The correct logical order is **P-Q-R-S**. This sequence establishes a clear and coherent argument, moving from a general statement to specific examples, then to a critical consequence, and finally to a logical conclusion or call to action.

- **P) Water is essential for life.** This is the foundational statement, introducing the primary importance of water. It sets the stage for the entire argument.
- **Q) Humans use water daily.** This statement provides a specific example of how water's essential nature manifests in everyday life, connecting the general truth to human experience. It elaborates on the 'essential for life' aspect by showing its practical application.
- **R) Without it survival is impossible.** This sentence reinforces the critical importance of water by stating the dire consequence of its absence. It acts as a strong justification for the need to value water, building upon the previous points.
- **S) Therefore water should be conserved.** This is the logical conclusion drawn from the preceding statements.

Given that water is essential, used daily, and indispensable for survival, the natural and necessary action is to conserve it. The word "Therefore" explicitly signals this conclusion.

Any other arrangement would disrupt this natural flow of reasoning, making the argument less clear or illogical.

Q183: I wish I _____ the answer.

- A) know
- B) knew
- C) knows
- D) known

Correct: knew

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: knew**. This sentence employs the "wish" clause to articulate a desire concerning a present situation that stands in contrast to reality. When we utilize "wish" to

discuss present or future circumstances we want to be different from how they actually are, we consistently follow it with the past simple tense. This grammatical construction is fundamental for expressing regret or a strong desire for an alternative state. For instance, one might say, "I wish I were taller" (implying they are not) or "I wish I had more time" (indicating a current lack of time). In this specific context, the speaker currently does not possess the answer, and they express a longing to know it. Consequently, "knew," which is the past simple form of "know," is the grammatically correct and appropriate choice. Options A ("know") and C ("knows") are present tense forms and are unsuitable for the hypothetical nature conveyed by the "wish" clause. Option D ("known") is a past participle and would necessitate an auxiliary verb, such as "had known" for the past perfect, which would convey a regret about a past event rather than a present desire.

Q184: No sooner had we reached the bus stop _____ the bus arrived.

- A) then
- B) when
- C) than

D) where

Correct: than

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: than**. This sentence correctly employs the correlative conjunction "no sooner... than," which is a well-established idiomatic expression in the English language. This specific grammatical structure is utilized to convey that one event occurred immediately following another, emphasizing the close temporal proximity between the two actions. When the phrase "no sooner" initiates a sentence, it is characteristically followed by an inverted subject-verb structure, as seen with "had we reached" instead of the standard "we had reached." Crucially, "no sooner" is invariably paired with "than" to introduce the subsequent event. For instance, a common usage is, "No sooner had I finished my work than the phone rang." Options A ("then"), B ("when"), and D ("where") are incorrect because they do not form the required idiomatic pair with "no sooner." While "when" is often used with similar structures like "hardly" or "scarcely" (e.g., "Hardly had we reached the bus stop when the bus arrived"), it is never used in conjunction with "no sooner." Therefore, "than" is the sole grammatically accurate choice to complete the correlative conjunction "no sooner... than" in this context.

Q185: Whatever he says, I will not _____ him.

- A) believe
- B) believed
- C) believing
- D) believes

Correct: believe

Explanation:

The correct answer is **A: believe**. This sentence features the modal auxiliary verb "will." In English grammar, modal verbs (such as will, would, can, could, may, might, must, shall, should) are always followed by the base form of the main verb, also known as the infinitive without "to." The base form is the simplest form of the verb, without any endings like -s, -ed, or -ing. In this sentence, "will not" expresses a future negative intention. Therefore, the verb that follows "will not" must be in its base form. "Believe" is the base form of the verb. Options B ("believed") is the past tense or past participle, C ("believing") is the present participle, and D ("believes") is the third-person singular present tense. None of these forms are correct after a

modal verb. The structure "will not believe" correctly conveys the speaker's firm decision not to trust or accept what the other person says, regardless of their statements.

Q186: The lecture was extremely _____ and informative.

- A) boring
- B) useful
- C) confusing
- D) dull

Correct: useful

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: useful**. This sentence describes a lecture using two adjectives connected by "and." The second adjective, "informative," provides a strong clue about the nature of the lecture. "Informative" means providing a lot of useful information. Therefore, the blank requires an adjective that is either synonymous with "informative" or complements it in a positive way. "Useful" fits this description perfectly, as

something that is informative is typically also useful. The combination "extremely useful and informative" creates a coherent and positive description of the lecture. Options A ("boring"), C ("confusing"), and D ("dull") all carry negative connotations. "Boring" and "dull" are synonyms, suggesting a lack of interest, while "confusing" implies a lack of clarity. These negative adjectives contradict the positive meaning of "informative." Therefore, "useful" is the only option that logically and semantically completes the sentence, maintaining a consistent positive tone and meaning.

Q187: The cat jumped _____ the wall.

- A) on
- B) over
- C) at
- D) for

Correct: over

Explanation:

The correct answer is **over**. The preposition 'over' is used to indicate movement from one side of something to the other, often implying movement above or across an obstacle. When a cat jumps 'over' a wall, it means it clears the wall by going above it to land on the other side. This accurately describes the action of an animal traversing a barrier.

Let's analyze why the other options are incorrect:

- **On:** 'On' indicates a position of contact with a surface. If the cat jumped 'on' the wall, it would mean it landed on top of the wall and stayed there, not that it crossed it.
- **At:** 'At' typically indicates a specific location or direction towards something. If the cat jumped 'at' the wall, it would suggest jumping towards it, possibly hitting it, but not necessarily clearing it or going to the other side. It doesn't convey the idea of successful traversal.
- **For:** 'For' indicates purpose, duration, or recipient. It makes no grammatical or logical sense in this context. The cat did not jump 'for' the wall; it jumped to cross it.

Therefore, 'over' is the only preposition that correctly conveys the action of the cat successfully clearing the wall and moving to the other side.

Q188: We have lived here _____ ten years.

A) since

B) for

C) from

D) at

Correct: for

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: for**. This question tests your understanding of prepositions used to express duration, specifically 'for' and 'since'. The preposition 'for' is used to indicate a period of time, answering the question "how long?". In the sentence "We have lived here _____ ten years," 'ten years' represents a duration, a length of time that has passed. Therefore, 'for' is the appropriate choice to convey that the action of living has continued over this specific period. For example, "I have studied for three hours." In contrast, 'since' is used to indicate a starting point in time, answering the question "from when?". For instance, "I have lived here since 2010." If the sentence had been "We have lived here _____ 2010," then 'since' would be correct. 'From' and 'at' are not suitable in this context to express duration. Understanding the distinction between 'for' and 'since' is crucial for accurate temporal

expressions in English.

Q189: He was accused _____ theft.

A) with

B) of

C) from

D) by

Correct: of

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: of**. This question assesses your knowledge of common prepositional phrases and idiomatic expressions in English. The verb "accuse" is almost always followed by the preposition "of" when referring to the charge or crime someone is alleged to have committed. The structure is typically "accuse someone of something." For example, "The police accused him of robbery," or "She was accused of cheating on the exam." This pairing of "accused" and "of" is a fixed collocation, meaning they frequently occur together and form a

standard grammatical unit. Using other prepositions like 'with', 'from', or 'by' in this context would be grammatically incorrect and would sound unnatural to native speakers. While 'by' can indicate the agent (e.g., "He was accused by the prosecutor"), it does not connect the accusation to the specific crime. Therefore, to correctly state the charge, "of" is the only appropriate preposition.

Q190: Identify the error: He do not understand the problem.

- A) He
- B) do not
- C) understand
- D) the problem

Correct: do not

Explanation:

The error in the sentence "He do not understand the problem" is in option **B: do not**. This question tests your understanding of subject-verb agreement in the simple present tense, specifically

with negative constructions. For third-person singular subjects (he, she, it, or a singular noun), the auxiliary verb used in negative sentences is "does not," not "do not." The correct form for "He" is "He does not." For example, "He does not like coffee," or "She does not speak French." The auxiliary verb "do not" is used with first-person singular (I), second-person singular and plural (you), and third-person plural (we, they, or plural nouns) subjects. Therefore, to make the sentence grammatically correct, "do not" should be changed to "does not," resulting in "He does not understand the problem." Identifying such agreement errors is fundamental to constructing grammatically sound sentences in English.

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Q191: Identify the error: She has wrote a letter.

- A) has
- B) wrote
- C) a letter

D) No error

Correct: wrote

Explanation:

The error in the sentence "She has wrote a letter" is in option **B: wrote**. This question focuses on the correct use of verb forms, specifically the past participle with the auxiliary verb "has" in the present perfect tense. The present perfect tense is formed using "has" or "have" followed by the past participle of the main verb. The verb "to write" is an irregular verb, and its principal parts are: base form (write), simple past (wrote), and past participle (written). In the given sentence, "has" requires the past participle form. Therefore, "wrote" (which is the simple past tense) is incorrect. It should be "written." The correct sentence should be "She has written a letter." Using the correct past participle is essential for forming various perfect tenses and passive voice constructions accurately in English. Misusing verb forms like this is a common grammatical error.

Q192: Identify the error: Many informations were missing.

A) Many

B) informations

C) were

D) missing

Correct: informations

Explanation:

The error in the sentence "Many informations were missing" is in option **B: informations**. This question assesses your knowledge of countable and uncountable nouns in English. The noun "information" is an uncountable noun, meaning it does not have a plural form and cannot be counted individually. Therefore, adding an "-s" to make it "informations" is grammatically incorrect. Uncountable nouns are treated as singular and typically take singular verbs, although in this sentence, "were" refers to the missing items, not the noun itself. When referring to the quantity of an uncountable noun, we use quantifiers like "much" or phrases such as "a lot of," "some," or "many pieces of." For example, instead of "many informations," the correct phrasing would be "much information" or "many pieces of information." The correct sentence should be "Much information was missing" or "Many pieces of information were missing."

Q193: Identify the error: He is married with a doctor.

A) is married

B) with

C) a doctor

D) No error

Correct: with

Explanation:

The error in the sentence "He is married with a doctor" lies in the preposition used. The correct preposition to use with the verb "married" when referring to the person one is married to is "to," not "with."

Therefore, the grammatically correct sentence should be: **He is married to a doctor.**

- "**Married to**" indicates the person one is united with in marriage.
- Using "married with" is incorrect in this context and can sometimes imply having children with someone, or being

married and having something else alongside it, but not the direct marital partner.

Understanding correct preposition usage is crucial for clear and accurate communication in English. This specific error is common, highlighting the importance of learning fixed expressions and their associated prepositions.

Q194: Identify the error: She did not went there.

- A) did not
- B) went
- C) there
- D) No error

Correct: went

Explanation:

The error in the sentence "She did not went there" is found in the verb form "went." When an auxiliary verb like "did" (or "do," "does") is used in a negative sentence or a question, the main

verb that follows it must always be in its base form (infinitive without "to").

In this case:

- "Did not" is the past simple auxiliary verb.
- "Went" is the past simple form of the verb "to go."

Since "did not" already carries the past tense, the main verb "go" should revert to its base form. Therefore, the correct sentence should be: **She did not go there.**

This rule applies universally in English grammar: after "do," "does," or "did," the subsequent main verb is always in its bare infinitive form.

Q195: If I _____ rich, I would help the poor.

A) am

B) was

C) were

D) be

Correct: were

Explanation:

The correct word to complete the sentence "If I _____ rich, I would help the poor" is "were." This sentence is an example of the **second conditional**, which is used to talk about hypothetical or unreal situations in the present or future and their probable results.

The structure of the second conditional is:

- **If + simple past (for the condition)**
- **would + base form of the verb (for the result)**

In the "if" clause of a second conditional, especially when expressing a wish or a hypothetical situation that is contrary to fact, the subjunctive mood is often used. For the verb "to be," this means using "were" for all subjects (I, he, she, it, we, you, they), not just plural ones. So, even with "I," we use "were" to indicate that the situation is not real.

Therefore, the correct sentence is: **If I were rich, I would help the poor.**

Q196: Had he worked hard, he _____ passed the exam.

- A) will have
- B) would have
- C) would
- D) has

Correct: would have

Explanation:

The correct phrase to complete the sentence "Had he worked hard, he _____ passed the exam" is "would have." This sentence is an example of the **third conditional**, which is used to talk about hypothetical situations in the past that did not happen and their hypothetical results.

The standard structure for the third conditional is:

- **If + past perfect (for the condition)**
- **would have + past participle (for the result)**

In this specific sentence, the "if" is omitted, and an inversion is used: "Had he worked hard" is equivalent to "If he had worked hard." Following this structure, the result clause requires "would have" followed by the past participle of the main verb

("passed").

Therefore, the complete and grammatically correct sentence is:
Had he worked hard, he would have passed the exam.

Q197: He believes _____ honesty.

A) in

B) on

C) at

D) for

Correct: in

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of correct prepositional usage, specifically with the verb 'believe.' The idiomatic expression 'believe in' is used to convey faith, trust, or confidence in the existence, truth, or value of something or someone. When you 'believe in honesty,' it means you have faith in the principle of honesty, you trust its value, or you believe that

it is a good and true quality. Other prepositions like 'on,' 'at,' or 'for' do not form a grammatically correct or meaningful phrase with 'believe' in this context. For instance, 'believe on' is incorrect, 'believe at' is not used in this sense, and 'believe for' would imply a reason rather than an object of faith. Therefore, 'in' is the only preposition that correctly completes the sentence, forming the standard and widely accepted idiom 'believe in honesty,' which signifies a conviction in the virtue of honesty.

Q198: She arrived _____ the station late.

- A) at
- B) on
- C) in
- D) with

Correct: at

Explanation:

This question focuses on the correct use of prepositions of place, specifically with the verb 'arrive.' When referring to arrival at a

specific, relatively small, or defined location such as a station, airport, school, or office, the preposition 'at' is typically used. We say 'arrive at the station,' 'arrive at the airport,' or 'arrive at the hotel.' In contrast, 'arrive in' is generally used for larger geographical areas like cities, countries, or continents (e.g., 'arrive in London,' 'arrive in France'). The preposition 'on' is used for surfaces or specific types of public transport (e.g., 'on the train,' 'on the bus,' 'on the platform'), but not for the destination itself in this context. 'With' implies accompaniment and is grammatically incorrect here. Therefore, 'at' is the only appropriate preposition to indicate arrival at the specific location of 'the station,' making option A the correct answer.

Q199: Choose the correct passive voice: Someone is watching us.

- A) We are being watched
- B) We were watched
- C) We watch
- D) We are watched

Correct: We are being watched

Explanation:

The correct passive voice for the sentence "Someone is watching us" is "We are being watched." To transform an active voice sentence in the present continuous tense into passive voice, follow these steps:

- **Identify the object of the active sentence:** "us" becomes the subject "We" in the passive voice.
- **Identify the tense:** Present continuous (is watching).
- **Apply the passive voice structure for present continuous:** Subject + is/am/are + being + past participle of the main verb.

Here, "watching" is the main verb, and its past participle is "watched." Since the new subject is "We," the correct form of "to be" is "are."

Thus, "Someone is watching us" becomes "**We are being watched.**" This construction correctly conveys that the action of watching is ongoing and that the original subject ("someone") is unknown or unimportant.

Q200: The project can _____ next month.

A) start

B) be started

C) started

D) starting

Correct: be started

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: be started**. This question tests your understanding of the passive voice, particularly when used in conjunction with a modal verb. The subject of the sentence, "The project," is not the entity performing the action of starting; instead, it is the recipient of that action. This grammatical relationship necessitates the use of the passive voice.

- The standard structure for forming the passive voice with a modal verb (such as 'can', 'will', 'must', 'should') is: **modal verb + be + past participle**. Following this rule, 'can' combines with 'be' and the past participle 'started'.
- Option A, "start," is in the active voice, implying the project itself initiates the action, which is grammatically incorrect in this context.
- Option C, "started," is a past participle but is missing the crucial auxiliary verb 'be' to correctly form the passive

construction with a modal.

- Option D, "starting," is a present participle and would typically be used in continuous tenses (e.g., "is starting") or as a gerund, not for this specific passive structure.

Therefore, "The project can be started next month" accurately conveys that an external agent will initiate the project at a future time.

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Q201: Who _____ the window yesterday?

- A) break
- B) broke
- C) broken
- D) breaking

Correct: broke

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: broke**. This question assesses your knowledge of simple past tense verbs, specifically irregular verbs. The key indicator for the past tense in this sentence is the adverb of time, "yesterday," which clearly places the action in the past.

- "Broke" is the simple past tense form of the irregular verb "to break." It correctly describes an action that was completed at a specific time in the past.
- Option A, "break," is the base form or present tense of the verb, which is incorrect for an action that occurred "yesterday."
- Option C, "broken," is the past participle form. It requires an auxiliary verb (e.g., "has broken" for present perfect, "was broken" for passive voice) to form a complete verb phrase, and it cannot stand alone as the main verb in this active voice sentence.
- Option D, "breaking," is the present participle form, used in continuous tenses (e.g., "was breaking") or as a gerund, neither of which fits the context of a completed action yesterday.

Thus, "Who broke the window yesterday?" correctly uses the simple past tense to inquire about a past event.

Q202: He said, "I will return soon."

- A) He said that he will return soon
- B) He said that he would return soon
- C) He says he would return
- D) He said he returns soon

Correct: He said that he would return soon

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: He said that he would return soon.** This question tests your ability to convert direct speech into reported (or indirect) speech. When reporting what someone said in the past, several grammatical changes typically occur.

- The reporting verb "said" indicates that the original statement was made in the past.
- The pronoun "I" in direct speech changes to "he" in reported speech to reflect the speaker of the original statement.
- The modal verb "will" in direct speech typically changes

to its past form, "would," in reported speech when the reporting verb is in the past tense. This is known as 'backshifting' of tenses.

- The conjunction "that" is often used to introduce the reported statement, though it is sometimes optional.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they fail to apply the necessary tense shift from "will" to "would" or incorrectly change the reporting verb's tense or the pronoun agreement. Therefore, "He said that he would return soon" is the grammatically correct reported speech form.

Q203: She said, “Where do you live?”

- A) She asked where I lived
- B) She asked where I live
- C) She said where do you live
- D) She asked that where I lived

Correct: She asked where I lived

Explanation:

The correct answer is **A: She asked where I lived**. This question assesses your understanding of converting direct questions into reported (indirect) questions. Several key transformations are required when moving from direct to indirect speech for questions.

- The reporting verb "said" changes to a verb like "asked," "inquired," or "wondered" to indicate a question.
- For 'wh-questions' (questions starting with who, what, where, when, why, how), the 'wh-word' itself acts as the conjunction, and no additional conjunction like "that" is used.
- The word order changes from interrogative (auxiliary verb + subject + main verb) to affirmative (subject + verb). So, "do you live" becomes "I lived."
- The tense shifts backward (backshifting). The present simple tense ("do you live") becomes the past simple tense ("I lived").
- Pronouns change to reflect the new perspective. "You" (the person being asked) becomes "I" (the person reporting the question).

Options B, C, and D contain errors in tense, word order, or the use of "that," making them incorrect. "She asked where I lived" correctly applies all these rules.

Q204: Father said, "Do not waste time."

- A) Father advised not to waste time
- B) Father said do not waste time
- C) Father ordered waste time
- D) Father says not waste time

Correct: Father advised not to waste time

Explanation:

The correct answer is **A: Father advised not to waste time**. This question tests your ability to convert direct imperatives (commands or advice) into reported (indirect) speech. When reporting commands, requests, or advice, the structure typically involves a reporting verb followed by an infinitive phrase.

- The reporting verb "said" is replaced by a more specific verb that conveys the nature of the imperative, such as "advised," "ordered," "told," "requested," or "warned." In this context, "advised" is the most appropriate choice, as it implies a helpful suggestion rather than a strict command.
- For negative imperatives (starting with "Do not..."), the

structure in reported speech becomes **not + to + infinitive**. So, "Do not waste time" transforms into "not to waste time."

- There is no conjunction like "that" used with this structure.

Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they either retain the direct speech structure, use an inappropriate reporting verb, or fail to correctly form the negative infinitive phrase. Therefore, "Father advised not to waste time" is the grammatically correct reported form of the imperative.

Q205: He said, "I am writing a letter."

- A) He said that he was writing a letter
- B) He says he is writing a letter
- C) He said that he writes a letter
- D) He said I was writing a letter

Correct: He said that he was writing a letter

Explanation:

This question effectively assesses your knowledge of transforming direct speech into indirect speech, a fundamental concept in English grammar. The key rule here involves the backshift of tenses when the reporting verb, 'said,' is in the past tense. In the original direct speech, "I am writing a letter," the verb 'am writing' is in the present continuous tense. When converting to indirect speech, this tense must shift backward to the past continuous tense, becoming 'was writing.' Furthermore, the pronoun 'I' must be changed to 'he' to correctly reflect the subject of the reported statement, as 'he' is the one who originally said it. The conjunction 'that' is typically introduced to link the reporting clause with the reported clause, although its omission is sometimes permissible. Option A, 'He said that he was writing a letter,' perfectly adheres to all these grammatical transformations. It correctly changes the pronoun, shifts the tense from present continuous to past continuous, and appropriately uses the conjunction, thereby providing the accurate indirect speech rendition of the original sentence.

Q206: She said, "Alas! My friend is dead."

- A) She exclaimed with sorrow that her friend was dead
- B) She said sadly her friend dead

C) She exclaimed joyfully

D) She says her friend died

Correct: She exclaimed with sorrow that her friend was dead

Explanation:

This question assesses your understanding of how to transform an exclamatory sentence, particularly one expressing strong emotion, from direct speech into indirect speech. The key is to replace the reporting verb 'said' with a phrase that accurately conveys the emotion expressed in the direct speech. The interjection 'Alas!' is a clear indicator of sorrow or grief, making 'exclaimed with sorrow' the most appropriate and grammatically correct choice for the reporting clause. Furthermore, the usual rules for tense shifts in indirect speech apply. The original statement, "My friend is dead," uses the present tense verb 'is.' In indirect speech, this shifts backward to the past tense, becoming 'was dead.' The possessive pronoun 'My' also needs to change to 'her' to align with the female speaker. Option A, 'She exclaimed with sorrow that her friend was dead,' perfectly integrates all these elements, correctly conveying the emotion, shifting the tense, and adjusting the pronoun, thus providing the accurate indirect speech conversion.

Q207: A bouquet of flowers _____ on the table.

- A) are
- B) were
- C) is
- D) have

Correct: is

Explanation:

This question tests your understanding of subject-verb agreement, particularly with phrases that include a collective noun or a noun followed by 'of' and a plural noun. The key to correctly answering this question lies in identifying the true subject of the sentence. In the phrase 'A bouquet of flowers,' the head noun, and thus the grammatical subject, is 'bouquet,' which is a singular noun. The phrase 'of flowers' acts as a prepositional phrase modifying 'bouquet' and does not determine the number of the verb. Since 'bouquet' is singular, the verb must also be singular. Therefore, 'is' is the correct choice for the verb. Options 'are' and 'were' are plural verbs, and 'have' is also plural, making them incorrect. The sentence correctly reads, 'A bouquet of flowers is on the table,' demonstrating proper subject-verb

agreement with the singular subject 'bouquet.'

Q208: He _____ his work before sunset yesterday.

- A) finishes
- B) finished
- C) had finished
- D) has finished

Correct: had finished

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: had finished**. This sentence requires the Past Perfect tense because it describes an action that was completed before another action or a specific point in the past. The phrase "before sunset yesterday" clearly indicates a past time marker, and the action of "finishing his work" happened prior to that specific past moment. The Past Perfect tense is formed with "had" + past participle (finished).

- **A: finishes** is Present Simple, used for habitual actions

or facts.

- **B: finished** is Past Simple, used for completed actions at a specific time in the past, but it doesn't convey an action completed *before* another past event.
- **D: has finished** is Present Perfect, used for actions completed recently or with a result relevant to the present.

Therefore, "had finished" correctly places the completion of work before the specified past time.

Q209: They _____ for the exam all week.

- A) study
- B) studied
- C) have been studying
- D) had study

Correct: have been studying

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: have been studying**. This sentence requires the Present Perfect Continuous tense. This tense is used to describe an action that started in the past, has continued up to the present moment, and may still be ongoing. The phrase "all week" emphasizes the duration of the studying activity, which began earlier in the week and has continued until now.

- **A: study** is Present Simple, used for habitual actions.
- **B: studied** is Past Simple, indicating a completed action in the past.
- **D: had study** is grammatically incorrect; the Past Perfect would be "had studied," but it would imply completion before another past event, which isn't the context here.

The continuous nature and connection to the present make "have been studying" the most appropriate choice, highlighting the ongoing effort leading up to the present.

Q210: She _____ tea when the guest arrived.

A) drinks

B) drank

C) was drinking

D) has drunk

Correct: was drinking

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: was drinking**. This sentence uses the Past Continuous tense, which is employed to describe an ongoing action in the past that was interrupted by another, shorter past action. The action of "drinking tea" was in progress when the guest arrived, which is the interrupting event. The Past Continuous is formed with "was/were" + verb-ing.

- **A: drinks** is Present Simple, used for habitual actions.
- **B: drank** is Past Simple, indicating a completed action, not an ongoing one that was interrupted.
- **D: has drunk** is Present Perfect, used for actions completed recently or with a result relevant to the present.

The structure "She was drinking tea when the guest arrived" perfectly illustrates an ongoing past action interrupted by a sudden past event.

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Q211: We _____ already _____ the tickets.

- A) have/bought
- B) had/buy
- C) has/buy
- D) did/bought

Correct: have/bought

Explanation:

The correct answer is **A: have/bought**. This sentence requires the Present Perfect tense. The Present Perfect is used to describe an action that happened at an unspecified time in the past, or an action that started in the past and continues to the present, or an action completed in the past with a result that is relevant to the present. The word "already" is a strong indicator for the Present Perfect, signifying that the action of buying tickets has been completed before now.

- **B: had/buy** is grammatically incorrect; it should be "had bought" for Past Perfect.
- **C: has/buy** is grammatically incorrect; it should be "has bought" for Present Perfect (if the subject were singular).
- **D: did/bought** uses Past Simple, which would imply a specific past time, and "already" doesn't fit as naturally.

Therefore, "We have already bought the tickets" correctly conveys a completed action with present relevance.

Q212: The patient _____ before the doctor arrived.

- A) dies
- B) died
- C) had died
- D) has died

Correct: had died

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: had died**. This sentence requires the

Past Perfect tense because it describes an action that was completed before another action in the past. The phrase "before the doctor arrived" clearly indicates a sequence of two past events, where the patient's death occurred prior to the doctor's arrival. The Past Perfect tense is formed with "had" + past participle (died).

- **A: dies** is Present Simple, used for habitual actions or facts.
- **B: died** is Past Simple, used for a completed action at a specific time in the past, but it doesn't convey an action completed *before* another past event.
- **D: has died** is Present Perfect, used for actions completed recently or with a result relevant to the present.

Thus, "had died" correctly establishes that the patient's death was a completed event preceding the doctor's arrival.

Q213: Choose the correct passive voice: They elected him president.

A) He was elected president

B) He elected president

C) He is elected president

D) He was elect president

Correct: He was elected president

Explanation:

The correct answer is **A: He was elected president**. This sentence correctly transforms the active voice sentence "They elected him president" into the passive voice. In the active voice, the subject ("They") performs the action ("elected"). To convert to passive voice, the object of the active sentence ("him") becomes the subject of the passive sentence ("He"). The verb "elected" is in the simple past tense, so the passive form requires the past tense of "to be" ("was") followed by the past participle of the main verb ("elected").

Let's break down the options:

- **A: He was elected president** – Correct. "He" receives the action, and "was elected" is the correct simple past passive construction.
- **B: He elected president** – Incorrect. This is active voice, implying "He" performed the election.
- **C: He is elected president** – Incorrect. This uses the simple present passive, but the original sentence was simple past.

- **D: He was elect president** – Incorrect. "Elect" is the base form; the past participle "elected" is required.

Understanding passive voice is crucial for varying sentence structure and emphasizing the recipient of an action rather than the doer.

Q214: The road _____ last year.

- A) repairs
- B) repaired
- C) was repaired
- D) has repaired

Correct: was repaired

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: was repaired**. This sentence requires the passive voice because the subject, "The road," does not perform the action of repairing; instead, it receives the action. The phrase "last year" indicates that the action happened in the

past, specifically the simple past tense.

To form the simple past passive voice, we use the past tense of the verb "to be" (was/were) followed by the past participle of the main verb. Since "The road" is singular, we use "was." The past participle of "repair" is "repaired." Therefore, "was repaired" is the correct construction.

- **A: repairs** – Incorrect. This is simple present active voice.
- **B: repaired** – Incorrect. This is simple past active voice, implying the road repaired itself.
- **C: was repaired** – Correct. This is simple past passive voice, indicating the road received the action of being repaired.
- **D: has repaired** – Incorrect. This is present perfect active voice.

The passive voice is essential when the action's recipient is more important than the doer, or when the doer is unknown or unimportant.

Q215: Choose the correct meaning: Take with a grain of salt

A) Believe fully

B) Doubt something

C) Eat carefully

D) Cook food

Correct: Doubt something

Explanation:

The correct meaning for the idiom "**Take with a grain of salt**" is **B: Doubt something**. This idiom suggests that you should not believe something completely or literally, but rather view it with a degree of skepticism or caution. It implies that the information might not be entirely accurate, reliable, or true, and therefore, you should not accept it at face value.

The origin of this phrase is often attributed to ancient Roman scholar Pliny the Elder, who, in his "Naturalis Historia," mentioned an antidote for poison that included a grain of salt. The idea was that the salt made the antidote more effective or palatable, metaphorically making a piece of information easier to swallow if you approach it with a bit of skepticism. Over time, it evolved to mean that one should be cautious and not fully believe something.

For example, if someone tells you a wild story, you might say, "I'll take that with a grain of salt," meaning you're not entirely

convinced.

Q216: Choose the correct meaning: The ball is in your court

- A) Play a game
- B) It is your decision
- C) Win a match
- D) Throw the ball

Correct: It is your decision

Explanation:

The correct meaning for the idiom "**The ball is in your court**" is **B: It is your decision**. This idiomatic expression is commonly used to indicate that it is someone's turn to take action or make a decision, and the responsibility for the next step now rests with them. It implies that a previous action or statement has been made, and now the onus is on the other person to respond or proceed.

The phrase originates from sports, particularly tennis, where

after a player hits the ball over the net, it is then "in the other player's court," meaning it's their turn to hit it back. This metaphor perfectly conveys the idea of responsibility shifting from one person to another.

For instance, if you've presented a proposal to a client and they've reviewed it, you might say, "The ball is in your court now," meaning it's up to them to decide whether to accept it or not. It emphasizes that the next move is theirs.

Q217: Choose the correct meaning: Time flies

- A) Time moves quickly
- B) Birds fly high
- C) Clock is broken
- D) Time stops

Correct: Time moves quickly

Explanation:

The correct meaning for the idiom "Time flies" is **A: Time**

moves quickly. This common expression is used to convey the feeling that time passes very rapidly, often unexpectedly fast. It's typically used when someone is enjoying themselves, is very busy, or is reflecting on a period that seemed to pass in a blink of an eye.

The phrase captures the subjective experience of time, where moments or periods can feel much shorter than they actually are. For example, if you're having a great time at a party, you might exclaim, "Wow, time flies when you're having fun!" or if you look back at your childhood, you might remark, "It feels like only yesterday, time really flies."

It's a simple yet powerful idiom that highlights the fleeting nature of time, especially when one is engaged or content, making it a universal sentiment.

Q218: Choose the correct meaning: Wrap your head around something

- A) Understand something
- B) Cover your head
- C) Avoid learning

D) Read quickly

Correct: Understand something

Explanation:

The idiom "**wrap your head around something**" means to fully comprehend or understand a complex idea, concept, or situation, especially one that is challenging or difficult to grasp initially. It implies a significant mental effort to process and internalize information, moving from confusion to clarity. When you say you need to "wrap your head around" a new theory or a complicated problem, you are expressing the need to dedicate mental energy to make sense of it and integrate it into your understanding. This phrase is commonly used to describe the cognitive process of overcoming intellectual hurdles.

Option A: Understand something perfectly captures this meaning. The other options are incorrect because they do not relate to the idiom's true sense. "Cover your head" refers to a literal physical action, "avoid learning" is the opposite of understanding, and "read quickly" suggests a superficial engagement rather than deep comprehension. Therefore, the idiom emphasizes the active and often challenging process of achieving complete mental grasp over a subject, making option A the only accurate interpretation.

Q219: The jury _____ divided in their opinions.

A) is

B) was

C) are

D) has

Correct: are

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: are**. This question tests subject-verb agreement with collective nouns. A collective noun, such as "jury," can take either a singular or a plural verb depending on whether the group is acting as a single, unified entity or as individual members. When the members of the collective noun are acting separately or expressing differing opinions, as indicated by "divided in their opinions," the collective noun is treated as plural, and thus requires a plural verb.

In this sentence, the jury members are clearly not acting as one unit; instead, their opinions are split, highlighting the individual actions or thoughts of each member. Therefore, the verb must

agree with the individual members, making "are" the appropriate choice. If the jury were acting as a single body, for example, "The jury has reached a verdict," then a singular verb would be correct. However, the phrase "divided in their opinions" explicitly signals individual actions, necessitating the plural verb "are."

Q220: Every student _____ submitted the assignment.

- A) have
- B) has
- C) had
- D) were

Correct: has

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B: has**. This sentence demonstrates a crucial rule of subject-verb agreement involving indefinite pronouns. The word "every" is an indefinite pronoun that always takes a singular verb, even when it appears to refer to multiple

individuals. Phrases like "every student," "every person," or "every car" are treated as singular subjects because "every" emphasizes each individual item or person within a group, one at a time, rather than the group as a whole.

Therefore, despite the implication of multiple students, the subject "Every student" functions grammatically as a singular entity. Consequently, it requires a singular verb. "Has" is the singular form of the verb "to have" in the present perfect tense, making it the correct choice to agree with the singular subject "Every student." Options like "have," "had," and "were" are either plural forms or incorrect tenses for this singular subject in the present perfect context. This rule is fundamental for maintaining grammatical correctness in English.

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Q221: Neither the players nor the coach _____ available.

A) are

B) were

C) is

D) have

Correct: is

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: is**. This question involves subject-verb agreement with correlative conjunctions, specifically "neither...nor." When "neither...nor" connects two subjects, the verb must agree with the subject that is closer to it. This is known as the rule of proximity.

In the sentence "Neither the players nor the coach _____ available," the two subjects are "the players" (plural) and "the coach" (singular). The subject closer to the blank (and thus the verb) is "the coach," which is a singular noun. Therefore, the verb must be singular to agree with "the coach." "Is" is the singular form of the verb "to be" in the present tense, making it the correct choice. If the closer subject had been plural, for example, "Neither the coach nor the players are available," then a plural verb would be required. This rule ensures proper grammatical agreement when dealing with compound subjects joined by "neither...nor" or "either...or."

Q222: Economics _____ an important subject.

- A) are
- B) were
- C) is
- D) have

Correct: is

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: is**. This question tests subject-verb agreement with nouns that appear plural in form but are singular in meaning. "Economics" is an example of such a noun. Many academic disciplines, fields of study, or diseases ending in "-ics" are treated as singular subjects, even though they end with an 's'. Other examples include "mathematics," "physics," "politics," "statistics" (when referring to the field), "news," and "mumps."

When "economics" refers to the academic subject or the overall study of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, it functions as a singular noun. Therefore, it requires a singular verb. "Is" is the singular form of the verb "to be" in the present tense, correctly agreeing with the singular subject

"Economics." Options like "are," "were," and "have" are plural forms and would be grammatically incorrect in this context. This rule is essential for accurate subject-verb agreement with these specific types of nouns.

Q223: Complete the analogy: Cow : Milk :: Hen : _____

- A) Egg
- B) Feather
- C) Nest
- D) Bird

Correct: Egg

Explanation:

This analogy tests your knowledge of the primary products derived from specific animals. The first pair, "Cow : Milk," establishes a clear **animal-to-product relationship**, where milk is the primary consumable product that a cow provides to humans. Following this pattern, we need to identify the primary consumable product that a hen provides.

- **A: Egg** is the correct answer. Just as cows are known for producing milk, hens are primarily known and raised for producing eggs, which are a staple food source globally. This maintains the consistent relationship of an animal providing a specific consumable product.
- **B: Feather** is incorrect because while a hen has feathers, they are a part of its body covering, not its primary consumable product.
- **C: Nest** is incorrect because a nest is a structure built by a hen (or other birds) to lay eggs in, not a product derived from the hen itself.
- **D: Bird** is incorrect because "bird" is a general category that includes hens, but it is not a product that a hen produces.

Thus, the complete analogy is Cow : Milk :: Hen : Egg, consistently linking the animal to its most recognized consumable output.

Q224: Complete the analogy: Sun : Day :: Moon :

A) Evening

B) Light

C) Night

D) Sky

Correct: Night

Explanation:

This analogy establishes a relationship between a prominent celestial body and the specific period of time it primarily dominates or is associated with. The first pair, "Sun : Day," indicates that the sun is the celestial body that defines and illuminates the daytime period. We need to find the corresponding time period primarily associated with the moon.

- **A: Evening** is incorrect because evening is a part of the day, transitioning into night, but not the entire period primarily defined by the moon.
- **B: Light** is incorrect because while the moon provides some light (reflected sunlight), "light" is a general concept and not the specific time period associated with the moon's prominence.
- **C: Night** is the correct answer. Just as the sun is the defining feature of the day, the moon is the most prominent celestial body visible during the night, often illuminating the darkness. This maintains the consistent relationship of a celestial body being strongly associated with a particular segment of the 24-hour cycle.

- **D: Sky** is incorrect because both the sun and the moon are found in the sky, but the sky itself is not a time period.

Therefore, the analogy correctly completes as Sun : Day :: Moon : Night, reflecting their primary temporal associations.

Q225: Choose the correct meaning: Barking up the wrong tree

- A) Making a wrong assumption
- B) Climbing a tree
- C) Shouting loudly
- D) Hunting animals

Correct: Making a wrong assumption

Explanation:

The phrase "barking up the wrong tree" is a common English idiom, meaning to pursue a mistaken course of action, to make a wrong assumption, or to accuse the wrong person. Its origin is thought to come from hunting dogs that would bark excitedly at

the base of a tree, believing their prey (like a raccoon or opossum) was hiding there, when in fact the animal had either moved on or was in a different tree altogether. The dogs were expending energy and effort in the wrong place.

- **A: Making a wrong assumption** is the correct meaning. This option perfectly captures the essence of the idiom: you are mistaken in your belief or approach, directing your efforts or accusations incorrectly.
- **B: Climbing a tree** is incorrect because this is a literal action and does not convey the figurative meaning of the idiom.
- **C: Shouting loudly** is incorrect. While barking involves sound, the idiom refers to the misdirection of effort, not just the volume of sound.
- **D: Hunting animals** is incorrect. While the idiom has roots in hunting, its modern figurative meaning extends beyond the literal act of hunting to any situation where one is mistaken in their pursuit or accusation.

Thus, "barking up the wrong tree" signifies a fundamental error in judgment or direction.

Q226: Choose the correct meaning: Cut corners

A) Do something badly

B) Take a shortcut

C) Draw lines

D) Save paper

Correct: Do something badly

Explanation:

The idiom "**cut corners**" means to do something in the easiest, quickest, or cheapest way, often by sacrificing quality or thoroughness. It implies a negative connotation, suggesting that the task was not performed to the expected standard. When someone "cuts corners," they are typically trying to save time, money, or effort, but the result is often a substandard outcome or potential problems down the line. For example, a builder might cut corners by using cheaper materials or skipping essential steps, leading to a less durable structure. Similarly, a student might cut corners on an assignment by plagiarizing or submitting incomplete work, resulting in a poor grade. This phrase highlights the trade-off between efficiency and quality, emphasizing that shortcuts often lead to doing something badly. It's a common expression used to criticize shoddy work or a lack of diligence.

Q227: Choose the correct meaning: Face the music

- A) Run away
- B) Accept punishment
- C) Listen to songs
- D) Dance happily

Correct: Accept punishment

Explanation:

The idiom "**face the music**" means to confront the unpleasant consequences of one's actions, to accept criticism, or to receive punishment for something wrong that has been done. It implies that one must take responsibility for their behavior, even if the outcome is difficult or embarrassing. This phrase often suggests that there's no escaping the repercussions, and one must bravely or reluctantly endure them. For instance, if an employee consistently misses deadlines, they might eventually have to "face the music" with their manager and accept a reprimand. Similarly, a child who breaks a rule will have to "face the music" from their parents. The origin of the phrase is debated, but it

likely relates to performers having to face the orchestra (the "music") and the audience after a poor performance, or soldiers facing a court-martial. It's about accountability and dealing with the inevitable fallout.

Q228: Choose the correct meaning: Go the extra mile

- A) Travel far
- B) Make extra effort
- C) Walk slowly
- D) Exercise daily

Correct: Make extra effort

Explanation:

To "**go the extra mile**" means to make a special additional effort to achieve something or to please someone, exceeding what is normally expected or required. This idiom emphasizes diligence, dedication, and a willingness to put in more work than the minimum. It carries a very positive connotation, highlighting someone's commitment and proactive attitude. For example, a

customer service representative who "goes the extra mile" might spend additional time resolving a complex issue, ensuring the customer is completely satisfied. In a professional setting, an employee who consistently "goes the extra mile" is often seen as highly valuable and dedicated, contributing significantly to team success. This phrase encourages a mindset of striving for excellence and demonstrating initiative, rather than just doing the bare minimum. It's about exceeding expectations and showing genuine commitment to a task or a person.

Q229: Choose the correct meaning: Miss the boat

- A) Miss an opportunity
- B) Travel by ship
- C) Lose luggage
- D) Arrive early

Correct: Miss an opportunity

Explanation:

The idiom "**miss the boat**" means to fail to take advantage of

an opportunity because of slowness, hesitation, or a lack of awareness. It implies that a chance or a favorable situation has passed by, and it's now too late to benefit from it. This phrase often conveys a sense of regret or missed potential. For example, if a company offers a limited-time discount on a product, and a customer waits too long to purchase it, they might "miss the boat" on the savings. Similarly, if a job opening is advertised and someone delays applying, they could "miss the boat" on a great career opportunity. The image of a boat departing a harbor perfectly illustrates the idea of an opportunity leaving and being unable to catch up. It serves as a reminder to be proactive and decisive when favorable circumstances arise, as opportunities are often fleeting.

Q230: Choose the correct meaning: Sit on the fence

- A) Avoid taking sides
- B) Sit quietly
- C) Relax outside
- D) Watch a game

Correct: Avoid taking sides

Explanation:

To "**sit on the fence**" means to avoid making a decision or choosing a side in a dispute, argument, or difficult situation. It implies a state of neutrality, indecision, or reluctance to commit to one opinion or course of action over another. Someone who "sits on the fence" typically doesn't want to alienate either party or prefers to wait and see how things unfold before taking a stance. For example, in a heated debate between two friends, a third friend might "sit on the fence" to avoid offending either person. In politics, a politician might "sit on the fence" on a controversial issue to avoid losing support from any particular group of voters. This idiom suggests a lack of firm conviction or a strategic avoidance of commitment, often leading to frustration for those seeking a clear answer or support. It's about remaining uncommitted and observing from a neutral position.

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Q231: Complete the analogy: Finger : Hand :: Toe : _____

A) Shoe

B) Leg

C) Foot

D) Nail

Correct: Foot

Explanation:

This analogy challenges your ability to identify and apply a consistent relationship between pairs of words. The initial pair, "Finger : Hand," clearly demonstrates a **part-to-whole relationship**. A finger is a distinct, individual digit that constitutes a part of the larger anatomical structure known as the hand. To complete the analogy correctly, we must find the larger whole to which a toe belongs, mirroring this exact relationship.

- **A: Shoe** is incorrect because a shoe is an external item worn on the foot, not an anatomical component of it.
- **B: Leg** is incorrect as a leg is a larger limb, and while the foot is attached to the leg, a toe is specifically a part of the foot, not the leg directly.
- **C: Foot** is the correct answer. Just as fingers are the digits of a hand, toes are the digits of a foot. They are essential components that contribute to the foot's overall

structure and function, including balance and movement.

- **D: Nail** is incorrect because a nail is a smaller part of a toe, not the whole to which the toe belongs.

Thus, the complete analogy is Finger : Hand :: Toe : Foot, maintaining the precise part-to-whole connection.

Q232: Complete the analogy: Writer : Novel :: Poet : _____

A) Story

B) Poem

C) Pen

D) Paper

Correct: Poem

Explanation:

This analogy focuses on the relationship between a creator and their specific creation or primary work. The first pair, "Writer : Novel," establishes that a writer is an individual whose primary creative output is a novel. A novel is a long fictional prose

narrative, a distinct form of literary art.

- **A: Story** is incorrect because while a poem can tell a story, "story" is a much broader term and not the specific literary form a poet primarily creates. A writer also creates stories, but a novel is a specific type of story.
- **B: Poem** is the correct answer. A poet is an artist who specializes in writing poetry, and a poem is the specific literary work they create. Poetry is a form of literature that uses aesthetic and rhythmic qualities of language to evoke meanings in addition to, or in place of, prosaic ostensible meaning.
- **C: Pen** is incorrect because a pen is a tool used by a writer or poet, not their creation.
- **D: Paper** is incorrect because paper is a medium on which a writer or poet works, not their creation.

Therefore, the analogy correctly completes as Writer : Novel :: Poet : Poem, maintaining the consistent creator-to-specific-creation relationship.

Q233: Choose the synonym of: TRANQUIL

A) Noisy

B) Peaceful

C) Angry

D) Rough

Correct: Peaceful

Explanation:

The word 'tranquil' describes a state of being calm, peaceful, and undisturbed. It evokes a sense of serenity and quietness, often associated with environments or feelings free from agitation or noise. Therefore, the most fitting synonym among the given options is **B: Peaceful**. 'Peaceful' directly conveys the absence of disturbance and the presence of calm, perfectly mirroring the meaning of 'tranquil'. In contrast, 'A: Noisy' is a direct antonym, implying a lot of sound and disturbance. 'C: Angry' describes a strong feeling of displeasure or hostility, which is entirely unrelated to tranquility. 'D: Rough' refers to a surface that is uneven or a situation that is difficult, neither of which aligns with the concept of calm. Understanding synonyms helps in enriching vocabulary and expressing nuances in language, allowing for more precise communication. Recognizing that 'tranquil' and 'peaceful' share a core meaning of calm and quiet is key to mastering such vocabulary questions.

Q234: Choose the synonym of: FRAGILE

- A) Strong
- B) Delicate
- C) Rigid
- D) Heavy

Correct: Delicate

Explanation:

The term 'fragile' refers to something that is easily broken, damaged, or destroyed. It implies a delicate nature, where an object requires careful handling to prevent its integrity from being compromised. Therefore, the correct synonym is **B: Delicate**. 'Delicate' perfectly captures the essence of fragility, suggesting something that is fine, easily damaged, or requiring gentle treatment. For instance, a delicate piece of glassware or a fragile ecosystem both demand careful attention. Let's consider the other options: 'A: Strong' is a direct antonym, meaning robust and resistant to damage. 'C: Rigid' describes something stiff and unyielding, which might be strong but doesn't necessarily imply fragility; in fact, it often suggests the opposite. 'D: Heavy' refers

to weight and has no direct semantic connection to the ease with which something can break. Mastering synonyms like 'fragile' and 'delicate' is crucial for precise descriptive language.

Q235: Choose the synonym of: VAST

- A) Small
- B) Huge
- C) Narrow
- D) Tiny

Correct: Huge

Explanation:

The word 'vast' is used to describe something of very great extent or quantity; immense. It conveys a sense of enormousness, often referring to space, area, or amount that is exceptionally large. Consequently, the most accurate synonym among the choices is **B: Huge**. 'Huge' directly corresponds to the meaning of 'vast,' indicating something of extremely large size or extent. For example, a vast desert or a huge ocean both emphasize their

immense scale. Let's examine the other options: 'A: Small' is a direct antonym, meaning of limited size or extent. 'C: Narrow' describes something of small width, which is the opposite of the expansive nature implied by 'vast.' 'D: Tiny' is another antonym, signifying something extremely small. Understanding the magnitude implied by words like 'vast' and 'huge' is fundamental for accurate descriptions and effective communication, especially when discussing scale and dimension.

Q236: Choose the synonym of: GENERIC

- A) Special
- B) Common
- C) Rare
- D) Unique

Correct: Common

Explanation:

The term 'generic' describes something that is characteristic of or relating to a whole class or group, rather than to a specific or

particular individual. It implies a lack of distinctiveness or originality, often referring to products or ideas that are not branded or unique. Thus, the most appropriate synonym is **B: Common**. 'Common' accurately reflects the idea of something widespread, ordinary, or not special, aligning perfectly with the meaning of 'generic.' For instance, a generic brand of medication is widely available and not unique to one manufacturer. Let's look at the other options: 'A: Special' is an antonym, suggesting something distinct or exceptional. 'C: Rare' means not occurring very often, which is the opposite of common or generic. 'D: Unique' implies being the only one of its kind, making it another antonym for 'generic.' Grasping the concept of 'generic' helps in understanding classifications and distinctions.

Q237: Choose the antonym of: COURAGEOUS

- A) Brave
- B) Fearful
- C) Bold
- D) Strong

Correct: Fearful

Explanation:

The word 'courageous' describes someone who possesses or shows courage; brave. It signifies a willingness to face danger, pain, or difficulty without fear, demonstrating strength of spirit and resolve. Since the question asks for an antonym, we are looking for a word that means the opposite of courageous. Therefore, the correct antonym is **B: Fearful**. 'Fearful' directly contrasts with 'courageous' by describing someone who is feeling or showing fear or apprehension. For example, a courageous person confronts a challenge, while a fearful person shrinks from it. Let's analyze the other options: 'A: Brave' is a direct synonym for 'courageous,' meaning ready to face danger or pain. 'C: Bold' is also a synonym, implying a willingness to take risks. 'D: Strong' refers to physical or mental power, which can be a characteristic of courageous individuals but is not its direct opposite. Identifying antonyms is crucial for understanding word relationships and expanding vocabulary.

Q238: Choose the antonym of: MINOR

A) Major

B) Small

C) Little

D) Short

Correct: Major

Explanation:

The word **MINOR** refers to something that is lesser in importance, size, or degree. For instance, a minor issue is one that is not very significant, or a minor injury is not severe. To find its antonym, we need a word that signifies greater importance, size, or degree, representing the opposite end of the spectrum. The correct answer, **Major**, perfectly fits this description. A major problem is significant, and a major operation is extensive, indicating a higher level of importance or scale. Let's consider the other options provided:

- **Small** and **Little** are essentially synonyms for minor, both indicating a lack of size or importance, making them incorrect choices for an antonym.
- **Short** primarily refers to a limited extent in space or time, which, while sometimes related to size, does not capture the broader meaning of importance or degree that 'minor' encompasses.

Therefore, **Major** is the most direct and appropriate antonym for **MINOR**, effectively conveying the opposite in terms of

significance, scale, or extent, and is essential for precise vocabulary.

Q239: Choose the antonym of: VISIBLE

- A) Clear
- B) Hidden
- C) Noticeable
- D) Obvious

Correct: Hidden

Explanation:

The word **VISIBLE** describes something that is able to be seen or perceived by the eye. If an object is visible, it means it is not obscured and can be observed. To find its antonym, we need a word that means the opposite – something that cannot be seen or is intentionally kept from sight. The correct answer, **Hidden**, precisely conveys this meaning. When something is hidden, it is concealed or put in a place where it cannot be easily found or seen. Let's examine the other options:

- **Clear** is a synonym for visible, often implying something is easy to see or understand.
- **Noticeable** also suggests something is visible and easily observed, making it a near-synonym.
- **Obvious** means easily perceived or understood, which aligns with being visible.

Thus, **Hidden** is the most accurate antonym for **VISIBLE**, as it directly expresses the state of being out of sight or concealed, contrasting sharply with something that can be readily perceived.

Q240: Choose the antonym of: FLEXIBLE

- A) Soft
- B) Rigid
- C) Elastic
- D) Loose

Correct: Rigid

Explanation:

The word **FLEXIBLE** describes something that is capable of bending easily without breaking, or something that can be easily modified to suit new conditions or situations. For example, a flexible wire can be shaped, and a flexible plan can adapt to changes. To find its antonym, we need a word that signifies the inability to bend or adapt. The correct answer, **Rigid**, perfectly captures this opposite meaning. Something rigid is stiff and unyielding, unable to bend or be forced out of shape. It also implies an unwillingness to change or compromise. Let's look at the other options:

- **Soft** refers to a texture that is easy to mold or compress, which is different from flexibility in bending.
- **Elastic** is a synonym for flexible, describing something that can stretch and return to its original shape.
- **Loose** implies not firmly fixed or contained, which is unrelated to the ability to bend.

Therefore, **Rigid** is the most appropriate antonym for **FLEXIBLE**, representing the complete opposite in terms of physical pliability and adaptability.

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Q241: Choose the antonym of: ANCIENT

- A) Old
- B) Modern
- C) Historic
- D) Primitive

Correct: Modern

Explanation:

The word **ANCIENT** refers to something belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence, or something that is very old. For instance, ancient civilizations existed thousands of years ago, and an ancient artifact has been around for a long time. To find its antonym, we need a word that signifies the present time or a recent period. The correct answer, **Modern**, precisely conveys this opposite meaning. Modern refers to something relating to the present or recent times, characterized by newness and contemporary trends. Let's consider the other options:

- **Old** is a synonym for ancient, both describing something that has existed for a long time.
- **Historic** refers to something famous or important in

history, which is related to the past but not a direct antonym for 'ancient' in the sense of 'new'.

- **Primitive** describes something relating to an early stage in the evolutionary or historical development of something, often implying simplicity or lack of advancement, which is closer to 'ancient' than its opposite.

Therefore, **Modern** is the most accurate and direct antonym for **ANCIENT**, representing the contrast between the distant past and the present era.

Q242: Complete the analogy: Chef : Kitchen :: Teacher : _____

- A) Classroom
- B) School
- C) Book
- D) Student

Correct: Classroom

Explanation:

This question presents an analogy that requires identifying the relationship between the first pair of words and then applying that same relationship to the second pair to find the missing word. The first pair is **Chef : Kitchen**. The relationship here is that a **Chef** is a professional who primarily works in a **Kitchen**; the kitchen is their main place of work where they perform their duties of preparing food. Following this established relationship, we need to find the primary workplace for a **Teacher**. Let's analyze the options:

- **Classroom:** A teacher's primary place of work, where they instruct students, is indeed a classroom. This aligns perfectly with the chef-kitchen relationship.
- **School:** While a teacher works at a school, the school is the larger institution, not the specific, immediate workspace like a kitchen is for a chef.
- **Book:** A book is a tool or resource used by a teacher, not their workplace.
- **Student:** A student is the recipient of a teacher's instruction, not their workplace.

Therefore, just as a chef's primary work environment is a kitchen, a teacher's primary work environment is a **Classroom**. This makes **Classroom** the correct answer to complete the analogy.

Q243: The news _____ surprising.

- A) are
- B) were
- C) is
- D) have

Correct: is

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: is**. This question addresses a common point of confusion in English grammar: subject-verb agreement with nouns that appear plural but are grammatically singular. The word "news" is an uncountable noun, and despite ending in an 's', it is always treated as singular. Therefore, it requires a singular verb.

- **"Are"** and **"were"** are plural verbs, which would be incorrect because "news" is singular.
- **"Have"** is also a plural verb and does not fit the context of describing the state of the news.

Think of "news" as a collective concept, similar to "information"

or "advice," which are also uncountable and take singular verbs. For example, you would say "The information *is* helpful," not "The information *are* helpful." Similarly, "The news *is* surprising" correctly uses a singular verb to match the singular nature of the noun "news."

Q244: Nobody _____ absent today.

- A) are
- B) were
- C) is
- D) have

Correct: is

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: is**. This question tests your knowledge of subject-verb agreement with indefinite pronouns. Indefinite pronouns like "nobody," "no one," "everyone," "someone," "anybody," "each," and "every" are always treated as singular, even though they might seem to refer to multiple people or

things. Consequently, they always require a singular verb.

- **"Are"** and **"were"** are plural verbs and are incorrect because "nobody" is singular.
- **"Have"** is also a plural verb and does not fit the context of describing a state of being absent.

The rule is straightforward: if the subject is an indefinite pronoun ending in "-body," "-one," or "-thing," it takes a singular verb. Therefore, "Nobody *is* absent today" is the grammatically correct construction. This ensures that the verb properly agrees with the singular nature of the indefinite pronoun, maintaining grammatical accuracy in the sentence.

Q245: Physics _____ an interesting subject.

- A) are
- B) were
- C) is
- D) have

Correct: is

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C: is**. This question focuses on subject-verb agreement for names of academic subjects that end in 's'. While words like "physics," "mathematics," "economics," "statistics," and "linguistics" appear plural due to their '-s' ending, they are actually singular nouns representing a single field of study or discipline. Therefore, they always require a singular verb.

- **"Are"** and **"were"** are plural verbs, which would be incorrect because "Physics" refers to a single subject.
- **"Have"** is also a plural verb and does not fit the context of describing the nature of the subject.

It's important not to be misled by the plural appearance of these words. Just as you would say "History *is* interesting," you must say "Physics *is* an interesting subject." This rule applies consistently to all such academic disciplines, ensuring proper grammatical agreement between the subject and its verb.

Q246: Choose the synonym of: BRIEF

A) Short

B) Long

C) Clear

D) Weak

Correct: Short

Explanation:

The correct answer is **A: Short**. This question asks for a synonym of the word "BRIEF." A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

- **BRIEF** means of short duration, not lasting long, or concise in expression.

Let's examine the options:

- **A: Short** - This word directly aligns with the meaning of "brief," indicating something that does not last long or is not extensive. For example, a "brief meeting" is a "short meeting."
- **B: Long** - This is an antonym of "brief," meaning of great duration or extent.
- **C: Clear** - This refers to something easily understood or transparent, which is unrelated to the duration or

conciseness of "brief."

- **D: Weak** - This describes a lack of strength or power, which is also unrelated to "brief."

Therefore, "Short" is the most accurate synonym for "Brief," as both words convey the idea of limited duration or extent.

Q247: Arrange in logical order: A) Trees provide oxygen. B) We should plant more trees. C) Forests reduce pollution. D) Trees are important for life.

A) D-A-C-B

B) D-B-A-C

C) A-C-D-B

D) D-A-B-C

Correct: D-A-C-B

Explanation:

The correct logical order for the given statements is D-A-C-B. This sequence builds a coherent argument, starting with a general

truth and progressing to specific benefits, culminating in a call to action.

- **D) Trees are important for life:** This serves as the foundational premise, a broad statement that establishes the significance of trees. It sets the stage for the subsequent points by highlighting their fundamental value to existence.
- **A) Trees provide oxygen:** Following the general importance, this statement offers a primary, undeniable reason why trees are crucial for life. Oxygen production is a direct and vital contribution to sustaining living organisms.
- **C) Forests reduce pollution:** This point expands on the benefits, detailing another significant environmental role of trees, particularly when they form forests. Reducing pollution is a key aspect of maintaining a healthy environment, further underscoring their importance.
- **B) We should plant more trees:** This is the logical conclusion and a practical recommendation derived from the preceding statements. Recognizing the vital roles trees play in providing oxygen and reducing pollution naturally leads to the imperative of increasing their numbers.

This order effectively moves from a general assertion to specific supporting facts, and finally to a logical course of action.

Q248: He was punished because he _____ the rules.

A) followed

B) obeyed

C) violated

D) respected

Correct: violated

Explanation:

The correct answer is **C) violated**. The sentence implies a negative consequence (punishment), which logically follows an action that goes against established norms or rules.

- **Violated:** To violate means to break or fail to comply with a rule, law, or agreement. When someone violates rules, they act contrary to what is expected or mandated, which often results in disciplinary action or punishment. For example, if a student violates school rules by cheating, they will be punished.
- **Followed:** This means to act in accordance with or

conform to. If someone followed the rules, they would not be punished; instead, they would likely be praised or simply maintain good standing.

- **Obeyed:** Similar to 'followed,' to obey means to comply with an order, request, or law. Obedience to rules prevents punishment.
- **Respected:** To respect rules means to have due regard for their authority or importance. While one might respect rules, they could still inadvertently or intentionally violate them. However, respecting them generally implies adherence, not an action leading to punishment.

Therefore, "violated" is the only option that logically completes the sentence, explaining why punishment was administered.

Q249: The government launched a campaign to _____ literacy.

- A) decrease
- B) promote
- C) stop

D) ignore

Correct: promote

Explanation:

The correct answer is **B) promote**. Governments typically launch campaigns to improve or encourage positive societal aspects, and literacy is undoubtedly one of them.

- **Promote:** To promote means to support or actively encourage the progress, growth, or establishment of something. In the context of literacy, a campaign to "promote literacy" aims to increase the number of literate individuals, enhance reading and writing skills, and make education more accessible. This aligns perfectly with a government's goal to uplift its population.
- **Decrease:** To decrease means to make something smaller or less in amount, extent, or degree. A government would never launch a campaign to decrease literacy, as it is a fundamental skill for societal development.
- **Stop:** To stop means to cease or prevent from happening. Stopping literacy would be counterproductive and detrimental to any nation's progress.
- **Ignore:** To ignore means to intentionally disregard or pay no attention to. Ignoring literacy would be a dereliction of duty for any responsible government, as it would lead to a less educated and less productive populace.

Thus, "promote" is the only word that makes logical sense in the context of a government campaign aimed at literacy.

Q250: The witness gave a detailed _____ before the court.

- A) statement
- B) question
- C) answer
- D) reply

Correct: statement

Explanation:

The correct answer is **A) statement**. In a legal context, a witness provides a formal account of facts or evidence, which is precisely what a statement is.

- **Statement:** A statement, particularly in a legal setting, refers to a formal declaration of facts, often written or recorded, given by a witness or a party involved in a case. It is a comprehensive account of what the witness knows

or observed, presented to the court to aid in legal proceedings. This term accurately describes the detailed account a witness would provide.

- **Question:** A question is an inquiry or a request for information. While a witness might be asked questions, they do not "give" a question to the court; they provide answers or a statement in response.
- **Answer:** An answer is a response to a question. While a witness's statement will contain answers to various questions, "statement" is the broader, more formal term for the entire detailed account given before the court, encompassing multiple answers and factual declarations.
- **Reply:** Similar to an answer, a reply is a response, often to a specific query. "Statement" is more appropriate for the comprehensive and formal nature of what a witness presents in court.

Therefore, "statement" is the most precise and appropriate term for the detailed account given by a witness in a court of law.

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