


EDITION
2021

 **Jahangir Success Series**

FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INSPECTOR **INLAND REVENUE** **GUIDE**

Salient Features:

- ✓ English Grammar & Usage
- ✓ Functions of Federal Board of Revenue
- ✓ Fiscal Policy of Pakistan
- ✓ Tax Administration and Reforms
- ✓ Federal Excise Act, 2005 (Amended upto 2021)
- ✓ Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (Amended upto 2021)
- ✓ Sales Tax Act, 1990 (Amended upto 2021)

... & much more

FPSC
Exam Pattern

Test Prep Experts

 **Jahangir Success Series**

FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE
**INSPECTOR
INLAND REVENUE
GUIDE**

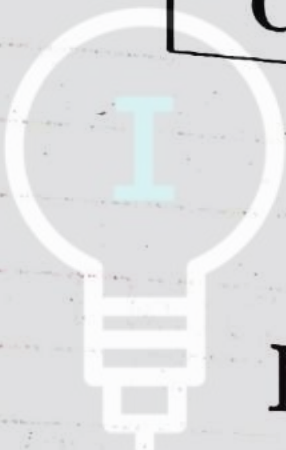


Info



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CONTENTS



Info PART-I

ENGLISH

○ Synonyms -----	09
○ Synonym of a Word as used in a Sentence -----	21
○ Antonyms -----	34
○ Antonym of a Word used in a Sentence -----	46
○ Active & Passive Voice -----	58
○ Self-assessment Test 1 -----	62
○ Self-assessment Test 2 -----	64
○ Self-assessment Test 3 -----	65
○ Self-assessment Test 4 -----	66
○ Self-assessment Test 5 -----	68

○ Direct & Indirect Speech	69
○ Rules for Changing Direct into Indirect Speech	70
○ Self-assessment Test 1	74
○ Self-assessment Test 2	75
○ Self-assessment Test 3	76
○ Self-assessment Test 4	76
○ Self-assessment Test 5	77
○ Prepositions	78
○ Prepositions (MCQs)	83
○ Idioms	88
○ Self-assessment Test 1	88
○ Self-assessment Test 2	90
○ Self-assessment Test 3	91
○ Self-assessment Test 4	92
○ Self-assessment Test 5	92
○ Self-assessment Test 6	93
○ Self-assessment Test 7	94
○ Self-assessment Test 8	95
○ Self-assessment Test 9	96
○ Self-assessment Test 10	96
○ Grammar Practice Test	98
○ Correct & Incorrect Sentences	108
○ Sentence Completion	119
○ Exercise 1	119
○ Exercise 2	121

○ Exercise 3	124
○ Exercise 4	126
○ Exercise 5	129
○ Spotting the Error	136
○ Exercise 1	136
○ Exercise 2	139
○ Exercise 3	142
○ Exercise 4	143
○ Analogy	146

PART-II

PROFESSIONAL TEST

FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE

○ Inland Revenue (FBR)	151
○ Brief History of FBR	151
○ Powers and Functions of 'FBR'	151
○ Power to Collect Revenue	152
○ Rules and Regulations	152
○ Assistance to the Board	152
○ Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)	152
○ Mandate	153
○ Organogram	155
○ Introduction to Legal Wing	155

○ About Pakistan Customs - an Introduction	156
○ Job Description of Taxpayers Audit Wing	156
○ Laws and Rules	156
○ Income Tax Ordinance	157
○ Inland Revenue Services	157
○ About Inland Revenue Wing	158
○ Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)	158

FISCAL POLICY OF PAKISTAN

○ Fiscal Policy of Pakistan (Key Points)	164
○ Critical Analysis	168
○ Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)	171

TAX ADMINISTRATION / REFORMS IN PAKISTAN

○ Introduction to Tax Reforms	183
○ Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)	194

SALES TAX ACT 1990 AS AMENDED UP TO 2021

○ Sales Tax Act 1990	198
○ Important Definitions	202
○ Sales Tax Glossary	208

FEDERAL EXCISE ACT, 2005 AS AMENDED UP TO 2021

○ Federal Excise Act, 2005	229
○ Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)	236

INCOME TAX ORDINANCE 2001 AS AMENDED UPTO 2021

○ Income Tax Ordinance, 2001	240
○ Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)	284
○ Glossary of Tax Terms	306

PART-I

ENGLISH

SYNONYMS

Note: Answers are **Bold and Underlined**.

Direction: In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

SET 1

1. **SPASMODIC**
(a) Continuous (b) Gradual (c) Intermittent (d) Spontaneous
2. **PARAMOUR**
(a) Lover (b) Companion (c) Friend (d) Rival
3. **REFECTORY**
(a) Dining-room (b) Parlour (c) Living room (d) Restaurant
4. **ASSENT**
(a) Compromise (b) Judgment (c) Agreement (d) Expression
5. **BAFFLE**
(a) Tease (b) Trick (c) Puzzle (d) Hoodwink
6. **CONFIDENTIAL**
(a) Hidden (b) Private (c) Trusted (d) Secret
7. **COMBAT**
(a) Quarrel (b) Fight (c) Conflict (d) Feud
8. **SUBSIDE**
(a) Submit (b) Oppress (c) Subdue (d) Surrender
9. **ABSCOND**
(a) Turn (b) Flee (c) Manage (d) Avoid
10. **GAINSAY**
(a) Advantage (b) Proposal (c) Contradict (d) Suggestion
11. **PROFOUND**
(a) Profuse (b) Boundless (c) Deep (d) Fathomless
12. **SOPORIFIC**
(a) Lethargic (b) Merry (c) Soothing (d) Impressive
13. **ANNEAL**
(a) Commence (b) Forget (c) Patch (d) Temper

14. ABOMINATION
(a) Revulsion (b) Disgust (c) Criticism (d) Attack
15. BURLESQUE
(a) Insult (b) Irritate (c) Mock (d) Annoy
16. FOSTER
(a) Encourage (b) Fabricate (c) Foment (d) Nurture
17. ENIGMA
(a) Elusive (b) Clear (c) Puzzle (d) Praise
18. FILTHY
(a) Healthy (b) Ugly (c) Dirty (d) Angry
19. NOSTALGIC
(a) Soothing (b) Homesick (c) Diseased (d) Indolent
20. OVERSEE
(a) Supervise (b) Chance (c) Contest (d) Look
21. MUFFLE
(a) Wrap (b) Soften (c) Hasten (d) Disturb
22. SUSTAIN
(a) Support (b) Revive (c) Believe (d) Allow
23. SCOUR
(a) Search (b) Flow (c) Raise (d) Push
24. INDUSTRIOUS
(a) Intelligent (b) Hard-working (c) Clever (d) Reserved
25. LACHRYMOSE
(a) Unimpressive (b) Mournful (c) Moist (d) Impious
26. FORAGE
(a) Search (b) Research (c) Fly (d) Travel
27. ULTERIOR
(a) Revealed (b) Implied (c) Extreme (d) Decisive
28. WARY
(a) Cautious (b) Accurate (c) Quick (d) Practical
29. WELTER
(a) Sacrifice (b) Clarity (c) Height (d) Confusion
30. RETRIEVE
(a) Repeat (b) Repose (c) Retort (d) Recover
31. GARNISH
(a) Decorate (b) Compose (c) Impress (d) Impose
32. ALLOW
(a) Accept (b) Seek (c) Permit (d) Wish
33. CAVEAT
(a) Dispute (b) Challenge (c) Advice (d) Warning
34. LIABILITY
(a) Debt (b) Debit (c) Asset (d) Credit

35. AMALGAMATE
(a) Try (b) Collect (c) Mix (d) Hate
36. CONDEMN
(a) Blame (b) Underrate (c) Hate (d) Avoid
37. FICKLE
(a) Constant (b) Nervous (c) Changeable (d) Poor
38. CONGREGATION
(a) Combination (b) Meeting (c) Assembly (d) Collection
39. HASSLE
(a) Greed (b) Jealousy (c) Gossip (d) Wrangle
40. ROTUND
(a) Flat (b) Fat (c) Foolish (d) Weak
41. AROMATIC
(a) Stinking (b) Sentimental (c) Fragrant (d) Crippled
42. AMBIT
(a) Eviction (b) Scope (c) Restriction (d) Barrier
43. ENTHUSIASTIC
(a) Angry (b) Excited (c) Noisy (d) Violent
44. QUELL
(a) Postpone (b) Avoid (c) Complain (d) Suppress
45. OMINOUS
(a) Poisonous (b) Foregone (c) Foreboding (d) Bad
46. MISFORTUNE
(a) Misery (b) Poverty (c) Ill-luck (d) Sadness
47. INDOMITABLE
(a) Inactive (b) Authoritative (c) Rebellious (d) Unconquerable
48. LUG
(a) Drag (b) Denounce (c) Decline (d) Degrade
49. LEVITATE
(a) Float (b) Dance (c) Waver (d) Harass
50. RANCOUR
(a) Prejudice (b) Enmity (c) Disappointment (d) Hatred
51. INGENUOUS
(a) Cunning (b) Frank (c) Courteous (d) Clever
52. CONSEQUENCE
(a) Manner (b) Result (c) Cause (d) Order
53. EROTIC
(a) Sexual (b) Sensuous (c) Beautiful (d) Attractive
54. CRUEL
(a) Hateful (b) Dreadful (c) Indifferent (d) Merciless
55. DODGE
(a) Confuse (b) Avoid (c) Thwart (d) Frustrate

56. **INEXPLICABLE**
(a) Unconnected (b) Chaotic (c) Unaccountable (d) Confusing
57. **OBSTREPEROUS**
(a) Obstinate (b) Calm (c) Noisy (d) Cheerful
58. **CHIMERICAL**
(a) Erratic (b) Imaginary (c) Uncertain (d) Skort-lived
59. **CONUNDRUM**
(a) Question (b) Discussion (c) Explanation (d) Solution
60. **IRK**
(a) Bore (b) Insult (c) Urge (d) Annoy
61. **DELIRIOUS**
(a) Content (b) Happy (c) Insane (d) Amused
62. **EXTRAVAGANZA**
(a) Profligacy (b) Spectacular show (c) Over-reaching (d) Falsification
63. **DETECT**
(a) Discover (b) Invent (c) Determine (d) Fix
64. **COUNTERVAIL**
(a) Recreate (b) Demolish (c) Equalise (d) Contradict
65. **LANGUOR**
(a) Excitement (b) Irritation (c) Weariness (d) Agitation
66. **FIDDLE**
(a) Examine (b) Trifle (c) Discard (d) Frown
67. **BENEFACTOR**
(a) Guardian (b) Saint (c) Do-gooder (d) Friend
68. **AMICABLE**
(a) Interesting (b) Loving (c) Affectionate (d) Friendly
69. **ENTHUSE**
(a) Pester (b) Provoke (c) Excite (d) Annoy
70. **GRUBBY**
(a) Wet (b) Muddy (c) New (d) Unwashed
71. **DECEIVE**
(a) Mislead (b) Challenge (c) Harm (d) Defeat
72. **COMPUNCTION**
(a) Anger (b) Appreciate (c) Regret (d) Wonder
73. **PREROGATIVE**
(a) Privilege (b) Request (c) Desire (d) Command
74. **AFICIONADO**
(a) Rival (b) Enthusiast (c) Critic (d) Indifferent
75. **SOLICIT**
(a) Beseech (b) Demand (c) Claim (d) Require

76. **RADIANT**
(a) Bright (b) Beautiful (c) Light (d) Influential
77. **PRUNE**
(a) Lend (b) Reduce (c) Expand (d) Prolong
78. **DILETTANTE**
(a) Opponent (b) Specialist (c) Amateur (d) Expert
79. **FLAK**
(a) Adventure (b) Advice (c) Criticism (d) Praise
80. **HOODLUM**
(a) Pioneer (b) Criminal (c) Devotee (d) Scholar

SET 2

1. **AID**
(a) Supervision (b) Co-operation (c) Assistance (d) Disease
2. **DERIDE**
(a) Mock (b) Confuse (c) Shout (d) Snarl
3. **SAVVY**
(a) Deform (b) Understand (c) Destroy (d) Taste
4. **COMMISERATE**
(a) Sympathise (b) Placate (c) Commemorate (d) Consecrate
5. **REIN**
(a) Overcome (b) Fling (c) Control (d) Pour
6. **GOOEY**
(a) Evasive (b) Sentimental (c) Ideal (d) Realistic
7. **FORAY**
(a) Indulgence (b) Raid (c) Repentance (d) Pilgrimage
8. **ABSOLUTE**
(a) Reasonable (b) Narrow (c) Limitless (d) Reliable
9. **GLITZY**
(a) Glamorous (b) Boring (c) Interesting (d) Serious
10. **VENALITY**
(a) Hope (b) Sacrifice (c) Respect (d) Corruption
11. **WARY**
(a) Tired (b) Distorted (c) Vigilant (d) Sad
12. **PIQUE**
(a) Subdue (b) Irritate (c) Repent (d) Request
13. **ICON**
(a) Monument (b) Memorial (c) Painting (d) Statue
14. **HANKER**
(a) Denounce (b) Debar (c) Renounce (d) Desire

15. **CONDONE**
(a) Bring together (b) Pardon (c) Surround (d) Contribute
16. **IRRUPTION**
(a) Hate (b) Bursting in (c) Interference (d) Altercation
17. **ECHELON**
(a) Rank (b) Opponent (c) Follower (d) Identity
18. **PREVARICATE**
(a) Anticipate (b) Lie (c) Delay (d) Authenticate
19. **EXUDE**
(a) Ooze (b) Wither (c) Overflow (d) Evaporate
20. **PRECARIOUS**
(a) Brittle (b) Perilous (c) Critical (d) Cautious
21. **MALAISE**
(a) Stagnation (b) Spite (c) Curse (d) Sickness
22. **VOGUE**
(a) Fashion (b) Rejection (c) Order (d) Satisfaction
23. **IMPREGNATE**
(a) Conceal (b) Suffer (c) Affect (d) Conclude
24. **DELEGATE**
(a) Officer (b) Participant (c) Member (d) Representative
25. **ABANDON**
(a) Admit (b) Refrain (c) Abstain (d) Forsake
26. **AVER**
(a) Assert (b) Confess (c) Impress (d) Trust
27. **YAW**
(a) Dedicate (b) Soar (c) Arouse (d) Drift
28. **DELECTABLE**
(a) Attractive (b) Delightful (c) Desirable (d) Delicate
29. **HINDER**
(a) Obstruct (b) Challenge (d) Damage (d) Ruin
30. **REITERATE**
(a) Reassess (b) Rewrite (c) Repeat (d) Stutter
31. **FEIGN**
(a) Pretend (b) Attend (c) Condemn (d) Condone
32. **VITUPERATE**
(a) Appreciate (b) Abuse (c) Appraise (d) Encourage
33. **NAUSEATE**
(a) Tempt (b) Sicken (c) Despise (d) Detest
34. **INIQUITOUS**
(a) Unequal (b) Curious (c) Biased (d) Wicked
35. **ECSTATIC**
(a) Animated (b) Enraptured (c) Bewildered (d) Fitful

36. **REPLENISH**
(a) Fill (b) Supply (c) Provide (d) Restore
37. **WALLOW**
(a) Luxuriate (b) Suffer (c) Sacrifice (d) Prosper
38. **LOATHE**
(a) Abuse (b) Hurt (c) Repel (d) Detest
39. **VENDETTA**
(a) Proposal (b) Feud (c) Revenge (d) Compromise
40. **PRESSED**
(a) Stressed (b) Urged (c) Demanded (d) Emphasised
41. **TACITURNITY**
(a) Violence (b) Insolence (c) Prudence (d) Silence
42. **INGENUOUS**
(a) Active (b) Frank (c) Skilful (d) Smart
43. **PROMULGATE**
(a) Proclaim (b) Inform (c) Promote (d) Enforce
44. **INSIDIOUS**
(a) Slow (b) Treacherous (c) Pessimistic (d) Unfortunate
45. **UBIQUITOUS**
(a) Inescapable (b) Crowded (c) Solitary (d) Defensive
46. **WILT**
(a) Collapse (b) Strike (c) Challenge (d) Warn
47. **HANDSOME**
(a) Noble (b) Gentle (c) Good-looking (d) Polite
48. **NINCOMPOOP**
(a) Joker (b) Trader (c) Magician (d) Fool
49. **CONVENED**
(a) Summoned (b) Collected (c) Associated (d) Ended
50. **ADDLE**
(a) Soar (b) Strike (c) Stop (d) Confuse
51. **EXPLICIT**
(a) Clear (b) Exciting (c) Precise (d) Refined
52. **ANIMOSITY**
(a) Vanity (b) Empathy (c) Indifference (d) Treason
53. **BEFUDDLED**
(a) Wounded (b) Crowded (c) Enlightened (d) Stupid
54. **VENT**
(a) Stodge (b) Opening (c) End (d) Past tense of 'go'
55. **TEETER**
(a) Hesitate (b) Descend (c) Pretend (d) Climb
56. **YANK**
(a) Excuse (b) Swear (c) Pull (d) Drag

57. **CAVORT**
(a) Suppress (b) Jump (c) Annoy (d) Entertain
58. **INNATE**
(a) Unique (b) Important (c) Inborn (d) Essential
59. **FURTIVE**
(a) Baffling (b) Fleeing (c) Hasty (d) Stealthy
60. **ACCOLADE**
(a) Welcome (b) Award (c) Affection (d) Arrival
61. **CITE**
(a) Illustrate (b) Reveal (c) Recollect (d) Quote
62. **BESIEGE**
(a) Acquire (b) Attack (c) Seize (d) Surround
63. **BANDIT**
(a) Convict (b) Robber (c) Thief (d) Cut-throat
64. **MELEE**
(a) Primitive dance (b) Kindness (c) Simple song (d) Brawl
65. **MARVELLOUS**
(a) Wonderful (b) Attractive (c) Pleasing (d) Charming
66. **MORBID**
(a) Diseased (b) Dying (c) Irritated (d) Angry
67. **INSOLVENT**
(a) Poor (b) Bankrupt (c) Broke (d) Penniless
68. **PARADIGM**
(a) Theme (b) Example (c) Proof (d) Paragon
69. **AUGUR**
(a) Heal (b) Hurt (c) Signify (d) Reform
70. **MAUNDER**
(a) Warn (b) Capture (c) Concentrate (d) Wander
71. **INDIGENCE**
(a) Poverty (b) Prosperity (c) Suffering (d) Scarcity
72. **DISTINCTION**
(a) Degree (b) Difference (c) Diffusion (d) Disagreement
73. **STALEMATE**
(a) Deadly (b) Dead-end (c) Deadlock (d) Dead-drunk
74. **REQUITE**
(a) Repay (b) Demand (c) Refuse (d) Requisition
75. **COMPENDIUM**
(a) Glossary (b) Reference (c) Index (d) Summary
76. **VAPID**
(a) Virtuous (b) Priceless (c) Dull (d) Vital
77. **CONTROL**
(a) Restrain (b) Influence (c) Regulate (d) Dominate

78. **OVERSTRUNG**
(a) Active (b) Energetic (c) Concerned (d) Too sensitive
79. **FRATERNISE**
(a) Associate (b) Organise (c) Expel (d) Cheat
80. **NUGATORY**
(a) Worthless (b) Cheerful (c) Negative (d) Migratory

SET 3

1. **VILIFY**
(a) Desert (b) Deprive (c) Defame (d) Deceive
2. **YAMMER**
(a) Lament (b) Shiver (c) Strike (d) Whimper
3. **STRIDENCY**
(a) Harshness (b) Flippancy (c) Stress (d) Consistency
4. **DROWSY**
(a) Soothing (b) Lazy (c) Exhausted (d) Sleepy
5. **NIMBLE**
(a) Agile (b) Clean (c) Soft (d) Delicate
6. **OFFAL**
(a) Tendency (b) Sacrifice (c) Refuse (d) Poison
7. **COLOSSUS**
(a) Towering (b) Tall (c) Lofty (d) Huge
8. **HELM**
(a) Corner (b) Handle (c) Head (d) Edge
9. **OCCULT**
(a) Mysterious (b) Harmless (c) Dreadful (d) Amazing
10. **REPURCUSSION**
(a) Remuneration (b) Consequence (c) Reaction (d) Recollection
11. **CIVIL**
(a) Sophisticated (b) Social (c) Formal (d) Polite
12. **ADJURE**
(a) Provoke (b) Adjust (c) Entreat (d) Enjoy
13. **PANDER**
(a) Encourage (b) Withhold (c) Recommend (d) Withdraw
14. **AFFILIATE**
(a) Control (b) Associate (c) Copy (d) Discriminate
15. **GAWK**
(a) Sweeten (b) Stare (c) Perspire (d) Swallow
16. **BENEVOLENT**
(a) Charitable (b) Sympathetic (c) Liberal (d) Beneficial

17. HEGEMONY
(a) Domination (b) Materialism (c) Subordination (d) Booty
18. ENCUMBRANCE
(a) Disturbance (b) Burden (c) Distraction (d) Hindrance
19. SURREPTITIOUS
(a) Mysterious (b) Abstract (c) Secretive (d) Secret
20. CAPITULATE
(a) Surrender (b) Withdraw (c) Execute (d) Summarize
21. HOCK
(a) Repent (b) Pledge (c) Promise (d) Punish
22. DYNAMIC
(a) Vigorous (b) Forceful (c) Robust (d) Active
23. HERETICAL
(a) Fiery (b) Corrupt (c) Impious (d) Disputable
24. OB DURATE
(a) Adamant (b) Helpful (c) Simple (d) Flexible
25. IRONIC
(a) Good natured (b) Inflexible (c) Disguisedly sarcastic (d) Bitter
26. LIBERTY
(a) Obligation (b) Rights (c) Freedom (d) Democracy
27. VIRILE
(a) Boastful (b) Manly (c) Pompous (d) Athletic
28. LEGITIMATE
(a) Rightful (b) Valid (c) Illicit (d) Correct
29. JINK
(a) Inherit (b) Refrain (c) Dodge (d) Travel
30. RELUCTANT
(a) Ready (b) Willing (c) Hesitating (d) Inclined
31. ADMIT
(a) Adjourn (b) Confess (c) Relate (d) Commit
32. DOWDY
(a) Unstylish (b) Elegant (c) Rakish (d) Corpulent
33. ASSUAGE
(a) Rub (b) Prohibit (c) Ease (d) Enlarge
34. RECKLESS
(a) Daring (b) Bold (c) Rash (d) Courageous
35. CATAPULT
(a) Restrain (b) Control (c) Contain (d) Shoot
36. MUTATION
(a) Variation (b) Display (c) Severance (d) Silence

37. CONTEMPLATIVE
(a) Morbid (b) Serious (c) Calm (d) Thoughtful
38. BROOK
(a) Indulge (b) Serve (c) Tolerate (d) Taste
39. DEFERENCE
(a) Obligation (b) Respect (c) Postponement (d) Pride
40. NEPOTISM
(a) Favouritism (b) Carelessness (c) Inefficiency (d) Corruption
41. BIFURCATED
(a) Reduced (b) Stabbed (c) Ploughed (d) Forked
42. LIBERAL
(a) Progressive (b) Tolérant (c) Generous (d) Educated
43. INTERIM
(a) Temporary (b) Internal (c) Interval (d) Timely
44. HOODWINK
(a) Deceive (b) Stab (c) Prefer (d) Collide
45. IMPRECATION
(a) Abuse (b) Blessing (c) Bliss (d) Oath
46. JAUNTY
(a) Readiness (b) Hesitation (c) Reluctance (d) Cheerfulness
47. LEEWAY
(a) Flexibility (b) Leisure (c) Permissiveness (d) Course
48. SOZZLED
(a) Burnt (b) Cultured (c) Drunk (d) Moderate
49. AMBITION
(a) Expectation (b) Desire (c) Aspiration (d) Goal
50. FRACTIOUS
(a) Disheartening (b) Irritable (c) Comic (d) Pleasing
51. FLABBY
(a) Obese (b) Fatty (c) Chubby (d) Loose
52. DEMISE
(a) Decline (b) Decay (c) Dormant (d) End
53. PRISTINE
(a) Traditional (b) Expensive (c) Original (d) Meritorious
54. TURN UP
(a) Show up (b) Come up (c) Land up (d) Crop up
55. EDIFY
(a) Consume (b) Satisfy (c) Instruct (d) Amuse
56. OROTUND
(a) Stout (b) Round (c) Resonant (d) Gilded
57. APOLOGUE
(a) Moral fable (b) After thought (c) Ancient legend (d) Explanation

58. OPTIMISTIC
(a) Optician (b) Favourable (c) Wishful (d) Hopeful
59. CANDID
(a) Sincere (b) Polite (c) Plain-spoken (d) Rude
60. INCENSED
(a) Inspired (b) Encouraged (c) Incited (d) Affected
61. INCONTINENT
(a) Unrestrained (b) Restless (c) Inconstant (d) Uncertain
62. RECIPROCATE
(a) Grant (b) Interchange (c) Receive (d) Deliver
63. ABSTAIN
(a) Resist (b) Refrain (c) Assist (d) Attain
64. RANCOUS
(a) Noisy (b) Harmful (c) Pleasant (d) Harsh
65. BROWSE
(a) Strike (b) Examine (c) Deceive (d) Heal
66. PRIVY
(a) Secret (b) Dispossessed (c) Open (d) Deprived
67. ACERB
(a) Unwilling (b) Harsh (c) Dangerous (d) Foreign
68. INANITION
(a) Silliness (b) Passivity (c) Emptiness (d) Strictness
69. SPECTATORS
(a) Listeners (b) Audience (c) Onlookers (d) Participants
70. ENTICE
(a) Tease (b) Tempt (c) Charm (d) Attract
71. SEVERE
(a) Rigid (b) Aggressive (c) Offensive (d) Sickening
72. RESTORATION
(a) Renovation (b) Renewal (c) Reinstatement (d) Recreation
73. MODISH
(a) Adorned (b) Sentimental (c) Stylish (d) Vacillating
74. IMPECCABLE
(a) Precise (b) Faultless (c) Fussy (d) Having integrity
75. INTERNECINE
(a) Deadly (b) Foolhardy (c) Stealthy (d) International
76. UMBRAGE
(a) Debate (b) Battle (c) Offence (d) Quarrel
77. PARAMOUNT
(a) Prestigious (b) Supreme (c) Valuable (d) Urgent
78. LICENTIOUS
(a) Immoral (b) Hungry (c) Gay (d) Generous

79. COVETOUS
(a) Thrifty (b) Grasping (c) Hidden (d) Sheltered
80. SIMON-PURE
(a) False (b) Genuine (c) Holy (d) Artificial

SYNONYM OF A WORD AS USED IN A SENTENCE

SET 4

- Methods of spreading the family planning message have been as *secund* as they have been abortive.
(a) Fruitful (b) Failing (c) Peculiar (d) False
- After his graduation, he had to pass through a period of *privation*.
(a) Hardship (b) Uncertainty (c) Prosperity (d) Privacy
- Now the *fury* of the demonstrators turned against the machines.
(a) Asperity (b) Passion (c) Rage (d) Acrimony
- His commands were so *peremptory* that we felt humiliated.
(a) Specious (b) Poignant (c) Dictatorial (d) Rough
- He would have been his close *associate* had he not been disloyal.
(a) Employee (b) Competitor (c) Colleague (d) Executive
- Everybody laughed at the *puerility* of his statement.
(a) Inaccuracy (b) Childishness (c) Insincerity (d) Falsehood
- Even the loss of her jewels did not disturb the lady's *equanimity*.
(a) Temper (b) Composure (c) Affability (d) Humour
- Many cities were *incinerated* during the war.
(a) Destroyed (b) Shaken (c) Bombed (d) Burnt
- The Japanese have introduced a *nippy* little car for joy riders.
(a) Funny (b) Cheap (c) Quick (d) Expensive
- The data *compiled* by the organisation was very useful.
(a) Analysed (b) Enclosed (c) Collected (d) Published
- Sporadic* rise in his temperature has caused us much worry.
(a) Frequent (b) Irksome (c) Irregular (d) Scattered
- Ant is believed to be the most *industrious* creature.
(a) Sensible (b) Diligent (c) Successful (d) Punctual
- The tour was cancelled on account of *incessant* rain.
(a) Constant (b) Heavy (c) Intermittent (d) Unexpected
- I *disdain* those who tell lies.
(a) Condemn (b) Sewn (c) Hate (d) Despise
- The *benevolence* of the god of Rain has seen a very successful monsoon this year too.
(a) Kindness (b) Goodness (c) Ruthlessly (d) None of these
- Ahsan did not *admit* his mistake in the beginning.
(a) Commit (b) Apologize (c) Accept (d) Realise

17. Man has to *encounter* many hardships in life.
(a) Solve (b) Face (c) Bear (d) Overcome
18. His wife *enjoined* him to change his ways.
(a) Asked (b) Pleaded (c) Urged (d) Threatened
19. He would have been successful, but for his lack of *temerity*.
(a) Audacity (b) Sincerity (c) Confidence (d) Strength
20. That was the time when there was a *hunger* for foreign knowledge and foreign thought.
(a) Wish (b) Appetite (c) Desire (d) Greed
21. I could achieve success through *conscious* efforts.
(a) Efforts done after gaining consciousness (b) Efforts made with critical awareness
(c) Efforts done without any desire (d) Tremendous efforts
22. He is quite *meticulous* in his dealings with others.
(a) Reserved (b) Haughty (c) Indifferent (d) Very careful
23. Sharif is going to *foot the bill* for the repairs.
(a) Own (b) Pay (c) Bear (d) Stand
24. He used to *regale* us with anecdotes.
(a) Bore (b) Flatter (c) Entertain (d) Fire
25. Different races follow different *modes* of living.
(a) Ways (b) Standards (c) Customs (d) Attitudes
26. The operator was commended for his *dexterity*.
(a) Cooperation (b) Courtesy (c) Punctuality (d) Skill
27. Millionaires become *eccentric* in their old age.
(a) Irritable (b) Peculiar (c) Dull (d) Miserly
28. She would take a deep sigh and *lapse* into silence.
(a) Pass (b) Revert (c) Turn (d) Get
29. His *judicious* handling of the matter saved the situation from going out of control.
(a) Nervous (b) Helpful (c) Sensible (d) Cautious
30. The prisoners of war were subjected to bestial *atrocities*.
(a) Hardships (b) Punishments (c) Cruelties (d) Jobs
31. We didn't believe in his statement, but *subsequent* events proved that he was right.
(a) Later (b) Earlier (c) Many (d) Few
32. The little *coy* bride was admired by everyone.
(a) Beautiful (b) Shy (c) Talented (d) Sweet
33. The small boy was able to give a *graphic* description of the thief.
(a) Vague (b) Broad (c) Vivid (d) Drawing
34. He was *dismissed* from service because they found him dishonest.
(a) Prevented (b) Removed (c) Fired (d) Stopped
35. If you *waver* at the last minute, you shall face failure.
(a) Resolve (b) Decide (c) Settle (d) Hesitate
36. Reading of poetry is not *congenial* to his taste.
(a) Suited (b) Beneficial (c) Helpful (d) Preferable

37. He always advocated the cause of *indigenous* industries.
(a) Foreign (b) Big (c) Cottage (d) Native
38. Shazia could not *recollect* the incident that had happened in her childhood.
(a) Remind (b) Recall (c) Memorise (d) Assemble
39. He was warned at the *outset* of his career.
(a) End (b) Beginning (c) Middle (d) Entrance
40. The *bounties* of nature are being exploited by man.
(a) Gifts (b) Products (c) Rules (d) Ecological balances
41. There is no *efficacious* remedy to unemployment problem in a country which has no ideological convictions.
(a) Suitable (b) Possible (c) Effective (d) Proper
42. Ali has a *penchant* for fine poetry.
(a) Desire (b) Bias (c) Liking (d) Training
43. The defendant was grateful for the judge's *clemency*.
(a) Patience (b) Mercy (c) Relaxed attitude (d) Politeness
44. He *hardly* works.
(a) Strenuously (b) Scarcely (c) Mostly (d) Arduously
45. This machine was *fabricated* in our own workshop.
(a) Operated (b) Constructed (c) Installed (d) Designed
46. The number of *aboriginal* inhabitants in Australia is considerable.
(a) Primitive (b) Ancient (c) Unoriginal (d) Irrational
47. The quiz game *comprises* three rounds.
(a) Involves (b) Incorporates (c) Retains (d) Consists of
48. Haris *ran* the marathon race in less than two hours.
(a) Succeeded (b) Rushed (c) Completed (d) Scored
49. Since he promised to do so, I *presume* he will come.
(a) Think (b) Guess (c) Suppose (d) Believe
50. The inspector was a *vigilant* young man.
(a) Smart (b) Watchful (c) Ambitious (d) Intelligent
51. The American policy did much to *escalate* the conflict.
(a) To spread in a wider area (b) To scale up
(c) To reduce in intensity (d) To put an end
52. The *lurid* details of the murder in broad day light sent chilling sensations down the spine of everybody.
(a) Realistic (b) Vivid (c) Bleak (d) Ghastly
53. The sight moved him to pity and *compunction*.
(a) Confusion (b) Wonder (c) Regret (d) Anger
54. Few teachers have been spared the problem of an *obstreperous* pupil in the class.
(a) Awkward (b) Lazy (c) Unruly (d) Sullen
55. Rahim does *unpaid* work for the charity school.
(a) Honourable (b) Honorary (c) Honest (d) Honorific

56. The host looked quite *jailed* by the time the party was over.
(a) Miserable (b) Cheerful (c) Inspiring (d) Exhausted
57. Many people buy charms and *talismans* because they think they will bring them luck.
(a) Amulets (b) Tokens (c) Lucky cards (d) Stones
58. How beautiful! This is really something to *ponder over*.
(a) Sing (b) Dance (c) Think (d) Wonder
59. Too many drugs are apt to cause *distress*.
(a) Misery (b) Depression (c) Suffering (d) Melancholy
60. Drinking is a *vice* which ultimately ruins a person.
(a) Habit (b) Crime (c) Sin (d) Evil
61. Alia asked Resham not to *meddle* in her affairs.
(a) Intercede (b) Impose (c) Cross (d) Interfere
62. His speech was full of *affectation*.
(a) Boasting (b) Pretence (c) Pedantry (d) Euphemism
63. Cross-examination could not *elicit* any reason for his being absent.
(a) Prove (b) Find fault with (c) Produce (d) Draw out
64. Many people feel *queasy* while travelling on a bus on hilly roads.
(a) Uneasy (b) Mobile (c) Drowsy (d) Dynamic
65. I wrote to him as *late* as last week.
(a) Late (b) Recently (c) Early (d) Immediately
66. He listened to my request with *indifference*.
(a) Caution (b) Displeasure (c) Concern (d) Disinterest
67. The patient began to *rave* incoherently in a fit of high fever.
(a) Talk wildly (b) Express anger (c) Pray meekly (d) Deny forcefully
68. His grandparents had grown *feeble* and helpless.
(a) Weak (b) Incapacitated (c) Timid (d) Humiliated
69. *Incensed* by his rude behaviour, the manager suspended the worker.
(a) Enthused (b) Enraged (c) Inflamed (d) Excited
70. *Foolhardiness* is the result of constant strains.
(a) Exhaustion (b) Obstinacy (c) Sickness (d) Foolishness
71. Physical courage *urges* a man to risk injury or death.
(a) Compels (b) Forces (c) Persuades (d) Forbids
72. The country's resources should be *judiciously* used.
(a) Sparingly (b) Reasonably (c) Adequately (d) Immensely
73. Everyone tries to avoid his company because he is in the habit of using too many *jibes*.
(a) Interesting incidents (b) Abuses (c) criticism (d) Taunts
74. The story is too fantastic to be *credible*.
(a) Praiseworthy (b) Readable (c) Believable (d) False
75. A government rocked by frequent scandals is an *effete* set of people with no credibility.
(a) Innocent (b) Stupid (c) Excited (d) Exhausted

76. She does not get her work done punctually and properly because she is always *dawdling*.
(a) Confused (b) Playing (c) Loitering (d) Chit-chatting
77. A bone got stuck in his *gullet*.
(a) Stomach (b) Molars (c) Chest (d) Throat
78. Pakistan is still a *virgin* land exploring its tourism potential.
(a) Undone (b) Unexplored (c) Uncouth (d) Unexploited
79. The need of the hour is to initiate the *renaissance* of moral conscience and halt the rampant corruption, for it could even hasten the end of our civilisation.
(a) Rise (b) Introduction (c) Revival (d) Significance
80. I have told him *many* times not to do that.
(a) Several (b) Unlimited (c) Endless (d) Numberless

SET 5

1. He was annoyed at his *flippant* remark.
(a) Discourteous (b) Bitter (c) Humorous (d) Casual
2. Some people are extremely *fastidious* in their choice of dress.
(a) Pompous (b) Fussy (c) Discriminating (d) Careless
3. The magazine was *embellished* with amusing articles.
(a) Filled (b) Replete (c) Adorned (d) Sprinkled
4. His views on children and their upbringing are indeed *outlandish*.
(a) Realistic (b) Funny (c) Strange (d) Offensive
5. Saleem neglected to *remit* the fees in time and therefore had to pay a fine.
(a) Exempted (b) Refused (c) Failed (d) Promised
6. His *credulous* nature often landed him in trouble.
(a) Dreamy (b) Naughty (c) Innocent (d) Willing to believe easily
7. 'To be or not to be' was the *dilemma* of Hamlet.
(a) Question (b) Obsession (c) Problem (d) Confusion
8. You should have watched that *glint* in her eyes when speaking of her husband.
(a) Disgust (b) Sparkle (c) Anger (d) Sadness
9. War always has a *baneful* effect on the people of a nation.
(a) Unpleasant (b) Foul (c) Pernicious (d) Harmful
10. People refuse to pay *obseisance* to people whom they do not accept as their leaders.
(a) Attention (b) Respect (c) Obedience (d) Command
11. His endeavours proved *fruitful*.
(a) Justified (b) Futile (c) Efficient (d) Productive
12. The newly-found drug on the epidemic was not at all *deleterious*.
(a) Effective (b) Intoxicating (c) Noxious (d) Successful
13. The boy was *chided* for his impertinence.
(a) Praised (b) Beaten (c) Applauded (d) Rebuked
14. People of different *persuasions* have met on the same platform.
(a) Personalities (b) Tastes (c) Qualifications (d) Convictions

15. The house cannot *accommodate* more people.
(a) Hold (b) Allow (c) Hide (d) Associate
16. If you want the quality of your writings to improve, then avoid *redundant* words.
(a) Unwilling (b) Mistaken (c) Wrong (d) Repetitive
17. Catching snakes can be *hazardous* for people untrained in the art.
(a) Dangerous (b) Difficult (c) Harmful (d) Tricky
18. In order to tarnish the public image of his opponent, he has got a *mendacious* story planted in the local newspaper.
(a) False (b) Fabricated (c) Imaginary (d) Horrible
19. The sentiments expressed by him in the speech were *odious*.
(a) Significant (b) Hateful (c) Admirable (d) Common
20. A civilized Roman *banquet* was a thing of great richness, style and decorum.
(a) Palace (b) Feast (c) Ornament (d) Table
21. The troops were *mobilized* to take control of the tensed situation.
(a) Organised into platoons (b) Summoned to headquarters
(c) Prepared for active service (d) Collected hurriedly
22. He listened to her *meddlesome* music under the *genial* influence of wine.
(a) Heavy (b) Stressing (c) Drowsy (d) Sympathetic
23. His *lascivious* habits brought him nothing but bad name.
(a) Treacherous (b) Erotic (c) Lustful (d) Vicious
24. The fishing boat pulled away from the *wharf* and chugged smoothly down the bay.
(a) Harbour (b) Share (c) Quay (d) Anchor
25. The people attending the *carnival* looked gay and happy.
(a) Occasion (b) Fair (c) Function (d) Revelry
26. The *aberration* in the Pakistani economy can be attributed to short-sightedness of its political masters.
(a) Deviation (b) Steadfastness (c) Privilege (d) Procrastination
27. Feeling *drowsy* may be a side-effect of too many antibiotics.
(a) Dizzy (b) Energetic (c) Irritable (d) Sluggish
28. Pakistan has too often to *fulminate* against India's role in aiding and abetting acts of militancy on her soil.
(a) Think (b) Consider (c) Conspire (d) Protest
29. All the streets looked *just* the same.
(a) Decisively (b) Normally (c) Exactly (d) Simply
30. At the Hardy house there was great *consternation* when Aunt Gertrude saw Joe helping Frank up the stairs.
(a) Surprise (b) Panic (c) Gaiety (d) Anxiety
31. He is a *candid* politician.
(a) Frank (b) faithful (c) Fearless (d) Soft spoken
32. The purpose of his speech was to *lampoon* the leading politicians of the day.
(a) Praise (b) Expose (c) Ridicule (d) Defame
33. *Sagacity* increases with age.
(a) Wisdom (b) Love (c) Maturity (d) Efficiency

34. She has an *insatiable* love for music.
(a) Undesirable (b) Irreconcilable (c) Unchanging (d) Unsatisfiable
35. I was shocked to see my friend lying at the *edge* of the road.
(a) Slide (b) Bank (c) Corner (d) Border
36. He is very *discreet* while deciding such matters.
(a) Obstinate (b) Cunning (c) Prudent (d) Trustworthy
37. Science has *revealed* the mysteries of nature to man.
(a) Released (b) Disclosed (c) Opened (d) Cleared
38. It is a *scandal* that the murderer was declared innocent.
(a) Rumour (b) Silly notion
(c) Talk (d) Disgraceful action
39. Ever since the death of his mother, my friend is utterly *forlorn* and wretched.
(a) Frustrated (b) Lonely (c) Fearful (d) Gloomy
40. The *raucous* shouts of the audience forced the management to call off the show.
(a) Unpleasant (b) Loud (c) Harsh (d) Harmful
41. He was *admonished* for the delay.
(a) Dismissed (b) Admired (c) Censured (d) Advised
42. What is the *ultimate* goal of life?
(a) Fixed (b) Final (c) Desired (d) Immediate
43. Everyone who has worked for him *hammers* home that point because they feel that it is widely unappreciated.
(a) Hints (b) Stresses (c) Strikes (d) Directs
44. We must *eradicate* corruption.
(a) Minimise (b) Control (c) Condemn (d) Uproot
45. During his stay in Canada, he had quite a few *frustrating* experiences.
(a) Disappointing (b) Disenchanting (c) Humiliating (d) Repulsive
46. I tried to persuade him to change his mind, but he remained *adamant*.
(a) Foolish (b) Aggressive (c) Stubborn (d) Defensive
47. The weavers have to do *monotonous* work.
(a) Repetitive (b) Exhausting (c) Irksome (d) Autonomous
48. There was always an *imminent* danger of the falling of that damaged roof.
(a) Constant (b) Impending (c) Remote (d) Favourable
49. She is really a *fantastic* girl.
(a) Wonderful (b) Charming (c) Beautiful (d) Intelligent
50. In present-day society, money plays the only dominant role in almost all *transactions*.
(a) Jobs (b) Negotiations (c) Business (d) Proceedings
51. The old man was fond of giving *homilies* whenever we went to him with a problem.
(a) Alternatives (b) Advice (c) Suggestions (d) Sermon
52. He enjoyed the *salubrious* climate of the place.
(a) Cold (b) Temperate (c) Warm (d) Healthful
53. The soldier displayed *exceptional* courage and saved the Major from the enemy's hand.
(a) New (b) Strange (c) Abnormal (d) Unusual

54. Everyone was listening to the news of earthquake with mounting *anxiety*.
 (a) Interest (b) Eagerness (c) Uneasiness (d) Grief
55. The accident occurred due to his *lapse*.
 (a) Haste (b) Error (c) Ignorance (d) Carelessness
56. *Courtesy* does not cost one anything.
 (a) Gentility (b) Civility (c) Amiability (d) Urbanity
57. It was *incumbent* on him to report the matter at once.
 (a) Pointless (b) Depending (c) Pressing (d) Optional
58. The intruders *strangled* the lady to death.
 (a) Thrashed (b) Forced (c) Compressed (d) Throttled
59. Only my neighbour *succoured* me during my illness.
 (a) Nourished (b) Treated (c) Aided (d) Attended
60. That case is not *amenable* to ordinary rules.
 (a) Applicable (b) Interpreted (c) Contradictory (d) Dealt with
61. As they whispered, I felt *awkward* in their company.
 (a) Inconvenient (b) Clumsy (c) Ashamed (d) Embarrassed
62. Lost in his own dream he forgot that *vicissitudes* can change the course of man's life.
 (a) Difficulties (b) Changes of fortune
 (c) Impediments (d) Good fortunes
63. The problem is *tedious* to tackle.
 (a) Easy (b) Difficult (c) Tiring (d) Troublesome
64. We were *touched* by the honesty of the beggar.
 (a) Impressed (b) Moved (c) Surprised (d) Horrified
65. The time I spent in the library was the most *rewarding* one.
 (a) Precious (b) Serviceable (c) Profitable (d) Paying
66. The food we had to eat was *incompatible* to our needs.
 (a) Harmonizing (b) According (c) Corresponding (d) Unsuitable
67. The kingdom suffered a constant threat from certain *predatory* tribes.
 (a) Wild (b) Violent (c) Rebellious (d) Plundering
68. He decided to *accost* a big financier for his new scheme.
 (a) Employ (b) Approach (c) Hire (d) Deceive
69. Many species of animals have become *extinct* during the last hundred years.
 (a) Feeble (b) Aggressive (c) Scattered (d) Non-existent
70. Fifty years after independence there can be no *alibi* for not providing basic amenities to every citizen.
 (a) Cause (b) Plea (c) Factor (d) Reason
71. The community is *agog* with speculation about the fate of the money collected.
 (a) Excited (b) Worried (c) Depressed (d) Annoyed
72. The President of the party *deprecated* the move of the Government to introduce electoral reforms in a haste.
 (a) Extricated (b) Humiliated (c) Denied (d) Protested

73. He was drawn to the *vortex* of politics at a very early age.
 (a) Whirlpool (b) Field (c) Arena (d) Hell
74. Quite often parents have to cut a sorry figure when their children display *fractious* reaction over trifles.
 (a) Pleasing (b) Absurd (c) Comic (d) Irritable
75. He enjoys *vicarious* authority.
 (a) Tenuous (b) Limited (c) Delegated (d) Wide
76. He has *propensity* for getting into debt.
 (a) Characteristic (b) Quality
 (c) Natural tendency (d) Aptitude
77. If you lack in *magnanimity*, all your wealth and luxury is useless.
 (a) Planning (b) Purposiveness (c) Management (d) Generosity
78. Seeds need sufficient water and air to *germinate*.
 (a) Grow (b) Reproduce (c) Breed (d) Sprout
79. He tried to *cajole* her, but it was in vain.
 (a) Enjoin (b) Coax (c) Rejoice (d) Inspire
80. India has been vigorously pursuing a *clandestine* nuclear weapons programme.
 (a) Nefarious (b) Progressive (c) Systematic (d) Secretive

SET 6

1. He was punished to rigorous imprisonment for *larceny*.
 (a) Murder (b) Forgery (c) Stealing (d) Dacoity
2. The drugs were *innocuous* and had no side-effect.
 (a) Effective (b) Harmless (c) Imported (d) Newly discovered
3. He is being treated for his *somnolence*.
 (a) Weakness (b) Severe pain in the joints
 (c) Intoxication (d) Sleepiness
4. The pupil was asked to *rectify* the mistake.
 (a) Correct (b) Condone (c) Clarify (d) Repeat
5. I used to skate quite well but I have lost the *knack* now.
 (a) Agility (b) Strength (c) Skill (d) Stamina
6. The *criterion* of judgement would be fixed soon.
 (a) Result (b) Decision (c) Standard (d) Consideration
7. He did not hesitate to *pester* the sleeping mother when he wanted money.
 (a) Shake (b) Wake (c) Trouble (d) Disturb
8. In spite of their efforts, the team of scientists could not make much *headway* to solve the problem.
 (a) Results (b) Start (c) Efforts (d) Progress
9. The speech he made on the occasion was quite *exhilarating*.
 (a) Irrelevant (b) Boring (c) Lively (d) Learned
10. After that tiresome long journey, he felt *drowsy*.
 (a) Sluggish (b) Irritable (c) Energetic (d) Dizzy

11. He spent his whole life caught up in *mundane* matters.
(a) Foolish (b) Worldly (c) Inconsequential (d) Criminal
12. He deserved the *accolade* he received.
(a) Comment (b) Honour (c) Appreciation (d) Blame
13. He was given a *severe* warning for coming late.
(a) Rigorous (b) Stern (c) Harsh (d) Strict
14. The notice said that the meeting would begin *precisely* at 9.00 a.m.
(a) Concisely (b) Approximately (c) Exactly (d) Accurately
15. All incoming and outgoing mail is *censored* by the Government during the times of war.
(a) Distributed (b) Confiscated (c) Checked (d) Supervised
16. The ascending temperature in many parts of the world confirms global warming which is an environmental *hazard*.
(a) Rising (b) Falling (c) Shooting (d) Mounting
17. It is risky to go beyond this *barricade*.
(a) Stupid (b) Adventurous (c) Hazardous (d) Inadvisable
18. He was *sentenced* to four years imprisonment.
(a) Punished (b) Acquitted (c) Assigned (d) Convicted
19. The art movie I watched this evening has put me in a *pensive* mood.
(a) Cheerful (b) Reflective (c) Confused (d) Depressed
20. He died as an *impecunious* man in a charitable hospital.
(a) Innocent (b) Ignorant (c) Faultless (d) Having no money
21. He was punished for *shirking* his official work.
(a) Slowing (b) Postponing (c) Avoiding (d) Delegating
22. The British *levied* unusually high taxes on export of Indian goods.
(a) Implemented (b) Stipulated (c) Imposed (d) Enacted
23. The one who is rich possesses many *superfluous* things.
(a) Needless (b) Superior (c) Essential (d) Expensive
24. Many of his acquaintances avoid him because he is so *garrulous*.
(a) Proud (b) Unreasonable (c) Talkative (d) Quarrelsome
25. He had been living his life according to *set pattern*.
(a) Duties (b) Model (c) Conduct (d) Behaviour
26. Absolute silence *reigned* in the whole necropolis.
(a) Duties (b) Responsibilities (c) Restrictions (d) Ruled
27. Absolute silence *reigned* in the whole *necropolis*.
(a) Cemetery (b) Hell (c) Cenotaph (d) Churchyard
28. Her today's story was merely an *exaggeration* of what happened before my eyes.
(a) Overstatement (b) Reproduction (c) Falsehood (d) Understatement
29. When kept in water, grapes become *turgid*.
(a) Bloated (b) Swollen (c) Rotten (d) Fomented
30. The *facade* of our school building got a face-lift recently.
(a) Basement (b) Floor (c) Top (d) Front

31. The stratospheric ozone layer plays an important protective role for life on earth and its disruption is obviously *fraught* with dangerous consequences.
(a) Involving (b) Concerned (c) Followed (d) Caused
32. There is not a single word that is *redundant* in the report.
(a) Bombastic (b) Unimportant (c) Flowery (d) Not needed
33. In the company of smart and crafty fellows, an *innocuous* finds himself out of place.
(a) Simpleton (b) Innocent (c) Honest (d) Cunning
34. Being a member of this club, he has certain *rights*.
(a) Virtues (b) Facilities (c) Gains (d) Privileges
35. They tolerated him though they disished his *craven* behaviour.
(a) Silly (b) Cowardly (c) Indecent (d) Mean
36. For quick promotion, he hit on a plan to *propitiate* the Manager.
(a) Evict (b) Incite (c) Praise (d) Conciliate
37. The *antidote* to these problems is hard to find.
(a) Remedy for (b) Consequence of (c) Cause for (d) Result of
38. Poets and writers are *sensuous* by nature.
(a) Sensible (b) Sentimental (c) Sensual (d) Sensitive
39. I am quite *content* to stay here.
(a) Eager (b) Happy (c) Frightened (d) Determined
40. The petals of the flowers are usually *conspicuous* to attract birds for pollination.
(a) Prominent (b) Beautifully shaped (c) Colourful (d) Scented
41. The man *vehemently* denied all the charges of corruption that were levelled against him.
(a) Devoutly (b) Hysterically (c) Forcefully (d) Serenely
42. The artists worked with tremendous *felicity* in expressive poetic language.
(a) Zeal (b) Excitement (c) Happiness (d) Expertise
43. Those who mean government *run* shops also have their palm greased.
(a) Control (b) Operate (c) Administer (d) Rule
44. The cyclone had blown some of the cars on to *funny* places.
(a) Humorous (b) Cranky (c) Irregular (d) Odd
45. Despite his *pompous* style and gestures, the audience failed to evince any interest in his lecture.
(a) Display (b) Hide (c) Develop (d) Take
46. I have worked in this organization for five years trying to check the *erosion* of ethical values.
(a) Decay (b) Corrosion (c) Misuse (d) Expansion
47. When he returned he was accompanied by a *sprightly* young girl.
(a) Sportive (b) Intelligent (c) Lively (d) Beautiful
48. The story which Naveed *narrated* was very exciting.
(a) Disclosed (b) Told (c) Revealed (d) Explained
49. It was *presumptuous* of him to make a remark in the assembly.
(a) Ridiculous (b) Unthoughtful (c) Self-confident (d) Ambiguous

50. The earth from here is a grand *expanse* in the vastness of space.
(a) Greenland (b) Landscape (c) Waterhole (d) Wetland
51. It is quite *anomalous* that person should so behave with his elders.
(a) Childish (b) Ugly (c) Discourteous (d) Improper
52. The police need *convincing* proof of his guilt before they can act against him.
(a) Convincing (b) Strong (c) Emphatic (d) Clear and Certain
53. It is a popular *fallacy* that all man-eaters are old and mangy.
(a) Observation (b) Belief (c) Fact (d) Illusion
54. Her new glasses make her look rather *owlish*.
(a) Foolish (b) Solemn (c) Silly (d) Stupid
55. *Malice* is a feeling that we should always avoid.
(a) Envy (b) Cruelty (c) Spite (d) Hatred
56. How I *envy* the man who can always produce his reading glasses at a moment's notice.
(a) Regrudge (b) Desire (c) Crave (d) Covet
57. The *munificence* of the businessman was great.
(a) Generosity (b) Stinginess (c) Misery (d) Tactfulness
58. The next day, she *pacified* the teacher explaining her the reason for the previous day's leave.
(a) Quieten (b) Silenced (c) Pleased (d) Flattered
59. He could not suppress his *resentment* against that decision.
(a) Excitement (b) Irritation (c) Displeasure (d) Indignation
60. We did not expect such a *judicious* remark from him.
(a) Legal (b) Shrewd (c) Rational (d) Sagacious
61. Despite a full one hour meeting, they could not arrive at any *consensus*.
(a) Settlement (b) Unity (c) Harmony (d) Agreement
62. During his meeting with the owners of the company he made a number of *overtures*.
(a) Observations (b) Offers (c) Agreements (d) Promises
63. You cannot befool your mother by these *pretences*.
(a) Accusations (b) Excuses (c) Statements (d) Promises
64. The eyewitness testimony was *incontrovertible*.
(a) Unquestionable (b) Disputable (c) Unacceptable (d) Debatable
65. I realised they wanted to be alone together, so I felt very *awkward*.
(a) Ashamed (b) Inconvenient (c) Embarrassed (d) Clumsy
66. The *terminus* of his progress would be reached when he accomplishes that honour.
(a) Beginning (b) Highest stage (c) Last point (d) Result
67. Several *ancillary* units were patronized by that large store.
(a) Small (b) Temporary (c) Standing (d) Subordinate
68. I don't see why he should be so *obsequious* to his brother just because the latter is rich.
(a) Unusually kind (b) Unfriendly (c) Excessively respectful (d) Offensive

69. An issue of the highest sensitivity, which required the greatest *finesse* and delicacy, was handled in the most slapdash manner.
(a) Carefulness (b) Attention (c) Tact (d) Action
70. Corruption *stalks* every sphere of national life.
(a) Pervades (b) Penetrates (c) Pollutes (d) Poisons
71. The militant was *nabbed* at the airport.
(a) Caught (b) Pursued (c) Arrested (d) Beaten
72. I am afraid I cannot *relate* the details now.
(a) Describe (b) Recount (c) Recollect (d) Tell
73. Both young *sleuths* felt sure there was a link between the two.
(a) Travellers (b) Boys (c) Convicts (d) Detectives
74. He did not succeed in his *endeavour*.
(a) Enterprise (b) Effort (c) Trick (d) Plan
75. Five-year plans have been put into operation to *mitigate* the sufferings of the poor.
(a) Lessen (b) Remove (c) Reduce (d) Cut
76. These recent developments seem to be quite *adverse* to our interests.
(a) Favourable (b) Indifferent (c) Unfortunate (d) Opposed
77. He gave such a *vivid* description of the house we wanted to rent that we did not have to look at it.
(a) Simple (b) Detailed (c) clear (d) Confused
78. If you don't care for the *blemishes* of his style, you will find that the writer has a powerful message to convey.
(a) Excellences (b) Qualities (c) Accusations (d) Faults
79. He gave an *expeditious* reply.
(a) Exact (b) Slow (c) Elaborate (d) Prompt
80. He does not know how to *hobnob* his resources.
(a) Manage (b) Govern (c) Rule (d) Watch

ANTONYMS

Directions: In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word:

SET 1

1. RUTHLESS
(a) Mindful (b) Compassionate (c) Majestic (d) Merciful
2. ABDICATE
(a) Claim (b) Snatch (c) Plunder (d) Seize
3. DECEIT
(a) Reality (b) Trust (c) Truthfulness (d) Fact
4. VIOLENT
(a) Tame (b) Humble (c) Gentle (d) Harmless
5. ABHORRENCE
(a) Aversion (b) Liking (c) Appreciation (d) Fear
6. PARSIMONIOUS
(a) Generous (b) Frugal (c) Crude (d) Stingy
7. DEARTH
(a) Extravagance (b) Scarcity (c) Abundance (d) Sufficiency
8. VALIDATE
(a) Legalise (b) Spurious (c) Authenticate (d) Disprove
9. LEND
(a) Hire (b) Pawn (c) Cheat (d) Borrow
10. JUDICIOUS
(a) Unequal (b) Unlawful (c) Impure (d) Indiscreet
11. JUXTAPOSITION
(a) Difference (b) Opposition (c) Separation (d) Appropriateness
12. PAUCITY
(a) Surplus (b) Scarcity (c) Presence (d) Richness
13. OFFER
(a) Beg (b) Borrow (c) Snatch (d) Request
14. BURY
(a) Examine (b) Open (c) Disinter (d) Dig
15. MINOR
(a) Heavy (b) Tall (c) Major (d) Big
16. LUSCIOUS
(a) Dry (b) Sour (c) Ugly (d) Stale
17. AMELIORATE
(a) Lessen (b) Hasten (c) Expedite (d) Worsen

18. GORGEOUS
(a) Desperate (b) Plain (c) Fashionable (d) Sumptuous
19. GOBLIN
(a) Angel (b) Hermit (c) Traveller (d) Pilot
20. ALIENATE
(a) Gather (b) Identify (c) Assemble (d) Unite
21. HAMPER
(a) Open (b) Release (c) Hold (d) Hasten
22. EVANESCENT
(a) Blooming (b) Growing (c) Twinkling (d) Teasing
23. MALICIOUS
(a) Boastful (b) Indifferent (c) Kind (d) Generous
24. OFFICIAL
(a) Domestic (b) General (c) Public (d) Private
25. HOLY
(a) Offensive (b) Orthodox (c) Profane (d) Obnoxious
26. SPURIOUS
(a) False (b) Genuine (c) Simple (d) Systematic
27. LISSOME
(a) Ungainly (b) Huge (c) Pungent (d) Crude
28. AUTONOMY
(a) Submissiveness (b) Dependence (c) Subordination (d) Slavery
29. RECEDE
(a) Rush (b) Advance (c) Approach (d) Forward
30. TRAGEDY
(a) Humorous (b) Comedy (c) Romance (d) Calamity
31. KINDLE
(a) Ignite (b) Encourage (c) Ignore (d) Extinguish
32. SHALLOW
(a) High (b) Hidden (c) Deep (d) Hollow
33. GRATUITY
(a) Annuity (b) Stipend (c) Discount (d) Wages
34. ECLIPSE
(a) Shine (b) Enlarge (c) Goggle (d) Gleam
35. MALFORMED
(a) Fetid (b) Sketchy (c) Curvaceous (d) Shapely
36. KNOWLEDGE
(a) Ignorance (b) Illiteracy (c) Foolishness (d) Backwardness
37. DEGENERATE
(a) Create (b) Progress (c) Restore (d) Reproduce
38. NADIR
(a) Progress (b) Liberty (c) Zenith (d) Modernity

39. WRECK
(a) Make (b) Build (c) Restore (d) Relieve
40. DELIBERATE
(a) Premeditated (b) Sparking (c) Methodical (d) Impulsive
41. FLACCID
(a) Upright (b) Taut (c) Uneven (d) Tough
42. FOREIGNER
(a) National (b) Stranger (c) Native (d) Alien
43. AVOIDANCE
(a) Possession (b) Passion (c) Pursuit (d) Power
44. IMPOUND
(a) Generate (b) Strengthen (c) Stimulate (d) Release
45. LANGUID
(a) Smart (b) Energetic (c) Fast (d) Ferocious
46. COMPLY
(a) Refuse (b) Agree (c) Disagree (d) Deny
47. BAULK
(a) Admire (b) Strengthen (c) Clamour (d) Encourage
48. STRINGENT
(a) Magnanimous (b) Lenient (c) Vehement (d) General
49. IGNORE
(a) Support (b) Favour (c) Redress (d) Accept
50. DEBAUCHEE
(a) Moralist (b) Thinker (c) Schemer (d) Dreamer
51. ALLEVIATION
(a) Exaggeration (b) Exasperation (c) Magnification (d) Intensification
52. MITIGATE
(a) Stagnate (b) Suffer (c) Aggravate (d) Instigate
53. MINION
(a) Master (b) Quorum (c) Majority (d) Host
54. LENIENT
(a) Obstinate (b) Annoyed (c) Rude (d) Harsh
55. ASSERT
(a) Agree (b) Acquiesce (c) Abjure (d) Abdicate
56. OVERT
(a) Deep (b) Shallow (c) Secret (d) unwritten
57. ACCORD
(a) Solution (b) Act (c) Dissent (d) Concord
58. START
(a) Close (b) Shut (c) End (d) Finish
59. UNIVERSAL
(a) Narrow (b) Regional (c) Miniature (d) Subsidiary

60. ALIVE
(a) Passive (b) Dead (c) Asleep (d) Drowsy
61. ANCESTORS
(a) Supporters (b) Disciples (c) Followers (d) Descendants
62. ENDOW
(a) Borrow (b) Steal (c) Snatch (d) Extort
63. SYNTHETIC
(a) Cosmetic (b) Plastic (c) Affable (d) Natural
64. BLISS
(a) Anguish (b) Sorrow (c) Agony (d) Suffering
65. SPREAD
(a) Subdue (b) Repress (c) Suppress (d) Contract
66. PRECARIOUS
(a) Dangerous (b) Safe (c) Cautious (d) Easy
67. PROFANE
(a) Arrogant (b) Benign (c) Respectful (d) Pious
68. MISERLY
(a) Hospitable (b) Generous (c) Extravagant (d) Philanthropic
69. DEEP
(a) Elementary (b) Superficial (c) Shallow (d) Perfunctory
70. OBSTINATE
(a) Inflexible (b) Prominent (c) Pliable (d) Fashionable
71. UNSTABLE
(a) Changing (b) Constant (c) Stagnant (d) Steady
72. FORMER
(a) Subsequent (b) Later (c) Resultant (d) Latter
73. IMPERVIOUS
(a) Penetrable (b) Hidden (c) Tolerable (d) Gentle
74. APPROPRIATE
(a) Unskilled (b) Unsuitable (c) Unqualified (d) Unable
75. RETRIEVE
(a) Respond (b) Dismiss (c) Foil (d) Abandon
76. RABID
(a) Decent (b) Fair (c) Rational (d) Pure
77. OPAQUE
(a) Misty (b) Covered (c) Clear (d) Transparent
78. FRATERNITY
(a) Hospitality (b) Hostility (c) Brotherhood (d) Enmity
79. PRETENTIOUS
(a) Deranged (b) Small (c) Depressing (d) Humble
80. MAWKISH
(a) Sentimental (b) Intelligent (c) Certain (d) Carefree

SET 2

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. BACCHANAL
(a) Cautious | (b) Grave | (c) Cunning | (d) <u>Sober</u> |
| 2. HINDRANCE
(a) Agreement | (b) Cooperation | (c) Persuasion | (d) <u>Aid</u> |
| 3. JEER
(a) Mourn | (b) <u>Praise</u> | (c) Mock | (d) Sneer |
| 4. BEAUTIFUL
(a) <u>Ugly</u> | (b) Dark | (c) Rough | (d) Dirty |
| 5. ADEQUATE
(a) Profuse | (b) Abounding | (c) <u>Scanty</u> | (d) Abundant |
| 6. PLACATE
(a) Embroil | (b) <u>Abounding</u> | (c) Amuse | (d) Pacify |
| 7. FRAILTY
(a) Emaciation | (b) <u>Strength</u> | (c) Health | (d) Boldness |
| 8. PROHIBIT
(a) Accept | (b) <u>Permit</u> | (c) Agree | (d) Grant |
| 9. EMBRACE
(a) Suspect | (b) Harm | (c) <u>Reject</u> | (d) Hurt |
| 10. BASHFUL
(a) Daring | (b) Boastful | (c) Upright | (d) <u>Confident</u> |
| 11. ROUGHLY
(a) <u>Exactly</u> | (b) Completely | (c) Pointedly | (d) Largely |
| 12. RETAIN
(a) Reject | (c) Spare | (b) <u>Renounce</u> | (d) Eject |
| 13. ESCALATE
(a) Lessen | (c) <u>Reduce</u> | (b) Subside | (d) Heal |
| 14. TERRIBLE
(a) Horrible | (c) <u>Delightful</u> | (b) Awesome | (d) Hideous |
| 15. INTRUDE
(a) Withhold | (c) Accept | (b) <u>Withdraw</u> | (d) Surrender |
| 16. FACSIMILE
(a) Reproduction | (c) <u>Original</u> | (b) Sincere | (d) Engineered |
| 17. BAGGY
(a) Strict | (c) Firm | (b) Compact | (d) <u>Tight</u> |
| 18. ADDITION
(a) Multiplication | (c) Enumeration | (b) <u>Subtraction</u> | (d) Division |
| 19. DISCOUNT
(a) Interest | (b) <u>Premium</u> | (c) Profit | (d) Concession |
| 20. VOLUNTARY
(a) Ordered | (b) Alternative | (c) <u>Compulsory</u> | (d) Essential |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 21. ONEROUS
(a) Straight-forward | (b) <u>Easy</u> | (c) Complex | (d) Plain |
| 22. TRANSPARENT
(a) Coloured | (b) Childlike | (c) <u>Opaque</u> | (d) Imminent |
| 23. PRIDE
(a) <u>Humility</u> | (b) Shame | (c) Humbleness | (d) Debasement |
| 24. ACQUISITIVE
(a) Miserly | (b) Frugal | (c) Simple | (d) <u>Austere</u> |
| 25. URBAN
(a) Country-made | (b) Pastoral | (c) Provincial | (d) <u>Rural</u> |
| 26. BLATANT
(a) Noisy | (b) <u>Quiet</u> | (c) Barren | (d) Slow |
| 27. PRIM
(a) <u>Rash</u> | (b) Extravagant | (c) Foul | (d) Shameful |
| 28. EXHIBIT
(a) <u>Conceal</u> | (b) Prevent | (c) Withdraw | (d) Concede |
| 29. SALVAGE
(a) Outfit | (b) <u>Lose</u> | (c) Burn | (d) Remove |
| 30. KEEN
(a) <u>Dull</u> | (b) Rogue | (c) Ardent | (d) Shrewd |
| 31. HAUGHTY
(a) Pitiabile | (b) Scared | (c) <u>Humble</u> | (d) Cowardly |
| 32. UNDERTAKING
(a) Resignation | (b) Trial | (c) <u>Refusal</u> | (d) Denial |
| 33. AUDACIOUS
(a) <u>Timid</u> | (b) Vulgar | (c) Low | (d) Unpractised |
| 34. ENOUGH
(a) <u>Inadequate</u> | (b) Scarce | (c) Deficit | (d) Less |
| 35. VIRTUE
(a) <u>Vice</u> | (b) Fraud | (c) Wickedness | (d) Crime |
| 36. IMPROPRIETY
(a) <u>Decorum</u> | (b) Purity | (c) Ideal | (d) Conformity |
| 37. UNSULLIED
(a) Visible | (b) <u>Foul</u> | (c) Stainless | (d) Strong |
| 38. SMOOTH
(a) Ugly | (b) Awkward | (c) Hard | (d) <u>Rough</u> |
| 39. NERVOUS
(a) <u>Bold</u> | (b) Doubtful | (c) Timid | (d) Shrewish |
| 40. ACUTE
(a) Sharp | (b) Critical | (c) <u>Dull</u> | (d) Sensitive |
| 41. BASE
(a) Roof | (b) Height | (c) <u>Top</u> | (d) Climax |

42. DISSUADE
(a) Incite (b) Persuade (c) Advise (d) Instigate
43. NAIVE
(a) Cunning (b) Wealthy (c) Sophisticated (d) Complicated
44. MOIST
(a) Parched (b) Dry (c) Hard (d) Crisp
45. ANATHEMATISE
(a) Radiate (b) Regulate (c) Deceive (d) Bless
46. FECUND
(a) Barren (b) Solid (c) Unploughed (d) Raid
47. DEMON
(a) Charitable (b) Rind-hearted (c) Angel (d) Fair-minded
48. VANQUISH
(a) Surrender (b) Debase (c) Destroy (d) Ruin
49. BELIE
(a) Argue (b) Justify (c) Admire (d) Approve
50. DELETE
(a) Impound (b) Insert (c) Inspire (d) Injure
51. DESPONDENCY
(a) Humility (b) Pleasure (c) Cheerfulness (d) Excitement
52. MISERLY
(a) Liberal (b) Spendthrift (c) Charitable (d) Generous
53. ZEAL
(a) Hostility (b) Diffidence (c) Apathy (d) Contempt
54. SYMPATHY
(a) Enmity (b) Cruelty (c) Abhorrence (d) Apathy
55. ERUDITE
(a) Professional (b) Immature (c) Unimaginative (d) Ignorant
56. HAPLESS
(a) Lucky (b) Kind (c) Helpful (d) Futile
57. HAPPINESS
(a) Contentment (b) Grief (c) Renunciation (d) Beatitude
58. ACQUITTED
(a) Entrusted (b) Convicted (c) Burdened (d) Freed
59. VULGAR
(a) Refined (b) Cheerful (c) Jolly (d) Relevant
60. THRIFT
(a) Purchase (b) Destroy (c) Waste (d) Invest
61. LACONIC
(a) Prolix (b) Profligate (c) Prolific (d) Bucolic
62. QUERULOUS
(a) Bright (b) Splendid (c) Smart (d) Happy

63. ABSOLUTE
(a) Scarce (b) Limited (c) Faulty (d) Deficient
64. TRUMPERY
(a) Defeat (b) Wastage (c) Treasure (d) Vague
65. MAGNIFY
(a) Induce (b) Diminish (c) Destroy (d) Shrink
66. DISSENT
(a) Agreement (b) Dispute (c) Disunity (d) Controversy
67. CELIBACY
(a) Chastity (b) Misogyny (c) Matrimony (d) Divorce
68. BOOST
(a) Hinder (b) Obstruct (c) Discourage (d) Rebuke
69. COMIC
(a) Painful (c) Tragic (b) Fearful (d) Emotional
70. COMMUNICATIVE
(a) Primitive (c) Dumb (b) Passive (d) Reticent
71. LOYAL
(a) Rebellious (c) Faithful (b) Courageous (d) Friendly
72. SUBJUGATE
(a) Liberate (c) Enrich (b) Enslave (d) Identify
73. EVACUATE
(a) Admit (b) Abandon (c) Emerge (d) Invade
74. OUTMODED
(a) Polished (b) Practicable (c) Stylish (d) Fashionable
75. CONDENSE
(a) Lengthen (b) Expand (c) Distribute (d) Interpret
76. BRIDGE
(a) Divide (b) Bind (c) Release (d) Open
77. TRANQUIL
(a) Impatient (b) Agitated (c) Vociferous (d) Noisy
78. INDULGE
(a) Avoid (b) Abstain (c) Forego (d) Neglect
79. ATTRACT
(a) Repulse (b) Reject (c) Repel (d) Distract
80. RESPITE
(a) Tension (b) Exertion (c) Regularity (d) Delay

SET 3

1. **APPOSITE**
(a) Inappropriate (b) Intemperate (c) Inconsistent (d) Irregular
2. **JETTISON**
(a) Rejoice (b) Surrender (c) Accept (d) Defend
3. **PERSISTENT**
(a) Wavering (b) Obstinate (c) Enduring (d) Steady
4. **SCOLD**
(a) Enamour (b) Rebuke (c) Criticise (d) Praise
5. **PODGY**
(a) Short (b) Thin (c) Weak (d) Slim
6. **SEGREGATION**
(a) Appreciation (b) Cohesion (c) Integration (d) Union
7. **JITTERY**
(a) Profuse (b) Tense (c) Bold (d) Shaky
8. **VIRTUOUS**
(a) Scandalous (b) Vicious (c) Wicked (d) Corrupt
9. **EXASPERATE**
(a) Belittle (b) Annoy (c) Please (d) Tarnish
10. **SORDID**
(a) Steady (b) Enthusiastic (c) Generous (d) Splendid
11. **GRIM**
(a) Serious (b) Satisfying (c) Delightful (d) Painful
12. **EXODUS**
(a) Restoration (b) Return (c) Home-coming (d) Influx
13. **PREVENT**
(a) Excite (b) Support (c) Invite (d) Incite
14. **RUGGED**
(a) Delicate (b) Coarse (c) Tough (d) Timid
15. **EDIFICATION**
(a) Lamentation (b) Annotation (c) Corruption (d) Segregation
16. **INNOCENT**
(a) Sinful (b) Guilty (c) Deadly (d) Corruption
17. **BESEECH**
(a) Bully (b) Solicit (c) Demand (d) Dismiss
18. **SEETHE**
(a) Plumb (b) Cool (c) Freeze (d) Chill
19. **HUMBLE**
(a) Dominant (b) Proudly (c) Despotic (d) Pompous
20. **EXECRABLE**
(a) Importable (b) Acceptable (c) Desirable (d) Irritable

21. **STRIDENT**
(a) Stable (b) Pleasant (c) Musical (d) Melodious
22. **REAR**
(a) Front (b) Foreground (c) Forehead (d) Forward
23. **BATTY**
(a) Prudent (b) Sane (c) Cunning (d) Cautious
24. **MILITANT**
(a) Religious (b) Combative (c) Spiritual (d) Pacifist
25. **PACIFY**
(a) Insult (b) Injure (c) Offend (d) Aggravate
26. **SUBLIME**
(a) Strange (b) Low (c) Ridiculous (d) Mean
27. **GRADUALLY**
(a) Hastily (b) Suddenly (c) Thoughtlessly (d) Impulsively
28. **SAGE**
(a) Rogue (b) Fool (c) Egoist (d) Snob
29. **ACCLAMATION**
(a) Denunciation (b) Suppression (c) Termination (d) Applause
30. **AMBIGUOUS**
(a) Obscure (b) Secular (c) Explicit (d) Equivocate
31. **ANTIPATHY**
(a) Obedience (b) Admiration (c) Agreement (d) Fondness
32. **EXONERATE**
(a) Compel (b) Accuse (c) Imprison (d) Boldness
33. **LIBERALISM**
(a) Humanism (b) Dynamism (c) Sectarianism (d) Totalitarianism
34. **MISERLY**
(a) Generous (b) Liberal (c) Spend thrift (d) Charitable
35. **WONDER**
(a) Stock (b) Amusement (c) Expectation (d) Surprise
36. **MALICE**
(a) Honour (b) Ecstasy (c) Goodwill (d) Happiness
37. **DENSITY**
(a) Brightness (b) Clarity (c) Intelligence (d) Rarity
38. **COMMODIOUS**
(a) Limited (b) Expensive (c) Numerous (d) Leisurely
39. **APPOINTMENT**
(a) Disappointment (b) Suspension (c) Dismissal (d) Discharge
40. **CONTENTED**
(a) Rash (b) Narrow-minded (c) Gloomy (d) Disappointed
41. **MAMMOTH**
(a) Dull (b) Weak (c) Tiny (d) Bright

42. CONCEAL
(a) Unfold
(b) Reveal
(c) Open
(d) Discover
43. EXTENSION
(a) Condensation
(b) Subtraction
(c) Deletion
(d) Weakening
44. KILL
(a) Azure
(b) Relief
(c) Execute
(d) Animate
45. SELDOM
(a) Rarely
(b) Daily
(c) Often
(d) Never
46. PERTINENT
(a) Indifferent
(b) Detached
(c) Determined
(d) Irrelevant
47. AMALGAMATE
(a) Generate
(b) Repair
(c) Materialise
(d) Separate
48. GUILTY
(a) Innocent
(b) Pure
(c) Virtuous
(d) Argelic
49. DREARY
(a) Plenty
(b) Monotonous
(c) Unhappy
(d) Cheerful
50. BLISS
(a) Paradise
(b) Heaven
(c) Misery
(d) Happiness
51. EUPHONIOUS
(a) Strident
(b) Lethargic
(c) Literary
(d) Musical
52. EXTERIOR
(a) Internal
(b) Inner
(c) Interior
(d) Inward
53. IMPOUND
(a) Release
(b) Strengthen
(c) Generate
(d) Stimulate
54. COMPACT
(a) Shattered
(b) Enlarged
(c) Spread
(d) Diffused
55. HOST
(a) Accomplice
(b) Enlarged
(c) Spread
(d) Diffused
56. VIGOUR
(a) Failure
(b) Negligence
(c) Frailty
(d) Health
57. UNREALISTIC
(a) Natural
(b) Visionary
(c) Reasonable
(d) Actual
58. DEPRAVED
(a) Great
(b) Enhanced
(c) Moral
(d) Prosperous
59. METICULOUS
(a) Slovenly
(b) Meretricious
(c) Shaggy
(d) Mutual
60. AMICABLE
(a) Cunning
(b) Shy
(c) Hostile
(d) Crazy
61. CLARITY
(a) Exaggeration
(b) Adour
(c) Confusion
(d) Reserve

62. OPULENT
(a) Wealthy
(b) Poor
(c) Sumptuous
(d) Drooping
63. SANCTIFY
(a) Dedicate
(b) Patronise
(c) Venerate
(d) Pollute
64. CHALLENGE
(a) Admire
(b) Accept
(c) Favour
(d) Praise
65. TEDIOUS
(a) Pleasant
(b) Lovely
(c) Lively
(d) Gay
66. COMMEND
(a) Censure
(b) Condemn
(c) Defy
(d) Defame
67. SUPERFICIAL
(a) Artificial
(b) Deep
(c) Shallow
(d) Real
68. EFFETE
(a) Adamant
(b) Strong
(c) Courageous
(d) Bold
69. COMMEND
(a) Suspend
(b) Admonish
(c) Hate
(d) Dislike
70. SERENE
(a) Jovial
(b) Moving
(c) Agitated
(d) Nervous
71. ANTIPATHY
(a) Fondness
(b) Obedience
(c) Agreement
(d) Admiration
72. DAUNTLESS
(a) Cautious
(b) Thoughtful
(c) Weak
(d) Adventurous
73. CHAFFING
(a) Expensive
(b) Achieving
(c) Capitalistic
(d) Serious
74. TRAGIC
(a) Funny
(b) Comic
(c) Light
(d) Humorous
75. PACIFY
(a) Quarrel
(b) Challenge
(c) Threaten
(d) Darken
76. FURTIVE
(a) Straight
(b) Obvious
(c) Unambiguous
(d) Open
77. SECULAR
(a) Righteous
(b) Religious
(c) Spiritual
(d) Moral
78. DEAR
(a) Cheap
(b) Worthless
(c) Free
(d) Priceless
79. ASCETICISM
(a) Bliss
(b) Pleasure
(c) Joy
(d) Trance
80. PREDILECTION
(a) Denial
(b) Concealment
(c) Aversion
(d) Attraction

ANTONYM OF A WORD USED IN A SENTENCE

SET 4

1. In all places, and at all times, there is *profusion* of talents.
(a) Plenty (b) Generosity (c) Aversion (d) Scarcity
2. He is a man of *mellow* temper.
(a) Excitable (b) Hot (c) Irrational (d) Fickle
3. The actor is well-known both for his *humility* and courage.
(a) Gentleness (b) Honesty (c) Determination (d) Pride
4. He was in a *dejected* mood.
(a) Irritable (b) Romantic (c) Jubilant (d) Rejected
5. Ashish has an *innate* sense of humour.
(a) Natural (b) Inborn (c) Unusual (d) Acquired
6. He could not *confirm* that he had made any such statement.
(a) Reject (b) Avoid (c) Deny (d) Refuse
7. His *rustic* behaviour astonished the teacher.
(a) Impolite (b) Genuine (c) Sophisticated (d) Awkward
8. This piece of land is the most *fertile* and yields a good harvest each year.
(a) Startling (b) Sterile (c) Worthless (d) Futile
9. Always be *impartial* in your dealings.
(a) Discourteous (b) Impudent (c) Disrespectful (d) Unfair
10. He is extremely *intelligent* but proud.
(a) Simple (b) Ignorant (c) Weak (d) Dull
11. She looked *gorgeous* in her new dress.
(a) Ugly (b) Beautiful (c) Ordinary (d) Shabby
12. We all heard her but it was a *superficial* talk.
(a) Profound (b) Difficult (c) Secretive (d) Mystical
13. In ancient days, a *fragile* glass jar was considered to be more valuable than a human slave.
(a) Broad (b) Tall (c) Strong (d) Heavy
14. The Mughal rulers *patronised* all cultural activities and thus the Mughal era came to be known as 'the Golden Era' of Indian history.
(a) Criticised (b) Rejected (c) Opposed (d) Spurned
15. Last month tomatoes were quite *cheap*.
(a) Inexpensive (b) Costly (c) Insufficient (d) Less
16. His move was a *calculated* one.
(a) Idiotic (b) Simple (c) Thoughtless (d) Artless
17. I *accept* your plan.
(a) Deny (b) Dismiss (c) Reject (d) Decline
18. Sherlock Holmes is a *fictitious* character.
(a) Real (b) Imaginative (c) Fancy (d) Foreign

19. It was really a *sinister* move on his part.
(a) Malevolent (b) Sinful (c) Auspicious (d) Right
20. Politicians today are *robbing* the nation of its wealth.
(a) Strengthening (b) Protecting (c) Helping (d) Enriching
21. A feeling of brotherhood should be *propagated* amongst the masses.
(a) Disseminated (b) Suppressed (c) Dissipated (d) Crushed
22. She is beautiful as well as *frivolous*.
(a) Indecent (b) Serious (c) Insane (d) Rude
23. The problem of dowry in our country has assumed *gargantuan* proportions.
(a) Negligible (b) Bearable (c) Minute (d) Minimal
24. The boy found himself in a *pathetic* situation.
(a) Comical (b) Marvellous (c) Common (d) Surprising
25. We must realise the *futility* of wars.
(a) Urgency (b) Usefulness (c) Value (d) Importance
26. The scheme proved *harmful* for the people, the middle income group in particular.
(a) Common (b) Usual (c) Specific (d) General
27. His punctuality and regularity *propitiates* everyone with whom he deals.
(a) Depresses (b) Excites (c) Enrages (d) Appeases
28. Most surfaces are made *glassy* by polishing.
(a) Rough (b) Crude (c) Dull (d) Ugly
29. It is *obligatory* for a common citizen to follow the rules.
(a) Optional (b) Superfluous (c) Necessary (d) Advisable
30. Every detail of the painting is *prominent* enough to be seen.
(a) Negligible (b) Insignificant (c) Trifling (d) Inconspicuous
31. I thought about her a lot during the *following* months.
(a) Receding (b) Preceding (c) Proceeding (d) Succeeding
32. This is the *cardinal* point of the issue.
(a) Minor (b) Vital (c) Debatable (d) Insignificant
33. The dacoit had to *surrender* under the most pressing circumstances.
(a) Release (b) Claim (c) Plunder (d) Attack
34. The students *assembled* in the meeting hall.
(a) Removed (b) Diffused (c) Dispersed (d) Eliminated
35. His *boorish* ways amused everyone.
(a) Refined (b) Funny (c) Eccentric (d) Friendly
36. How can you cut an apple with this *blunt* knife?
(a) Pointed (b) Sharpened (c) Polished (d) Filed
37. He has suspended his secretary on a *slimsy* ground.
(a) Vigorous (b) Strong (c) Sound (d) Salutory
38. A faithful officer is always *vigilant* towards his duties.
(a) Innocent (b) Ignorant (c) Irresponsible (d) Careless
39. The gross domestic product (GDP) is an *essential* component of economy.
(a) Rough (b) Coarse (c) Superfluous (d) Estimated

40. It was really a *gracious* occasion for me.
(a) Benign (b) In Fructuous (c) Churlish (d) Fateful
41. The man at the gate had a *forbidding* appearance.
(a) Lenient (b) Handsome (c) Tranquil (d) Mild
42. Terrorism is a serious *hazard* to the country.
(a) Chance (b) Peril (c) Safety (d) Problem
43. *Nourishing* food is a necessity both for a pregnant mother and a baby.
(a) Unhygienic (b) Poor (c) Undercooked (d) Heavy
44. There is a *dearth* of milk in Lahore nowadays.
(a) Extravagance (b) Scarcity (c) Abundance (d) Sufficiency
45. Paktstan did not welcome the idea being a mute spectator to the *atrocious* behaviour of the whites towards the non-whites in Africa.
(a) Gracious (b) Noble (c) Civilised (d) Pleasing
46. A *friendly* dog met us at the farmgate.
(a) Hostile (b) Quiet (c) Understanding (d) Helpful
47. The scene was indeed *captivating*.
(a) Hateful (b) Disgusting (c) Repulsive (d) Obscene
48. That police officer is known to be *humane* in his approach.
(a) Unsympathetic (b) Uncultured (c) Uncompromising (d) Uncivilised
49. A crowd *gathered* quickly when the police came.
(a) Collected (b) Dispersed (c) Spread (d) Disappeared
50. Matter *expands* on heating.
(a) Shrinks (b) Reduces (c) Diminishes (d) Contracts
51. Hydra is biologically believed to be *immortal*.
(a) Undying (b) Perishable (c) Ancient (d) Eternal
52. *Crestfallen* he returned as he had never faced such humiliation in the whole of his life.
(a) Disturbed (b) Vainglorious (c) Triumphant (d) Indignant
53. She is indeed *humane*.
(a) Universal (b) Devilish (c) Terrestrial (d) Divine
54. It was universally characterised as a *progressive* measure.
(a) Abhorrent (b) Retrograde (c) Obstructive (d) Regressive
55. She is loved by all for her *meekness*.
(a) Harshness (b) Pride (c) Anger (d) Passion
56. It was a *voluntary* gesture.
(a) Compulsory (b) Violent (c) Deliberate (d) Valuable
57. There has always been a feeling of *rancour* between the two families.
(a) Rivalry (b) Competition (c) Friendliness (d) Suspicion
58. The government is taking measures to *augment* the country's food supply.
(a) Prohibit (b) Decrease (c) Surpass (d) Compensate
59. People know him for his *vanity*.
(a) Humanity (b) Honesty (c) Courtesy (d) Modesty

60. Let us not *aggravate* the sufferings of the poor.
(a) Abbreviate (b) Alleviate (c) Advocate (d) Appreciate
61. It was a mystery as to where the young girl had acquired such a *cynical* attitude.
(a) Mature (b) Naive (c) Eccentric (d) Crazy
62. Avogadro's *hypothesis* has proved significant till the present day.
(a) Fact (b) Theory (c) Conclusion (d) Experiment
63. He stood gazing at the *serene* expanse of the sea.
(a) Scenic (b) Clear (c) Tranquil (d) Ruffled
64. The authorities inflicted harsh *penalty* on him for indulging in forgery.
(a) Commendation (b) Default (c) Concession (d) Reward
65. He is always *hungry* for wealth.
(a) Ravenous (b) Famished (c) Satiated (d) Greedy
66. Machine-civilization has made human life *artificial*.
(a) Genuine (b) Natural (c) True (d) Authentic
67. This shop keeps only *genuine* articles.
(a) Imported (b) Spurious (c) Antique (d) Duplicate
68. He has been *commended* for all that he did.
(a) Dismissed (b) Condemned (c) Censured (d) Rejected
69. The drug will have *pernicious* effect on your health.
(a) Beneficial (b) Prolonged (c) Ruinous (d) Pornographic
70. It was a *unanimous* decision.
(a) Uncertain (b) Partial (c) Discordant (d) Divergent
71. That man is known for his *elegance*.
(a) Awkwardness (b) Indelicacy (c) Clumsiness (d) Savagery
72. It is a *Herculean* task for me.
(a) Indecent (b) Puny (c) Ponderous (d) Big
73. The man was *liberated* from tale charge.
(a) Emancipated (b) Enclosed (c) Concealed (d) Imprisoned
74. *Genuine* drugs are available in most of the medical shops.
(a) Harmful (b) Wrong (c) Dubious (d) Spurious
75. For the first time I saw him speaking so *rudely* to Raja.
(a) Softly (b) Gently (c) Politely (d) Slowly
76. The new government has *abolished* the Gold Control Act.
(a) Approved (b) Passed (c) Restored (d) Removed
77. He was asked to *accelerate* the pace of work.
(a) Check (b) Control (c) Slacken (d) Supervise
78. He looked *elated* on hearing the news.
(a) Exasperated (b) Depressed (c) Desperate (d) Anxious
79. He always advocated the use of *indigenous* goods.
(a) Cheap (b) Native (c) Silly (d) Foreign

80. His *timidity* proved to be costly.
 (a) Boldness (b) Arrogance (c) Self-assertion (d) Self-confidence

SET 5

1. I liked the poem for its *literal* meaning.
 (a) Complex (b) Figurative (c) Deep (d) Fictitious
2. The leader was *pragmatic* in his approach to the problems facing the country.
 (a) Optimistic (b) Idealists (c) Indefinite (d) Vague
3. He is really an *obstinate* man.
 (a) Considerate (b) Friendly (c) Understanding (d) Compliant
4. His *diabolical* ways made him unpopular.
 (a) Mischievous (b) Lavish (c) Seraphic (d) Azure
5. Under the circumstances, such *pejorative* comments should have been avoided.
 (a) Soothing (b) Sporting (c) Appreciative (d) Critical
6. The property of *contraction* of matter on cooling is put to several practical uses.
 (a) Improvement (b) Growth (c) Expansion (d) Diminution
7. He is a man with a *jovial* nature.
 (a) Talkative (b) Morose (c) Monotonous (d) Quiet
8. It was a very *dreary* day.
 (a) Drab (b) Dangerous (c) Beautiful (d) Bright
9. The flight was *delayed* because of bad weather.
 (a) Quickened (b) Released (c) Expedited (d) Triggered
10. The beautiful girl looked so *morose*.
 (a) Healthy (b) Gloomy (c) Haggard (d) Cheerful
11. The error in the newspaper article is *accidental*.
 (a) Permissible (b) Usual (c) Conventional (d) Intentional
12. The General ordered the troops to *advance* to the fort.
 (a) Retire (b) Return (c) Escape (d) Retreat
13. She bought a *gaudy* shawl as a wedding gift for her sister.
 (a) Fatuous (b) Sober (c) Garnish (d) Ornate
14. His friends liked everything about him except his *frugality*.
 (a) Short Temper (b) Extravagance (c) Shabbiness (d) Punctuality
15. Our knowledge of the past is still largely a matter of informed *conjecture*.
 (a) Guess (b) Position (c) Certainty (d) Form
16. *Ambiguity* of thoughts can prove disastrous.
 (a) Rigidity (b) Clarity (c) Certainty (d) Rationality
17. Professors are generally *serious* about what they say.
 (a) Jolly (b) Thoughtful (c) Smug (d) Insincere
18. He *urges* to learn everything.
 (a) Desires (b) Denies (c) Dislikes (d) Recommend

19. He was found *guilty*.
 (a) True (b) Right (c) Innocent (d) Correct
20. *Honesty* is the best policy.
 (a) Sobriety (b) Decelt (c) Uprightness (d) Rectitude
21. The Chairman *initiated* the proceedings with a brief speech.
 (a) Complicated (b) Started (c) Closed (d) Confused
22. William Wordsworth is celebrated for his *lucid* style.
 (a) Notorious (b) Unpopular (c) Unknown (d) Renowned
23. The king *consolidated* the empire into a powerful nation.
 (a) Divided (b) Isolated (c) Fragmented (d) Weakened
24. It used to be said that travel *broadens* one's outlook.
 (a) Restricts (b) Contracts (c) Shrinks (d) Narrows
25. He has a *delicate* constitution.
 (a) Fit (b) Ungainly (c) Strong (d) Rugged
26. The palace was indeed *grotesque*.
 (a) Good (b) Decent (c) Filthy (d) Congruous
27. She is *slender* in figure.
 (a) Strong (b) Well-bait (c) Stout (d) Slim
28. He seems to have a *propensity* to fight.
 (a) Scepticism (b) Penchant (c) Aversion (d) Proclivity
29. The man's actions made it *obvious* that he had a wicked plan in mind.
 (a) False (b) Obscure (c) Uncertain (d) Difficult
30. The Commission took two years to go through the *massive* collection of files and documents before preparing its report.
 (a) Ugly (b) Short (c) Light (d) Meagre
31. Religion teaches us not to run after the *transient* pleasures of the world.
 (a) Permanent (b) Sinful (c) Unnatural (d) Joyful
32. He is *adamant* ongoing.
 (a) Confused (b) Lenient (c) Stressing (d) Yielding
33. The two friends were *distinct* in everything; dress, manners, hair-style and food habits.
 (a) Similar (b) Uniform (c) Opposite (d) Different
34. The climbers found the *ascent* nerve breaking.
 (a) Slide (b) Decline (c) Fall (d) Descent
35. His appointment was *confirmed* last month.
 (a) Disappointment (b) Discharge (c) Suspension (d) Dismissal
36. The Indus is as *deep* in midstream as at the banks.
 (a) Wide (b) Narrow (c) Hollow (d) Shallow
37. Unsettled conditions in the land led to the *exodus* of hundreds of its citizens.
 (a) Expulsion (b) Invasion (c) Immigration (d) Entry
38. With the advent of Green Revolution, Pakistan now produces *sufficient* quantity of food-grains every year.
 (a) Short (b) Inadequate (c) Small (d) More

39. All his neighbours are aware of his *acrimonious* nature.
 (a) Informal (b) Sympathetic (c) Cooperative (d) Charitable
40. Such a scene *attracts* the onlookers.
 (a) Instigates (b) Annoys (c) Repels (d) Revolts
41. This window-pane is *transparent*.
 (a) Opaque (b) Translucent (c) Solid (d) Fragile
42. He has enrolled himself to an *elementary* course in computer.
 (a) Secondary (b) Tough (c) Advanced (d) Simple
43. *Abrupt* decisions are often wrong.
 (a) Gradual (b) Rough (c) Sharp (d) Hurried
44. He climbed up a *stationary* wagon.
 (a) Moving (b) Speeding (c) Shunting (d) Standing
45. He is in the habit of taking a *casual* leave.
 (a) Futile (b) Regular (c) Formal (d) Systematic
46. A *serene* mind can never be the pioneer of a great revolution.
 (a) Nervous (b) Jocular (c) Earnest (d) Agitated
47. Of all the companions of our joyous *ascent*, there were only the two of us left.
 (a) Decent (b) Descent (c) Descant (d) Descendant
48. He returned home much *inspired*, no wonder the plan had worked.
 (a) Overwhelmed (b) Dispirited (c) Disillusioned (d) Sceptical
49. You must quote examples to *support* your statement.
 (a) Reveal (b) Restrain (c) Contradict (d) Adduce
50. Only an *agile* person can be a successful sportsman.
 (a) Brisk (b) Emaciated (c) Feeble (d) Sluggish
51. Such *lofty* dreams can never come true..
 (a) Puny (b) Humble (c) Insignificant (d) Casual
52. The decision to stop firing across the border was a *unilateral* one.
 (a) Collective (b) Bilateral (c) Multilateral (d) Multiple
53. We were advised not to *extinguish* our hopes for the time being.
 (a) Aggravate (b) Intensify (c) Inflate (d) Promote
54. You can't work out this project with *nebulous* plans in mind.
 (a) Useful (b) Practical (c) Clear (d) Fundamental
55. He *abandoned* his family.
 (a) Saved (b) Supported (c) Pleased (d) Encouraged
56. We have no doubt about the *veracity* of the statement.
 (a) Morality (b) Falsity (c) Propriety (d) Truthfulness
57. Good actions cannot *camouflage* one's bad qualities.
 (a) Exhibit (b) Demonstrate (c) Reveal (d) Parade
58. His family has *accumulated* wealth over the years.
 (a) Drained (b) Squandered (c) Amassed (d) Dispersed
59. There was a *marginal* increase in his pay.
 (a) Unforeseen (b) Negligible (c) Significant (d) Peripheral

60. This tonic serves to *vitalise* your hair.
 (a) Shorten (b) Enfeeble (c) Repress (d) Clamour
61. The teacher told the student to *abridge* the essay he had written.
 (a) Amplify (b) Shorten (c) Increase (d) Modify
62. The minister was accused of indulging in *nepotism*.
 (a) Impartiality (b) Hatred (c) Condemnation (d) Indifference
63. His living style and his conduct showed hint *opulent*.
 (a) Sumptuous (b) Drooping (c) Wealthy (d) Poor
64. Joys and tensions are *ephemeral* aspects of life.
 (a) Stable (b) Permanent (c) Spiritual (d) Ethical
65. The thief *confessed* at the police station that he had stolen my watch.
 (a) Concealed (b) Disproves (c) Denied (d) Admitted
66. Do not *follow* others.
 (a) Emulate (b) Praise (c) Oppose (d) Criticise
67. The complete eradication of poverty from our country is really an *illusion*.
 (a) A truth (b) A fact (c) A reality (d) An actuality
68. The revised *pay* scale is uniform.
 (a) Equal (b) Different (c) Opposite (d) Varied
69. Faiza did not heed the *disdain* she had to bear at the hands of her step-mother.
 (a) Penitence (b) Humility (c) Love (d) Admiration
70. I was shocked to hear the *scurrilous* talks of the members of the Board.
 (a) Decent (b) Relevant (c) Accurate (d) Useful
71. Much to the *chagrin* of his parents, Sohaib married a very poor girl.
 (a) Satisfaction (b) Relief (c) Pleasure (d) Excitement
72. His attitude is very *hostile*.
 (a) Friendly (b) Kind (c) Humane (d) Helpful
73. *Tolerance* is the essence of religion.
 (a) Impatience (b) Cruelty (c) Bigotry (d) Indifference
74. He made an *exhaustive* list of the items his secretary should attend to.
 (a) Meticulous (b) Short (c) Interesting (d) Incomplete
75. His *urbane* attitude won him many friends.
 (a) Rude (b) Rustic (c) Violent (d) Indifferent
76. The wife fainted away, *lamenting* the death of her husband.
 (a) Smiling (b) Ridiculing (c) Enjoying (d) Rejoicing
77. I can't understand him: he is really a *queer* fellow.
 (a) Strange (b) Careless (c) Ordinary (d) Unusual
78. His books are well-known for their *progressive* ideas.
 (a) Useless (b) Old-fashioned (c) Complex (d) Reactionary
79. His *disposition* towards labour made him endearing to the Manager.
 (a) Inclination (b) Unwillingness (c) Temperament (d) Watchfulness
80. He does every job with great zeal and *vigour*.
 (a) Indifference (b) Constraint (c) Passion (d) Difficulty

SET 6

1. Soon the boys realised his *peevish* ways and began to avoid him.
(a) Amiable (b) Unpleasant (c) Snappish (d) Authoritative
2. The priest would not allow anyone to *deseccrate* the sanctity of the temple.
(a) Desist (b) Integrate (c) Intensify (d) Consecrate
3. His *vindictive* nature often came up for comment among his friends.
(a) Timid (b) Obedient (c) Forgiving (d) Forgetful
4. It's not fair to leave dogs *loose*.
(a) Closed (b) Chained (c) Tight (d) Locked
5. She was born rich and had a *sophisticated* taste.
(a) Vigorous (b) Simple (c) Artificial (d) Superficial
6. His *servility* makes him detestable.
(a) Bravery (b) Prudence (c) Insolence (d) Slavery
7. *Recession* causes unemployment
(a) Poverty (b) Computerisation (c) Education (d) Inflation
8. He had a *sulky* disposition.
(a) Mild (b) Cheerful (c) Loving (d) Kind
9. I know you would have to *prolong* your tour; but still I advise you to complete this job also.
(a) Obstruct (b) Curtail (c) Hinder (d) Restrain
10. He found an *ancient* statue in the village.
(a) Fresh (b) New (c) Recent (d) Modern
11. This is a *trivial* matter.
(a) Difficult (b) Easy (c) Small (d) Important
12. Elephants, when they go *wild*, ought to be killed.
(a) Tame (b) Meek (c) Mild (d) Domestic
13. Her coming to this place tomorrow is *definite*.
(a) Doubtful (b) Regrettable (c) Questionable (d) Unpredictable
14. His knowledge of the subject is *quite* extensive.
(a) Ordinary (b) Little (c) Limited (d) Restricted
15. He *abdicated* his post of his own accord.
(a) Acquired (b) Inherited (c) Seized (d) Usurped
16. They invited him to *sumptuous* lunch.
(a) Cheap (b) Magic (c) Poor (d) Nutritious
17. Life in the villages is very *dull*.
(a) Serious (b) Wasteful (c) Bluffing (d) Pleasant
18. We must *abolish* evil customs.
(a) Eradicate (b) Restore (c) Revive (d) Encourage
19. The boy was *accused* of theft.
(a) Liberated (b) Impeached (c) Exonerated (d) Sentenced

20. This is not ideology but *pragmatic* language teaching.
(a) Impractical (b) Improper (c) Imperfect (d) Impossible
21. The director had a *derisive* attitude towards some of the members of the committee.
(a) Enthusiastic (b) Respectful (c) Deprecatory (d) Encouraging
22. I think this article ought to have been put in a *compact* form.
(a) Expanded (b) Enlarged (c) Diffused (d) Broken
23. Some people indulge in loud, *vulgar* talk.
(a) Simple (b) Restrained (c) Graceful (d) Refined
24. He was the most *eccentric* and difficult patron.
(a) Normal (b) Sober (c) Genial (d) Sociable
25. Everyone wanted to be the *harbinger* of the good news to the king.
(a) Precursor (b) Tender (c) Opponent (d) Follower
26. The two girls are always together. There is a great *affinity* between them.
(a) Apathy (b) Empathy (c) Antipathy (d) Sympathy
27. He *confessed* having done a mistake.
(a) Granted (b) Conceded (c) Acknowledged (d) Concealed
28. M. Ahmad is always *jeered* at by his companions.
(a) Praised (b) Scorned (c) Mocked (d) Mourned
29. There are reports that many poor people *abandon* female children.
(a) Like (b) Reject (c) Keep (d) Help
30. Unity of thought and action has been the basis of Pakistan's strength and *stability*.
(a) Bias (b) Diversity (c) Division (d) Weakness
31. Their meeting was rather *boisterous*.
(a) Quiet (b) Business like (c) Noisy (d) Calm
32. The minister was punished with *defection* for his anti-party activities.
(a) Resignation (b) Cooperation (c) Invitation (d) Joining
33. You should quote this example as an *evidence*.
(a) Reveal (b) Adduce (c) Restrain (d) Contradict
34. There is an *obscure* cave on the other side of the hill.
(a) Admired (b) Notorious (c) Infamous (d) Well-known
35. Mr. Sohaib was a *reserved* man.
(a) Talkative (b) Defamed (c) Popular (d) Companionable
36. She *detests* government jobs.
(a) Approves of (b) Is Fond of (c) Adores (d) Is interested in
37. The officer incharge was quite *humane* in his approach.
(a) Uncultured (b) Unsympathetic (c) Uncivilized (d) Uncompromising
38. The habit of *squandering* money should not be encouraged.
(a) Saving (b) Collecting (c) Hoarding (d) Discarding
39. Moments of solitude and silence helped the poet to *concentrate* on his poetic combination.
(a) Confound (b) Disturb (c) Contradict (d) Distract
40. All these measures will *augment* employment opportunities.
(a) Constrain (b) Restrain (c) Diminish (d) Circumscribe

41. The chairman *rebuked* the accounts officer for not supervising the work of his coordinates.
(a) Praised (b) Received (c) Awarded (d) Invited
42. The incident *cemented* their relations.
(a) Destroyed (b) Wasted (c) Corroded (d) Disintegrated
43. Many of the propositions he put up at the conference were *ludicrous*.
(a) Obnoxious (b) Humorous (c) Praiseworthy (d) Impractical
44. We received a *cordial* welcome from our host.
(a) Official (b) Cold (c) Distrustful (d) Indifferent
45. Everyone *admired* his ideas on this issue.
(a) Disappointed (b) Discarded (c) Neglected (d) Disapproved
46. Every move I make seems to *affect* him adversely.
(a) Deeply (b) Favourably (c) Badly (d) Internally
47. Their team bore *delinquent* participants.
(a) Reverent (b) Uncivil (c) Quarrelsome (d) Law abiding
48. In ancient history, scholars had no interest in political power or *material* growth.
(a) Celestial (b) Psychic (c) Spiritual (d) Internal
49. It's a rule of the company to *endow* the Manager with all essential perks.
(a) Rob (b) Dispossess (c) Divest (d) Snatch
50. The story was set up in an *eerie* atmosphere.
(a) Delightful (b) Weird (c) Warm (d) Canny
51. There are four chapters that are *extraneous* to the structure of the book.
(a) Relevant (b) Integral (c) Important (d) Needful
52. He makes *occasional* visits to Karachi.
(a) Accidental (b) Strange (c) Regular (d) Frivolous
53. They have not been eating *nourishing* food.
(a) Heavy (b) Undercooked (c) Unhygienic (d) Poor
54. The plantation workers were on a *collision* course before the labour officer intervened.
(a) Circuitous (b) Retaliatory (c) Conciliatory (d) Perfunctory
55. The new officer is a *brash* young man.
(a) Polite (b) Arrogant (c) Kind (d) Handsome
56. She decided to finish the work before it became *onerous*.
(a) Unfamiliar (b) Light (c) Burdensome (d) Unique
57. His *unscrupulous* pursuit of wealth finally landed him in prison.
(a) Superfluous (b) Single minded (c) Dedicated (d) Conscientious
58. The sudden appearance of the stranger in the cottage despite all doors being closed is *questionable*.
(a) Casual (b) Surprising (c) Dubious (d) Certain
59. Mr. Ahmad is held in high *esteem* by the residents of the colony.
(a) Revere (b) Hatred (c) Disdain (d) Notoriety
60. The inhabitants of the island were *barbarians*.
(a) Bad (b) Uncivilised (c) Cruel (d) Civilised

61. Old people are usually more *conservative* than young people.
(a) Reproachful (b) Liberal (c) Dynamic (d) Modern
62. The incident *frustrated* all his ambitions.
(a) Satiated (b) Appeased (c) Cloyed (d) Satisfied
63. When asked whether he was an atheist, he simply *quibbled*.
(a) Frowned (b) Wavered (c) Affirmed (d) Denied
64. Everybody was astonished when he used such a *profane* language.
(a) Sacred (b) Pure (c) Profound (d) High
65. My uncle is very wealthy, but rather *parsimonious* in his habits.
(a) Extravagant (b) Generous (c) Careless (d) Strict
66. I am somewhat *sceptical* about his claim.
(a) Optimistic (b) Convinced (c) Credulous (d) Hopeful
67. His writings have been much *eulogised* by Pakistani scholars.
(a) Condemned (b) Flouted (c) Disapproved (d) Disparaged
68. She was *sceptical* about the safety of the new drug.
(a) Sanguine (b) Hopeful (c) Certain (d) Doubtful
69. The members of the Board were impressed by the candidates *urbane* behaviour.
(a) Rural (b) Indifferent (c) Rude (d) Negative
70. *Infringement* of law has to be prevented in order to maintain peace and order in the country.
(a) Review (b) Revision (c) Relaxation (d) Obedience
71. He get on airs and claims himself to be *omniscient*.
(a) Ignorant (b) Uneducated (c) Unqualified (d) Backward
72. It was *altercation* throughout and there was no discussion.
(a) Resonance (b) Alternative (c) Consonance (d) Inconsistency
73. Anarchy *emerges* out of the wars of succession.
(a) Disappears (b) Sinks (c) Falls (d) Drowns
74. Unlike in Lahore Board, English is an *optional* subject in the Karachi Board.
(a) Elementary (b) Compulsory (c) Voluntary (d) Necessary
75. He was really *delighted* to see me.
(a) Scared (b) Disturbed (c) Surprised (d) Displeased
76. This offer has come as a great *boon* to me.
(a) Misfortune (b) Blemish (c) Curse (d) Trouble
77. The committee set about making *provisional* arrangements for the annual conference.
(a) Unconditional (b) Abiding (c) Permanent (d) Lasting
78. This painting is full of *radiant* colours.
(a) Delicate (b) Dull (c) Bright (d) Rare
79. She began to *babel* in front of the guests.
(a) Quiet (b) Din (c) Mourn (d) Cry
80. She used to *disparage* her neighbour every now and then.
(a) Denigrate (b) Belittle (c) Praise (d) Please

ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

Voice – In English there are two voices, namely, the Active Voice and the Passive Voice. The former is used to show that the person or the thing denoted by the subject does the action; the latter is used to show that the subject is affected by an action performed by someone or something else:

- The dentist pulled out the tooth.

We find that the *dentist* (subject) did the action.

If, however, we say: -

- The tooth was pulled out.

We find that the *tooth* is now the subject, and not the object of the verb.

In the first illustration, we have an example of the *Active Voice*; in the second, of the *Passive Voice*:

ACTIVE VOICE

Tense	Indefinite or Simple	Continuous, Progressive or Real	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	My uncle helps me.	My uncle is helping me.	My uncle has helped me.	My uncle has been helping me.
Past	My uncle helped me.	My uncle was helping me.	My uncle had helped me.	My uncle had been helping me.
Future	My uncle will help me.	My uncle will be helping me.	My uncle will have helped me.	My uncle will have been helping me.

Passive Voice

Look at the following sentence:

The police arrested the thief. (Active)

Subject Verb Object

The verb *arrested* here is a transitive verb and has both a subject *the police* and an object *the thief*. The verb tells us what the subject has done. And the sentence gives a prominent place to the 'doer' or the agent of the action and the object is given a less prominent place. The verb is active.

There is another way in which this sentence can be written.

The thief has been arrested. (Passive)

Verb

Here the verb *has been arrested* tells us not what the thief did but what someone else (the police) did to him. The sentence gives a prominent place to the object of the action. What is more, it does not mention the 'doer' or the agent at all. The verb here is passive. Here are some more examples passive voice sentences:

- *The shop was burnt down.*

- *A new library will be opened here.*
- *English is spoken all over the world.*
- *Fancy goods are sold here.*
- *This bridge was built last year.*

All these sentences tell us about the object of the action. And the 'doer' or the agent is dropped altogether either because we do not know who he is, or because it is understood, or because it is not very important.

Would it make any difference if we wrote these sentences in active voice? Yes, it would. Look at the following example.

- English is spoken all over the world. (Passive)
- People speak English all over the world. (Active)

The active voice sentence gives more prominence to the doer of the action (people), which is unnecessary. And it pushed the really important object of the action i.e. *English* to a second place.

Let's now look at the following sentences.

- *I want money very badly.*
- *You should catch the morning bus.*

The verbs in these sentences tell us what the subject i.e. *I, you* do or should do. Here it is the *doer* who occupies the more prominent place in the sentences. The sentences are in active voice. Note the effect when we write them in passive voice.

- *I want money very badly.* (Active)
- *Money is wanted by me very badly.* (Passive)

The passive voice sentence looks awkward. You will notice that it loses much of its force also. Can you guess the reason? The reason is that here we are more interested in the 'doer' *I* which should therefore occupy the subject position. Use of passive voice here is clearly out of place.

To sum up, we use active voice when we are more interested in the 'doer' or the agent. And we use passive voice when we are more interested in the object of the action. Most passive voice sentences don't need the mention of the agent. In some sentences however the agent is specified and has to be mentioned.

- *Romeo and Juliet was written by Shakespeare.*
- *The prizes were distributed by the Chief guest.*
- Here are some more examples of passive constructions.
- *My brother has been transferred to Sialkot.*
- *Five enemy tanks were captured in the battle.*
- *All fees must be paid by the 10th of every month.*
- *The budget will be presented today.*
- *The admission list has been put up on the notice board.*

Note that the name of the 'doer' has been omitted in each case. Can you guess the reason?

All these sentences make use of impersonal language necessary in official dealings. In each of these sentences it is hardly necessary for us to know the name of the 'doer'. In fact, the active construction would make these sentences look awkward.

- The Government has transferred my brother to Sialkot.
 - Everyone must pay all fees by the 10th of every month.
- Only the transitive verbs can be used in passive constructions. Intransitive verbs cannot have passive constructions because they do not take objects after them.

Changes Necessary in Passive Voice

(a) Changes in the form of the verb

Active: Ethiopian eat rice.

Passive: Rice is eaten by Ethiopians.

The verb in passive voice has the form be + past participle. The verb in the active voice is eaten in the simple present tense. But when we change it, we have to use be + past participle of the verb. The form of be depends upon the tense of the sentences and also on the person and number of the new subject.

Here the tense is simple present, and its past participle is eaten. The new subject Rice is third person singular. So the correct form of be here would be is. The passive form of the verb would be be + past participle of the verb is eaten.

(b) Change in the form of the pronouns used as subjects & objects

Active: He taught her for ten years.

Passive: She was taught by him for ten years.

When the subject He becomes the object of the passive sentence it changes into him. Similarly her used as an object in the active sentence becomes She when used as a subject in the passive construction. Other pronouns change forms similarly.

Remember that by + noun/pronoun is to be used only where it is absolutely necessary.

Forms of the Passive Verbs

The following chart gives the form of be in different tenses.

Passive Voice Construction

Simple Future

Present Be -	am is are
Simple past	was were
Simple Future	will/shall be
Present Continuous - being	am being is being are being
Past	was being were being
Present Perfect - Been	has been have been
Past Perfect	had been

Passive form of Infinitive

Active: To beat Passive: to + be + past participle = to be beaten

Passive form with modal auxiliaries

1. Modal aux. + be + past participle
may be beaten
2. Modal aux. + have + been + past participle
may have been beaten

Examples

(a) Simple Present

	Active	Passive
1.	My stepmother treats me well.	I am treated well by my stepmother.
2.	People speak English in many parts of the world.	English is spoken in many parts of the world.
3.	We promote you to the next class.	You are promoted to the next class.
4.	They make these transistors in China.	These transistors are made in China.

(b) Simple Past

5.	The people cheered him during his speech.	He was cheered during his speech.
6.	Someone took all the injured persons to the hospital immediately.	All the injured persons were taken to the hospital immediately.
7.	They built this fort in the twelfth century.	This fort was built in the twelfth century.
8.	The court sentenced him to death.	He was sentenced to death.

(c) Future

9.	The Minister will distribute the prizes.	The prizes will be distributed by the Minister.
10.	A rich man has started a library in this town.	A library has been started by a rich man in this town.
11.	The government has honoured five sportsmen this year.	Five sportsmen have been honoured by Government this year.

(d) Past Perfect

12.	We had sent the reply last week.	The reply had been sent last week.
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(f) Present Continuous

13.	They are singing a hymn in the church.	The hymn is being sung in the church.
14.	The teams are playing the final matches today.	The final matches are being played today.

(g) Past Continuous

15.	The income tax inspector was questioning them about their income yesterday.	They were being questioned about their income yesterday.
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(h) Infinitive

16. It is time to take tea.

It is time for tea to be taken.

Modal Auxiliaries

17.	They can ask you about your experience.	You can be asked about your experience.
18.	They couldn't stop him from going out.	He couldn't be stopped from going out.
19.	The committee should recommend his name to the government.	His name should be recommended by the committee to the government.
20.	You must obey the traffic rules.	The traffic rules must be obeyed.
21.	Our team might win the hockey cup this year.	The hockey cup might be won by our team this year.
22.	They ought to follow the instructions carefully.	The instructions ought to be followed carefully.
23.	Someone could have stopped him from going out.	He could have been stopped from going out.
24.	The committee should recommend his name.	His name should have been recommended by the committee.
25.	The shopkeeper must have sold all the copies by now.	All the copies must have been sold by now.
26.	Rains may have delayed the plane's arrival.	The plane's arrival may have been delayed due to rains.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 1

Change the following sentence into the passive voice. Use the by-agent only where it is absolutely necessary.

- They train army officers in the academy.
- The police fined him for rash driving.
- They lock the hostel gates at 11 p.m.
- They say funny things about you.
- Someone hit him on the head with a stone.
- Someone has just picked my pocket.
- People must not leave valuables here.
- We use wood here as fuel.
- Somebody can easily repair this.
- The explosion killed twenty people.
- The authors will complete the book by the end of June.
- Somebody has stolen two of my best paintings.
- You can make the payment by cheque or by money-order.
- Students must complete all assignments before the vacations.
- They build a house of bricks and mortar.
- They are printing our book here in this press.

- People should take these medicines with care.
- They distil the best wines in France.
- The customer may pay money in instalments.
- The police have interrogated everyone in the office.
- They will keep all banks open this Sunday.
- We are warning you for the last time.
- They should open a college here.
- Your uncle could pay your fees.
- Someone has contacted him earlier also.
- The government might hold elections next year.
- Some people stopped the train and robbed the passengers between the two stations.
- They will discuss this question tomorrow.
- They will expect you here on Monday.
- Dirty water can spread cholera.

ANSWERS

- Army officers are trained in this academy.
- He was fined for rash driving.
- The hostel gates are locked at 11 p.m.
- Funny things are said about you.
- He was hit on the head with a stone.
- My pocket has just been picked.
- Valuables must not be left here.
- Wood is used here as fuel.
- This can easily be repaired.
- Twenty people were killed in the explosion.
- The book will be completed by the end of June.
- Two of my best paintings have been stolen.
- The payment can be made by cheque or by money order.
- All assignments must be completed before the vacations.
- A house is built of bricks and mortar.
- Our book is being painted here in this press.
- These medicines should be taken with care.
- The best wines are distilled in France.
- The money may be paid in instalments.
- Everyone in the office has been interrogated.
- All banks will be kept open this Sunday.
- You are being warned for the last time.
- A college should be opened here.
- Your fees could be paid by your uncle.
- He has been contacted earlier also.
- Elections might be held next year.
- The train was stopped and the passengers were robbed between the two stations.

28. This question will be discussed tomorrow.
 29. You will be expected here on Monday.
 30. Cholera can be spread by dirty water.

Negative in Passive Construction

Look at the following sentences:

1.	They don't use tractors everywhere.	Tractors are not used everywhere.
2.	One doesn't always admire a humble person.	A humble person is not always admired.
3.	No one knows his address.	His address is not known to anyone.
4.	We can't consider this issue now.	This issue can't be considered now.
5.	No one has seen him since morning.	He has not been seen since morning.
6.	Nobody spoke any words.	No words were spoken.
7.	No one liked the play.	The play was not liked by anyone.
8.	No one has ever climbed this peak.	This peak has never been climbed.

Notice that in all the passive constructions the negative word *not* is put between the auxiliary and the past participle. In sentences like 'No one has seen him since morning,' *no one*, itself is negative. But since it is indefinite and has to be omitted in the passive construction, the negative is transferred to the verb and is placed between the auxiliary and the past participle. In sentence 6 the negative in the subject is transferred to the new subject. In sentence 8 the negative in the subject is transferred to the adverb of frequency, *ever*, which becomes *never* in the passive construction.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 2

Change the following into the passive voice.

- No one will ever know the truth.
- They could not play the match due to bad light.
- We have never seen such floods before.
- No one has ever tasted this wine before.
- Nobody has touched this box.
- No one cast a vote in this village.
- Passengers must not open the doors of the carriage at night.
- Not many people attended the party.
- The President did not pardon him.
- We shouldn't punish him for this minor offence.

ANSWERS

- The truth will never be known.
- The match could not be played due to bad light.
- Such floods have never been seen before.
- This wine has never been tasted before.
- This box has not been touched.

- No vote was cast in this village.
- The doors of the carriage must not be opened at night.
- The party was not attended by many people.
- He was not pardoned by the President.
- He should not be punished for this minor offence.

Passive Constructions in Sentence with Two Subjects

Look at the following sentence:

- Mr. Solomon teaches us English. (Active)
- We are taught English by Mr. Solomon. (Passive)

The sentence in the active voice has two objects, a direct object (*English*) and an indirect object (*us*). The indirect object is generally a personal object. As there are two objects, two passives are possible. But since our interest is more in persons than in things we use the indirect (personal) object to make passives. In the sentence given above the passive construction with *we* is more usual. However if the intention is to emphasize the direct object, we could say:

- English is taught (to) us by Mr. Solomon.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 3

Change the following sentences into passive using the personal object as the subject of the passive construction.

- They have allotted us a room each.
- The management pays *the workers* their wages by the 7th of every month.
- No one has given *me* any present on my birthday.
- We haven't shown *them* everything.
- The authorities may award *him* a medal for his bravery.
- You must tell *the police* the full facts of the case.
- The Railways allow *every* passenger forty kilograms of free baggage.
- They will ask *you* questions about current affairs in the interview.
- We should teach *him* a lesson for his rude behaviour.
- They gave *each one of us* a pen.

ANSWERS

- We have been allotted a room each.
- The workers are paid their wages by the 7th of every month.
- I haven't been given any present on my birthday.
- They haven't been shown everything.
- He may be awarded a medal for his bravery.
- The police must be told the full facts of the case.
- Every passenger is allowed forty kilograms of free baggage by the Railways.
- You will be asked question on current affairs in the interview.
- He should be taught a lesson for his rude behaviour.
- Each one of us was given a pen.

Passive constructions in Sentences with Object Complements

Look at the following sentences:

1.	The principal chose him captain of the team.	He was chosen captain of the team.
2.	The president has appointed him governor.	He has been appointed governor.
3.	The authorities declared him unfit for the job.	He was declared unfit for the job.
4.	The court found him innocent.	He was found innocent.

Notice that the sentences on the left contain only one object and therefore only one passive is possible here. In sentence 1 for example, the object is *him* and *captain of the team* is an object complement. It completes the meaning of the object. When this sentence is turned into passive the object becomes the subject but the complement does not change its place. However since it now completes the meaning of the new subject it becomes the subject complement.

The object complement may be a noun as in sentences 1 and 2 or an adjective as in sentence 3 and 4.

Look at the following sentences:

- They asked me to wait.
- He ordered him to leave the room.
- The teacher made the boy write it again.

In these sentences the object complements are infinitive phrases. The passives are formed in the same manner as shown earlier.

- I was asked to wait.
- He was ordered to leave the room.
- The boy was made to write it again.

Not that in active voice the verb *make* takes the infinitive without *to*. But *to* becomes necessary in the passive form.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 4

Turn the following sentences into passive voice. This is a mixed exercise. Some sentences have two objects and some have an object and an object complements. Where there are two objects give the passive with the indirect object.

1. The principal has promised us a holiday.
2. The news left her very unhappy.
3. They found the building unsuitable for a school.
4. People called him Hercules for his strength.
5. He named the house Lake View.
6. They have offered me a job at the bank.
7. No one has taught him English.
8. We showed them the new college building.
9. They will ask you very easy questions.
10. People crowned him king.

ANSWERS

1. We have been promised a holiday by the principal.
2. She was left very unhappy by the news.
3. The building was found unsuitable for a school.
4. He was called Hercules for his strength.
5. The house was named Lake View by him.
6. I have been offered a job at the bank.
7. He hasn't been taught English.
8. They were shown the new college building.
9. You will be asked very easy questions.
10. He was crowned king.

Passive Constructions in Sentences with Verb+ Preposition/ Adverb Particles

Look at the following sentences:

1.	They laughed at the blind boy.	The blind boy was laughed at.
2.	We have looked into your case.	Your case has been looked into.
3.	We must look after our old parents properly.	Our old parents must be looked after properly.
4.	We must work for success.	Success must be worked for.
5.	Someone can object to your presence in the meeting.	Your presence in the meeting can be objected to.
6.	We haven't heard of him since May.	He hasn't been heard of since May.
7.	They didn't approve of the plan.	The plan wasn't approved of.

The verbs in the sentences on the left take a preposition after them. When we turn them into passives the preposition stays with the verb.

- The blind boy was laughed at.

Now look at these sentences:

- The car ran over a dog. A dog was overrun by the car. Grass grows over the field. The field is overgrown with grass. The army passed by the town. The town was bypassed the army.

Note that each of these sentences has a prepositional phrase, *ran over*, *grows over*, *passed by*, which consists of a verb followed by a preposition. But in passive construction these prepositions change their place and are put before the verb and form a single word with them. i.e. *overrun*, *overgrown*, *bypassed*.

In some sentences verbs take adverb particles instead of prepositions. Like the prepositions, the adverb particles too stay with the verb.

1.	They sent him back.	He was sent back.
2.	The picture brought my childhood memories back.	My childhood memories were brought back by the picture.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 5

Turn the following into the passive voice:

1. The authorities have taken away his passport.
2. No one had ever dreamt of such a tragedy.
3. People still believe in superstitions.
4. They couldn't object to your remarks in the meeting.
5. No one ever listens to words of advice.
6. Someone has tampered with the telephone wires.
7. No one has lived in this old palace for a hundred years.
8. Her beautiful look took him in.
9. We should take care of old people.
10. We haven't thought of anything so far.
11. A committee will go into all the charges of corruption.
12. The guide pointed out the Lahore Castle to the tourists.
13. People ought not to talk about scandals in public.
14. You mustn't throw away old books.
15. You shouldn't hold back the truth.

ANSWERS

1. His passport has been taken away.
2. Such a tragedy had never been dreamt of.
3. Superstitions are still believed in.
4. Your remarks in the meeting couldn't be objected to.
5. Words of advice are never listened to.
6. The telephone wires have been tampered with.
7. This old palace has not been lived in for a hundred years.
8. He was taken in by her beautiful looks.
9. Old people should be taken care of.
10. Nothing has been thought of so far.
11. All the charges of corruption will be gone into by a committee.
12. The Lahore Fort was pointed out to the tourists by the guide.
13. Scandals ought not to be talked about in public.
14. Old books must not be thrown away.
15. Truth shouldn't be held back.

DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH

The words of a speaker can be reported in two ways. We may quote the actual words used by him or we may report his speech in the form of narrative. The former is called the direct speech, and the later is known as the indirect speech. It can be illustrated by an example.

- Saeed said, "I like mangoes." (Direct Speech)
- Saeed said that he liked mangoes. (Indirect speech)

The words that are not enclosed within inverted commas are called *the reporting speech* and the words that are enclosed within the inverted commas are called *the reported speech*. In the above example "Saeed said" is the reporting speech, and 'I like mangoes' is the reported speech. The first word of the reported speech is written with a capital letter. When we change the direct speech into the indirect speech we remove the comma and inverted commas and in most cases place a suitable conjunction between the reporting speech and the reported speech. When we change the direct speech into the indirect speech, the reporting verb is changed according to the tense of the reported speech.

Indirect Speech

The conversion of direct statements into indirect speech is a constant though unconscious daily process with all of us. From childhood we have been accustomed to reporting, by word of mouth, things that have been said to us by other people. For example, a mother sends her child to a shop for certain groceries. The child tells the grocer all that he requires, and the shop-man says, "I am sorry that we have not any ginger-nut biscuits in stock; they will be in tomorrow. Tell your mother that I will send her a pound of them, as soon as they arrive." The child on its return home does not quote the actual words of the grocer. It starts off with some such remark as, "Mr. Faraz says that he is sorry, but he has not any ginger-nuts in stock; they will be in tomorrow, and I was to say that he would send you a pound of them as soon as they arrived."

The student can see for himself the changes that have introduced by the reporter, that is to say, the child, who has never learned any rules on the subject of indirect speech, but just models its speech on what it has heard other people say. In a similar way, all of us, quite mechanically, and, perhaps, many times in the day, alter the direct words of a speaker when we quote his remarks to other people. Of course we can use the speaker's very words, if we wish to do so. The child might have gone home and spoken as follows: "Mr. Faraz said, 'I am sorry we have not any.....'"

Yet, oddly enough, it appears that, when students are set the task of putting a piece of direct speech into indirect statement, they usually seem to imagine that they are performing some new and difficult task. Grammar books give rules and directions that make the exercise appear a very formal and difficult matter. But, as we have seen, a child goes quite simply through the process without thought or effort. In working the examples given at the close of these remarks, it will be well for the reader to put himself in the place of the "reporter," and say: "If those words had been spoken to me, how should I proceed to report them to somebody else?"

The first step is to recollect that an introductory verb is necessary, such as: "He said..... he remarked..... he thought..... he ordered..... he asked." The choice of this word will depend upon the form of the sentence to be reported. If it happens to have been a wish, the person reporting would start with "He wished that....."; or, if it was a command, he would lead off with some verb explanatory of the imperative mood, as, "He ordered that....." If a question is

asked in the direct speech, then we must employ for the indirect speech some such words as "They asked," or "He inquired," or "He wished to know whether"..... so as to imply, by means of the introductory phrase of the indirect speech that a question was asked in the direct speech. The student should be careful in his selection of this verb in the introductory sentence, and, when reporting in indirect speech, should omit the inverted commas that are employed if actual words are quoted in direct speech.

Again, when people speak to us, they naturally refer to the place where we chance to be as "here"; or to the time when they are speaking as "now," or "today." When we report their speech at some later time, we have to alter such words into "there," or "then," or "on that day," as the case may be. There is no need to learn lists of these changes. An intelligent person employs them quite naturally when he speaks.

You will have noticed that the grocer said, "I am sorry." The child, reporting the answer, might say, "Mr. Faraz said that *he* was sorry." In this one little example you see how the person and the verb undergo a change. The first person becomes the third; the present tense becomes the past tense. The grocer remarked, "I will send *her* a pound"; the child, because it was addressing its mother directly, said, "he would send *you* a pound." The word "tomorrow" is retained because the speech was reported on the same day. If it had been reported a day or so later, "tomorrow" would have been changed into "the following day," or "the next day," or some such phrase.

Students often seem to think that it is necessary for them to alter the original cast of sentences, shifting punctuation marks, leaving out full-stops, changing the character of the original piece of composition. This should not be done. The original composition should, as far as possible, stand unaltered, except for the necessary logical variations.

RULES FOR CHANGING DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

(a) Change of Tenses

1. If the verb of the reporting speech is in the present or future tense, there will be no change in the verb of the reported speech, for example:

Direct: Rahim says, "I get up early in the morning."

Indirect: Rahim says that he gets up early in the morning.

Direct: Rahim will say, "I do not take eggs."

Indirect: Rahim will say that he does not take eggs.

2. If the reporting verb is in the past tense, we shall note the following changes in the verb of the reported speech:

- (i) Present Indefinite tense into Past indefinite tense:

Direct: He said, "I like this book."

Indirect: He said that he liked that book.

- (ii) Present continuous tense into Past Continuous tense

Direct: He said, "It is raining."

Indirect: He said that it was raining.

- (iii) Present Perfect tense into Past Perfect tense:

Direct: He said, "I have broken the leg of the chair."

Indirect: He said that he had broken the leg of the chair.

- (iv) Present Perfect Continuous tense into Past Perfect Continuous tense:

Direct: He said, "I have been suffering from fever since Monday."

Indirect: He said that he had been suffering from fever since Monday.

- (vi) Past Indefinite tense into Past Perfect tense

Direct: He said, "I went to Karachi."

Indirect: He said that he had gone to Karachi.

Direct: Rehan said, "I lived many years in Japan."

Indirect: Rehan said that he had lived many years in Japan.

- (vii) Past Continuous tense into Past Perfect Continuous tense:

Note: We do not change Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous tense in any other tense.

3. When the reported speech expresses a *universal truth* or a *habitual action* we do not change the tense of the reporting speech:

Direct: He said, "The earth moves round the sun."

Indirect: He said that the earth moves round the sun.

Direct: He said, "There are thirty days in November."

Indirect: He said that there are thirty days in November.

Direct: He said, "The Muslims believe in one God."

Indirect: He said that the Muslims believe in one God.

Direct: Raheem said, "Honesty is the best policy."

Indirect: Raheem said that honesty is the best policy.

Direct: He said, "Barking dogs seldom bite."

Indirect: He said that barking dogs seldom bite.

(b) Change of Pronouns

First Person Pronouns

The first person pronouns in the reported speech are changed into the case of the subject of the reporting speech. The pronouns of the first person are *I, me, my, mine, we, us, our, ours*.

Direct: He said to me, "I am going to market."

Indirect: He told me that he was going to market.

Direct: He said, "I have broken the chair."

Indirect: You said that you had broken the chair.

Direct: The boy said to the teacher, "I will not read today."

Indirect: The boy told the teacher that he would not read that day.

Second Person Pronouns

The second person pronouns (*thou, thee, thy, thine, you, your; yours*) in the reported speech are changed into the person and gender of the person addressed in the reporting speech. If there is no person addressed in the reporting speech, pronouns of the second person are changed into pronouns of the third person. If the subject of the reporting verb is in the third person, it should be preferably changed into first person pronoun.

- Direct:** He said to me, "You have done your duty."
Indirect: He told me that I had done my duty.
Direct: He said to me, "You are going to market."
Indirect: He told me that I was going to market.
Direct: He said to you, "You are making mischief."
Indirect: He told you that you were making mischief.
Direct: He said to his mother, "You are very kind."
Indirect: He told his mother that she was very kind.
Direct: I said, "You are reading a novel."
Indirect: I said that he was reading a novel.

Third Person Pronouns

Third person pronouns (*He, him, his, she, her, it, its, they, them, their*) in the reported speech are not changed in the indirect speech. We should also remember that all nouns are in third person, and so they do not change.

- Direct:** The boy said to me, "He wants to serve his country."
Indirect: The boy told me that he wanted to serve his country.
Direct: Moin said to Nadeem, "He is a good boy."
Indirect: Moin told Nadeem that he was a good boy.
Direct: He said, "They are playing badminton."
Indirect: He said that they were playing badminton.

(c) Change into Words Showing Nearness

Words expressing nearness in time or place in the reported speech are generally changed as mentioned on the following page:

Now	into	Then	Today	into	That day
Here	into	There	Tomorrow	into	The next day
Ago	into	Before	Hither	into	Thither
This	into	That	Hence	into	Thence
These	into	Those	Yesterday	into	The previous day
Thus	into	So	Last night	into	The Previous night
Come	Into	Go			

(d) Rules for Statements

When we change an assertive (or statement) sentence into indirect speech, we use the conjunction 'that' between the reporting speech and the reported speech. If the reporting verb 'say' or 'said' is followed by a noun or a pronoun, we change it into 'tell' or 'told' or according to the sense of the reported speech such as 'promised', 'reminded', 'replied', etc.

Direct: He says, "I am going."

Indirect: He says that he is going.

Direct: He said to me, "I am writing a letter."

Indirect: He told me that he was writing a letter.

When we change 'yes' or 'no' into the indirect speech we use replied in the affirmative for 'yes', and replied in the negative for 'no'.

Direct: The painter said to me, "Yes, I have painted this picture."

Indirect: The painter replied in the affirmative and told me that he had painted that picture.

Direct: He said, "No, I have not broken the glass."

Indirect: He replied that in the negative and said that he had not broken the glass.

Sometimes the verb of the reporting speech is replaced by the verb of the reported speech e.g.:

Direct: Rizwan said, "I think it will rain heavily."

Indirect: Rizwan thought that it would rain heavily.

Direct: I said to him, "I thank you for helping me."

Indirect: I thanked him for helping me.

Direct: The teacher said to me, "I hope you will pass."

Indirect: The teacher hoped that I would pass.

The teacher expressed his hope that I would pass.

(e) Reported Speech (Imperative)

Commands and Requests

The Imperative Mood in direct speech is changed into indirect speech into the infinitive. The verb *say* is changed into some other verb appropriate to the context, such as *tell, ask, request, order, advise, command*, etc. A negative imperative is reported by means of a negative infinitive.

Direct: The teacher said to the boys, "Sit down!"

Indirect: The teacher ordered the boys to sit down.

Use of "Must" and "Needn't" in the Reported Speech

Must usually expresses a necessity, frequently a command, sometime as assumption or conclusion. With *not* it expresses a prohibition.

Must in ordinary speech has three possible meanings, each of which has a different from when reported. *Needn't* sometimes behaves in the similar way.

1. In the present or at the moment of speaking *Must* changes into a word showing past tense when reported, e.g.:

I must go now.	He said he had to go then
I needn't go.	He said he didn't have to go.
I mustn't go.	He said he wasn't to go.

2. In the Future Tense *Must* and *Needn't* change to the condition in the reported speech, e.g.,

I must go next week.	He said he would have to go the following week.
I needn't go next week.	He said he wouldn't have to go the following week.
I mustn't go there.	He said he wasn't to go there.

3. *Must* remains unchanged in necessity, command, permanent ruling or prohibition, e.g.,

- He told us we must all be ready at nine.
- He told us we mustn't touch the pictures.
- You mustn't cross the road against the red light.

Reported Speech (Question)

- For questions the word order is the same as for an ordinary direct statement. Tenses, Pronouns, Possessives, Adjectives and Adverbs of time and place change as they do in the sentences of statement.
- If the introductory verb is *say*, it must be changed according to the sense into ask, inquire, query, demand, want to know, wonder, etc.
- Whether* or *if* is used after the introductory verbs whenever the direct question may have *yes* or *no* for an answer. The use of *whether* is better than *if* because it implies or not.
- If the direct question begins with a question word (when, where, why, who, how, etc.) it is repeated in the indirect narration.
- The reporting verb *say* is changed into wonder to express a pure future e.g.,
 - He, said, 'Where shall I be in 2005?'
 - He wondered where he would be in 2005.

Change of 'shall' and 'will'

- Questions beginning with *shall I* are changed into *whether he would* for a pure future: *whether he should* for a request or an instruction, e.g.:
 - "Shall I ever go there again?" (he asked)
He asked whether he would ever go there again.
 - "Shall I come with you?" (he asked)
He asked whether he should come with me.

Reported Speech (Exclamation)

- Exclamatory sentences in direct speech can be changed into indirect speech as though they were ordinary assertive sentences.
- The introductory verb is changed according to the sense into *wish, bless, pray, cry, exclaim*, or some other similar verb.
- Interjections such as *Alas, Hurrah, Huh, Oh, Bravo* etc. are dropped:
 - "What a splendid performance!" the spectator said when the match was over. (Direct)
When the match was over the spectator exclaimed that it was a very splendid performance. (Indirect)
 - "What a ghastly accident!" the passer-by said. (Direct)
The passer-by exclaimed that it was a very ghastly accident. (Indirect)
 - "6 favo! Well done!" he said. (Direct)
He applauded him saying that he had done very well. (Indirect)

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 1

Change the following sentences into the Indirect Speech:

- I said to him, "I cannot do you a favour."
- They said to us, "Let us go out for a walk."

- "What do you want?" asked his mother.
- Rasheed said to Suhail, "My brother reached Quetta yesterday."
- The teacher said to us, "Truth triumphs in the end."
- He said to me, "Did you talk rudely to your sister?"
- We said to them, "We are going to celebrate *Basant* with great pomp and show."
- Nadia said to Raheela, "Can you speak French?"
- My friend said to me, "Will you accompany me to the movie?"
- I said to Anila, "What are you doing?"

ANSWERS

- I told him that I could not do him a favour.
- They proposed to us that we should go out for a walk.
- His mother asked him what he wanted.
- Rasheed told Suhail that his brother had reached Quetta the previous day.
- The teacher told us that truth triumphs in the end.
- He asked me whether I had talked rudely to my sister.
- We told them that we were going to celebrate *Basant* that year with great pomp and show.
- Nadia asked Raheela whether she could speak French.
- My friend asked me whether I would accompany her to the movie.
- I asked Anila what she was doing.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 2

- Neelum asked to her sister for confirmation that it was very hot that day?"
- Ramiz said to Ali, "What can you do for me?"
- The Headmaster said to the student, "I expect you to show good conduct."
- I said to my father, "I will not be able to go to school today as I have a headache."
- The teacher said to Sehrish, "Have you done your homework?"
- I said to the teacher, "May I come in?"
- The master said to servant, "Get out of my sight."
- I said to him, "Mind your own business."
- They said to us, "Please listen to us attentively."
- Tahir said to Amir, "I may take part in dramatics."

ANSWERS

- Neelum said to her sister, "Isn't it very hot today?"
- Ramiz asked Ali what he could do for him.
- The headmaster told the students that he expected them to show good conduct.
- I told my father that I would not be able to go to school that day as I had a headache.
- The teacher asked Sehrish whether she had done her homework.

6. I asked the teacher whether I might come in.
7. The master ordered the servant to get out of his sight.
8. He told him to mind his own business.
9. They requested us to listen to them attentively.
10. Tahir told Amir that he might take part in dramatics.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 3

1. My father said to me, "Do you know where Mr. Races lives?"
2. I said to her, "Do you know how to swim?"
3. My mother said to me, "Will you behave properly?"
4. The master said to the servant, "Put off the light."
5. "Can you guess who is coming tonight?" said her brother.
6. He said to me, "Why are you sad today?"
7. The beggar said, "May you live long, my son!"
8. He said, "Alas! My house has been reduced to ashes."
9. They said, "Hurrah! It is a holiday tomorrow."
10. "Ladies and gentlemen", the speaker said, "are you ready to face the consequences?"

ANSWERS

1. My father asked me if I knew where Mr. Races lived.
2. I asked her if she knew how to swim.
3. My mother asked me if I would behave properly.
4. The master ordered the servant to put off the light.
5. Her brother asked her if she could guess who was coming that night.
6. He asked me why I was sad that day.
7. The beggar wished that he might live long.
8. He exclaimed with sorrow that his house had been reduced to ashes.
9. They exclaimed with joy that it was a holiday the next day.
10. Addressing the audience, the speaker asked them if they were ready to face the consequences.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 4

1. The teacher said, "Do not put off till tomorrow what you can do today."
2. The old man said, "May you prosper in life!"
3. He said, "Does she understand English?"
4. I said to her, "I do not want to attend the meeting."
5. My mother said to me, "Why do you always pester me?"
6. They said to us, "We have not understood the implication of this matter."
7. The customer said to the shopkeeper, "How much does this shirt cost?"
8. "I did not approve of your plan," said my friend to me.
9. The captain said, "Bravo! Well played, my boys."
10. Mr. Waheed said Mrs. Mian, "How are you?"

ANSWERS

1. The teacher advised us not to put off till the next day what we could do that day.
2. The old man wished that I might prosper in life.
3. He asked me whether she understood English.
4. I told her that I did not want to attend the meeting.
5. My mother asked me why I always pestered her.
6. They told us that they had not understood the implication of that matter.
7. The customer asked the shopkeeper how much that shirt cost.
8. My friend told me that he had not approved of my plan.
9. The captain applauded the boys by saying that they had played well.
10. Mr. Waheed asked Mrs. Mian how she was.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 5

1. The teacher said to Haider, "Why have you come late to the class again?"
2. His grandfather said to him, "You must save for the rainy day."
3. I said to Nawaz, "Who are you waiting for?"
4. She said to me, "Why did you not attend my wedding reception?"
5. "May I borrow your book for a day or two?" asked Naila.
6. "Your manners are atrocious", remarked the stranger.
7. "What a beautiful building it is!" said he.
8. My father said to me, "Do not hurt anyone."
9. The teacher said, "Let him come in."
10. My father said to him, "Do you know the rules of cricket?"

ANSWERS

1. The teacher asked Haider why he had come late to the class again.
2. His grandfather advised him that he must save for the rainy day.
3. I asked Nawaz who he was waiting for.
4. She asked me why I had not attended her wedding reception.
5. Naila asked me if she might borrow my book for a day or two.
6. The stranger remarked that his manners were atrocious.
7. He exclaimed with wonder that it was a beautiful building.
8. My father advised me not to hurt anyone.
9. The teacher told me that he might be allowed to come in.
10. My father asked him whether he knew the rules of cricket.

PREPOSITIONS

Correct Use of Prepositions in Sentences Exemplified

1. I acquit you *of* all complicity in the crime, and hope you will be compensated *for* the annoyance entailed *upon* you *by* the groundless imputation.
2. I was horrified *at* the sight *of* so much distress.
3. He did not die *of* cholera but *from* effects *of* overexposure *to* the sun *at* an unhealthy time *of* the year.
4. This shopkeeper deals *in* grain, but he did not deal honestly *with* me and I shall have no more dealings *with* him in future.
5. You will have to answer *to* me *for* your misconduct.
6. Forty students competed *with* one another *for* a single scholarship.
7. I must consult *with* you *on* that matter shortly.
8. Do not exult offensively *in* the victory you have won *over* your rivals.
9. He is not possessed *of* much wisdom but possessed *with* a very high notion *of* his own importance.
10. Will you entrust me *with* that letter? No, I will entrust nothing *to* you.
11. Always be prepared *for* the worst.
12. That motive prevails *with* me.
13. I prevailed *on* him *to* make the attempt, but he could not prevail *over* his adversary.
14. I rejoiced not only *in* my own success, but also *at* yours.
15. We must provide *for* our children against the evil day.
16. Some men remain stick *to* their point.
17. Why do you stare me *in* the face? It is bad manners to stare *at* one in that manner.
18. The ship touched *at* Gibraltar. She touched *upon* the subject of tides.
19. He supplied money *to* the men; and they supplied his horses *with* provender.
20. He could smile *at* their treats, for fortune continued to smile *on* him.
21. They proceeded *with* the business that they had commenced yesterday, before they proceeded *to* the consideration *of* any new questions.
22. Do not live *for* riches, but whatever you live *for*, live *by* honest labour; and if you have to live *on* a small income, live *within* your means.
23. He is labouring *under* a misapprehension, but he thinks he is labouring *on* a good cause and *for* the public welfare.
24. He once laid me *under* an obligation, and therefore, I am very unwilling to lay the blame *of* this affair *to* his charge.
25. He not only intruded *into* my house but *upon* my leisure, for I was engaged *at* that time *in* reading an interesting book.
26. The railways intersect *with* each other *at* this place.
27. Let me intercede *with* you *for* my friend.
28. I enquire *of* him concerning that matter.

29. He is impressed *with* that notion, and he desires to impress it *on* me.
30. The river *to* which I went *with* my brother abounds *in* fish; we took a boat and rowed *across* the stream *to* the opposite bank.
31. He promised to abide *by* the contract, and they relied *on* his honour *for* its fulfilment. But they were disappointed *of* their hopes, and found they could never trust their work *to* him again.
32. He lives *at* small cost, and he does so *by* abstaining *from* every kind of luxury and accustoming himself *to* humble fate such as is suitable *to* a person *of* small income.
33. The person who stood *before* the judge yesterday was accused *of* throwing a stone *at* his neighbour's window, but nothing more came *of* the matter, and he was acquitted *of* the charge imputed *to* him.
34. A man *of* honour will adhere *to* his convictions, and act *from* a sense of duty, even if men rail *at* him and think him weak *of* understanding and wanting *in* common sense.
35. The intentions *of* that man admit *of* no doubt; we must agree *to* his terms, whether we approve *of* them or not, and there is no reason to be anxious *about* the result.
36. Aim *at* doing your duty *at* all risks, and do not be uneasy *in* mind *about* the consequences.
37. He was much alarmed *at* what he had just heard; and alluded *to* it as soon as he arrived *at* my house and alighted *from* his carriage.
38. The ship stopped a little way *off* the shore and an experienced man was at once appointed *to* the post *of* pilot *for* bringing her *into* port.
39. He had a great affection *for* his parents; but he had no taste *for* hard work and was not attentive *to* his studies.
40. One man complained *to* the Magistrate of A's dishonesty; another brought a complaint against A *about* some debt; in fact, A has made many enemies *for* himself.
41. When you attend school, attend *to* your studies. What has been the cause *of* your idleness, hitherto? Surely there was no just cause *for* such laziness.
42. He took advantage *of* my ignorance, but he gained no real advantage *over* me *in* the end.
43. I am vexed *with* him *for* what he has done.
44. A man is adapted *for* any occupation, which is adapted *to* his capacities.
45. I am annoyed *with* him *for* saying that; and I am not easily annoyed at trifles.
46. Whatever you decide *on* stick *to* it and do your best *under* difficulties.
47. I understand *from* all I hear that, though he despairs *of* success, nothing will deter him *from* his purpose.
48. I differ *with* you *at* the exact point in which dogs differ *from* wolves *in* shape or kind. But there is no difference *of* opinion *as* *to* their comparative fierceness.
49. He is so weak that all food disagrees *with* him. Care must be taken that he does not die *from* weakness.
50. He was deprived *of* that very thing *in* which he delighted most.
51. I depended *on* his coming *at* four o'clock; but *notwithstanding* all the hopes I had formed he deviated *from* his purpose and did nothing to defend me *from* injustice.
52. I disapprove *of* your way *of* working, and must, therefore, dispense *with* your services.
53. A blind man cannot distinguish light *from* darkness. Death does not distinguish *between* the rich and the poor.

54. I can divide this apple *between* two persons, but it is too small to be divided *among* forty; for it cannot be divided *into* forty parts.
55. When they had disposed *of* all their wares, there was a dispute *about* the profits, each man differing *with* the other.
56. Dissuade him *from* this folly, if you can; but I fear he is weak *in* his head *from* constant overwork and anxiety.
57. I will have nothing to do *with* a man who tries to domineer *over* everyone and cavils *at* everything, which does not coincide *with* his own opinion.
58. More things are wrought *by* prayer than these world dreams *of*.
59. He dwells *among* a simple-minded people, *at* the village *in* the northern part of the district.
60. He dwelt *for* a long time *on* that subject but no one really knew that he was driving *at*.
61. The Magistrate's decision *on* that case was not *in* accordance with the evidence. We must appeal *to* a higher court, where perhaps this slur *on* our character will be removed.
62. He has an excellent appetite *for* his dinner; but no aspiration *for* anything higher.
63. The hill was veiled *in* a mist; and we were tired *of* waiting till the mist cleared *off*, besides being tired *with* our exertions.
64. I am reconciled *with* my opponent, but not *to* my losses.
65. He was disqualified *for* the post on account *of* age, but he was not disqualified *from* competing for diploma.
66. It is better to be clothed *in* rags than to be clothed *with* shame.
67. He embarked *on* board of the steamer, which was to take him *to* Pakistan, where we intended to embark *in* some kind of trade.
68. He was more popular than most men *with* the people *of* his country.
69. In some places the sea encroaches *on* the land, *in* others the land gains *on* the sea. This is so well known that I need not expatiate *on* it any further.
70. As soon as he emerged *from* poverty, he entered *into* partnership *with* a man *of* wealth, and the two then entered upon a grand commercial career.
71. I will exchange this book *with* you *for* another, if you have a good one to offer me *in* exchange.
72. He rejoiced *in* his success, and exulted *over* his fallen rival. I am not *familiar* with that subject, so I cannot fall *in* with your views, or engaged *in* this controversy any longer.
73. He fought *with* the robbers *for* his life. The Spaniards allied *with* the English fought *against* the French *in* what is called the Peninsular War.
74. While the cat was running *at* the mouse, the mouse ran *into* its hole and freed itself *from* danger.
75. Be so good as to furnish me *with* a copy of that letter. Furnish medicine *to* the sick.
76. A glance *at* this letter will convince you *of* its contents that he is grasping *at* your money. Everyone will grieve *for* your loss.
77. He increased *in* wisdom *with* the increase *of* age, and at last grew *out* of follies *of* his boyhood and youth. Thus by degrees he rose *to* eminence *in* his profession.
78. A young man should be *on* his guard *against* bad company, beware *of* falling *into* their evil ways.
79. He loitered *about* this place *for* the greater part *of* the day, sometimes leaning *against* the wall, and sometimes strolling *to* the opposite side *of* the street.

80. Madagascar is an island *off* the east coast of Africa. The French could not prevail *upon* the inhabitants to surrender *without* an effort.
81. We must get rid *of* this difficult business at once. Let us enquire *about* the danger; and be ready *against* the evil day.
82. Your words are strange and quite *beyond* my comprehension. It is foolish to say what no one can understand and I thought you were *about* such folly.
83. This leaves no stain *on* his character, and no further prejudice *against* him should be entertained, as he has now cleared himself *of* all the faults imputed *to* him.
84. I have no liking *for* that man; to fact, I have taken a decided dislike *to* him. For all that, I wish *to* deal fairly *by* him.
85. My relations *with* him are now quite friendly and there is no ill feeling left *in* relation *to* that dispute.
86. Did you beg pardon *of* the teacher? No, I do not like to entreat anyone *for* mercy.
87. I cannot agree *with* you in this matter; and therefore I do not agree *to* your proposal.
88. I blush *at* my won fault more than I blush *for* your reputation.
89. Rhetorical might be compared with poetry.
90. I am in need *of* good advice, but there is no need *for* your reproaches.
91. There is no use *in* my purchasing that article, *for* I have no use *for* it.
92. I have failed *of* my purpose because I failed *in* my first attempt and was not allowed to make another.
93. He is invested *with* full authority *by* me to invest my money *in* that speculation.
94. He is profuse *in* his promises, but not at all profuse *of* his money.
95. You must apologise *to* him *for* what you have done, even though the act was not done with any bad intention.
96. You will have to answer to your master *for* that mistake and you may hope *for* pardon, if you ask *for* a fresh trial; but it will be wiser to appoint some man who is versed in such matters to act as arbitrator *between* you and the opposite party.
97. You can appeal *to* a higher court and apply *for* a fresh trial; but it will be wiser to appoint some man who is versed in such matters to act as arbitrator *between* you and the opposite party.
98. To continue arguing and disputing *with* a man, when you are certain that he will not assent *to* your own views is not wise *of* you; men will only blame you *for* wasting your time, and ascribe our conduct *to* obstinacy.
99. While he was battling *with* the sea, the wind rose and the waves beat *against* the shore; he begged *for* help *from* the people who were *in* the boat, and they pulled him up *out* of the water.
100. I have bestowed great attention *on* that subject, and I bethought myself *of* one thing, namely that a bridge must be built at once *over* the river, and that this bridge should be *of* iron, not *of* wood or brick.
101. One may boast *of* his wealth, another prides himself *on* his wisdom: we cannot help blushing *for* persons who are so wanting *in* modesty and who cannot blush *at* their own faults.
102. A country borders *on* Burma and is separated *from* it partly by the Bay of Bengal, which lies *between* them, and partly by a line *of* mountains situated *to* the north *of* the Bay.

103. A man should not brood *over* his troubles, however, much he may be burdened *with* them.
104. She burst *into* tears, when she found that he did not care *for* her affection.
105. I am indifferent *to* heat and cold, because I have strong chest and there is no need *for* caution; I am sorry, however, that you have need *for* so much caution *with* every change *in* the weather.
106. He has a great capacity *for* mathematics and *in* respect *of* this subject his teacher has a great respect *of* his abilities.
107. In consideration *of* the fact that no one is perfect, you ought to show more consideration *for* other men's weaknesses, though there is no need to connive *at* their faults.
108. A drowning man will catch *at* a straw; and if he escapes, you need not caution him *against* the danger *of* throwing himself *into* the water and bathing *out of* his depth.
109. Cease *from* speaking evil *of* others, and cling *to* charity. You will yourself be judged according *to* your judgment *of* others.
110. It is useless *to* clamour *for* what we cannot have. Do not complain *of* your lot. Be content *with* what you have already, and leave the future *to* Providence.
111. An eye *for* an eye, and a tooth *for* a tooth; this was the old law, but it has now been superseded *by* the duty *of* forgiveness.
112. They brought a complaint *before* the Magistrate *against* their neighbour who without asking their consent had dug a hole almost under the foundation *of* their house and thus rendered it unsafe *for* a dwelling place. The Magistrate complied *with* their request and issued summons *against* him. He sentenced him *to* a fine *for* trespass.
113. A man who confides *in* a friend will not conceal anything *from* him, but will confer *with* him on all matters *of* real importance.
114. The wing *of* a bird corresponds *to* the arms *of* a man.
115. I had a long correspondence *with* him on the wisdom *of* conforming *to* custom, but he did not yield *to* my advice and remained unconvinced *of* his error. A man convinced *against* his will *is of* the same opinion still, as you know *from* the proverb. You cannot cure a man *of* his prejudices.
116. The culprit craved *for* pardon, and succeeded *in* getting it.
117. One cock crowed *over* the other an account *of* its victory, as one man boasts *of* having conquered another, and exults *over* his defeated rival.
118. You cannot compete *with* a man who is superior *to* yourself *in* resources. It is better *to* acquiesce *in* the fact that he has the advantage *over* you.
119. That trader there, who deals *in* cotton goods, has dealt hardly *by* his customers, and they must not concede *to* his demands *in* future.
120. The point you spoke *of* will be attended *to*. But if you ever touch upon it again, I hope you will speak at length on the wider question on which that point hinges.
121. This is an exception *to* the usual rule. I hope, therefore, you will make an exception *of* my son's case, and show some forbearance *for* his inexperience.
122. Live amenably *to* reason, and independently *of* other men's help.
123. It is better even *to* be blind *of* one eye, than *to* be blind *to* one's own faults.
124. He is committed *to* a policy which he now dislikes and is not at all certain *of* its success.
125. He is blessed *in* his children, who have all turned out well, but he is not blessed *with* good health.

PREPOSITIONS (MCQS)

- There is abundance _____ extremism in India.
(a) for (b) to (c) of (d) None of these
- Non Muslim countries have no affection _____ Muslim Countries.
(a) to (b) by (c) for (d) None of these
- You should not take advantage _____ the weakness of my leniency.
(a) of (b) to (c) for (d) None of these
- He has no aptitude _____ English.
(a) in (b) by (c) for (d) None of these
- The President did not give assent _____ the all parties to convene meeting.
(a) for (b) in (c) to (d) None of these
- He has no aversion _____ speaking Persian.
(a) for (b) in (c) by (d) None of these
- The Parents should care _____ there children.
(a) to (b) of (c) by (d) None of these
- You should not comment _____ the performance of cricket team.
(a) to (b) of (c) on (d) None of these
- You should have confidence _____ your abilities.
(a) in (b) to (c) by (d) None of these
- He does not has control _____ his Subordinate.
(a) of (b) to (c) over (d) None of these
- His craving _____ getting latest knowledge is not limited.
(a) for (b) to (c) of (d) None of these
- His desire _____ becoming professor had not been fulfilled.
(a) to (b) for (c) on (d) None of these
- He does not show distaste _____ reading good books.
(a) to (b) by (c) for (d) None of these
- It is my eagerness _____ attending ceremony.
(a) to (b) in (c) by (d) None of these
- India has enmity _____ every neighboring country.
(a) to (b) for (c) with (d) None of these
- He could not escape _____ bad days.
(a) to (b) for (c) in (d) None of these
- I have esteem _____ parents.
(a) for (b) to (c) by (d) None of these
- Optimistic person has faith _____ God.
(a) to (b) for (c) in (d) None of these
- He is gratitude _____ Aslam.
(a) to (b) for (c) in (d) None of these
- He had no hatred _____ watching cinema.
(a) to (b) for (c) in (d) None of these
- He does not take interest _____ music.
(a) in (b) for (c) by (d) None of these

22. Hardworking is key _____ Success
(a) in (b) for (c) to (d) None of these
23. His liking _____ flattery is well known.
(a) for (b) by (c) of (d) None of these
24. Mr. Aslam was no match _____ Noor.
(a) in (b) to (c) for (d) None of these
25. The aggression of Israel is a menace _____ Islamic World.
(a) in (b) for (c) by (d) None of these
26. The neglect _____ duty can not be forgiven.
(a) to (b) in (c) by (d) None of these
27. The Judge should not show partiality _____ delivering judgment.
(a) for (b) in (c) to (d) None of these
28. He has no passions _____ poetry.
(a) for (b) to (c) in (d) None of these
29. He has no pity _____ terrorist.
(a) to (b) by (c) for (d) None of these
30. The popularity of General Musharraf _____ people is increasing in the referendum campaign.
(a) in (b) with (c) for (d) None of these
31. I have preference _____ English to Urdu.
(a) for (b) by (c) to (d) None of these
32. There is no proof _____ stealing the Jewellery.
(a) to (b) in (c) of (d) None of these
33. He had quarrel _____ his younger brother.
(a) with (b) to (c) of (d) None of these
34. I have regret _____ failure in C.S.P. exam.
(a) for (b) to (c) of (d) None of these
35. Your request _____ promotion is under discussion.
(a) in (b) by (c) for (d) None of these
36. She does not have resemblance _____ her mother.
(a) to (b) in (c) for (d) None of these
37. Pakistan must not put reliance _____ I.M.F. and world bank.
(a) on (b) to (c) for (d) None of these
38. Many States of India are revolting _____ the present government.
(a) against (b) to (c) for (d) None of these
39. He has no sympathy _____ the poor.
(a) to (b) in (c) of (d) None of these
40. The religious political parties do not trust _____ General Musharraf.
(a) to (b) for (c) in (d) None of these
41. Mr. Abid is gifted _____ good mind.
(a) to (b) with (c) in (d) None of these
42. You are not fit _____ this job.
(a) for (b) in (c) by (d) None of these
43. He is guilty _____ committing malpractices.
(a) in (b) to (c) of (d) None of these

44. Smoking is very harmful _____ health.
(a) in (b) of (c) to (d) None of these
45. He is not honest _____ his job.
(a) in (b) of (c) by (d) None of these
46. India is hostile _____ the progress of Pakistan.
(a) for (b) to (c) in (d) None of these
47. The ruler must not be ignorant _____ the law and order situation.
(a) in (b) by (c) of (d) None of these
48. He is imperious _____ critics.
(a) in (b) to (c) for (d) None of these
49. He has been indifferent _____ his wife
(a) to (b) for (c) in (d) None of these
50. You are not inferior _____ any one.
(a) for (b) of (c) to (d) None of these
51. Is he guilty or innocent _____ the crime?
(a) in (b) to (c) of (d) None of these
52. He feels Jealousy _____ the success of his friend.
(a) of (b) in (c) by (d) None of these
53. He is notorious _____ robbery.
(a) in (b) of (c) for (d) None of these
54. I am not oblivious _____ the threats.
(a) of (b) to (c) in (d) None of these
55. A mother is patient _____ her children.
(a) to (b) in (c) with (d) None of these
56. She is qualified _____ computer.
(a) of (b) at (c) in (d) None of these
57. He is responsible _____ doing this work.
(a) in (b) of (c) at (d) None of these
58. There is no need for you to be so sensitive _____ criticism.
(a) for (b) of (c) by (d) None of these
59. She must not be shy _____ telling truth.
(a) of (b) to (c) in (d) None of these
60. He is true _____ his word.
(a) of (b) to (c) in (d) None of these
61. This license is valid _____ five years.
(a) for (b) in (c) to (d) None of these
62. I am weary _____ your promises.
(a) of (b) to (c) in (d) None of these
63. He is worthy _____ respect.
(a) to (b) in (c) for (d) None of these
64. Who is knocking _____ the door?
(a) to (b) in (c) at (d) None of these
65. You should repent _____ bad deeds.
(a) of (b) to (c) in (d) None of these

66. Pakistan must rely _____ its resources.
(a) on (b) to (c) in (d) None of these
67. He trembled _____ the sound of bursting bomb.
(a) in (b) for (c) at (d) None of these
68. He wondered _____ the success of his friend in C.S.S. exam.
(a) to (b) at (c) in (d) None of these
69. He will not yield _____ the pressure of his opponent.
(a) to (b) for (c) at (d) None of these
70. Do not stare _____ me.
(a) on (b) in (c) at (d) None of these
71. Pakistan sided _____ U.S.A in connection with countering terrorism.
(a) with (b) to (c) on (d) None of these
72. He succumbed _____ his injuries and died in hospital.
(a) in (b) at (c) to (d) None of these
73. He was threatened _____ dire consequences.
(a) to (b) on (c) with (d) None of these
74. India is not being prevented _____ committing atrocities on Kashmiries.
(a) to (b) in (c) from (d) None of these
75. Do not scoff _____ me.
(a) at (b) on (c) in (d) None of these
76. I prefer _____ die than humiliation.
(a) for (b) to (c) in (d) None of these
77. He Shuddered _____ seeing the dreadful incident.
(a) on (b) in (c) at (d) None of these
78. Do not insist _____ doing this work.
(a) on (b) in (c) at (d) None of these
79. She persisted _____ living here.
(a) in (b) to (c) for (d) None of these
80. I do not object _____ his criticism.
(a) in (b) for (c) to (d) None of these
81. You must embark _____ leaving her.
(a) to (b) in (c) upon (d) None of these
82. He did not fail _____ exam.
(a) in (b) for (c) at (d) None of these
83. I assure you _____ my help.
(a) on (b) of (c) in (d) None of these
84. You must make amends _____ your folly.
(a) for (b) to (c) in (d) None of these
85. Afghanistan was attacked _____ October, 2001.
(a) in (b) at (c) on (d) None of these
86. I am bargaining _____ him.
(a) with (b) on (c) to (d) None of these
87. I do not repose confidence _____ you.
(a) in (b) to (c) at (d) None of these

88. I have access _____ the president.
(a) for (b) in (c) to (d) None of these
89. I am candidate _____ this post.
(a) to (b) for (c) at (d) None of these
90. A tough competition is going on _____ him.
(a) to (b) at (c) with (d) None of these
91. Take decision _____ this issue instantly.
(a) on (b) to (c) at (d) None of these
92. I do not have fondness _____ her.
(a) in (b) at (c) for (d) None of these
93. Press does not enjoy freedom _____ restriction.
(a) from (b) to (c) by (d) None of these
94. Do not guess _____ me.
(a) on (b) in (c) at (d) None of these
95. I feel grief _____ the death of his father.
(a) of (b) in (c) by (d) None of these
96. There is hindrance _____ get success in life.
(a) for (b) to (c) of (d) None of these
97. I have no longing _____ him.
(a) for (b) to (c) at (d) None of these
98. He does not have lust _____ wealth.
(a) to (b) at (c) for (d) None of these
99. He has no opportunity _____ raising his status.
(a) for (b) to (c) at (d) None of these
100. I should not pride _____ my qualification.
(a) to (b) at (c) in (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	c	3.	a	4.	c	5.	c	6.	d	7.	b
8.	c	9.	a	10.	c	11.	a	12.	b	13.	c	14.	a
15.	c	16.	d	17.	a	18.	c	19.	a	20.	b	21.	a
22.	c	23.	a	24.	c	25.	d	26.	d	27.	a	28.	a
29.	c	30.	b	31.	a	32.	c	33.	a	34.	a	35.	c
36.	a	37.	a	38.	a	39.	d	40.	c	41.	b	42.	a
43.	c	44.	c	45.	a	46.	b	47.	c	48.	b	49.	a
50.	c	51.	c	52.	a	53.	c	54.	a	55.	c	56.	c
57.	d	58.	d	59.	a	60.	b	61.	a	62.	a	63.	d
64.	c	65.	a	66.	a	67.	c	68.	b	69.	a	70.	c
71.	a	72.	c	73.	c	74.	c	75.	a	76.	b	77.	c
78.	a	79.	a	80.	c	81.	c	82.	a	83.	b	84.	a
85.	c	86.	a	87.	a	88.	c	89.	b	90.	c	91.	a
92.	c	93.	a	94.	c	95.	a	96.	b	97.	a	98.	c
99.	a	100.	c										

IDIOMS

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 1

Directions: Select the appropriate word that is SIMILAR in meaning to the numbered word.

1. to make clean breast of:
(a) to gain prominence
(c) to confess without of reserve
2. to keeps one's temper:
(a) to become hungry
(c) to preserve ones energy
3. to have an axe to grind
(a) a private end to serve
(c) to have no result
4. to cry wolf
(a) to listen eagerly
(c) to turn pale
5. to end in smoke
(a) to make completely understand
(c) to excite great applause
6. to pick holes
(a) to find some reason to quarrel
(c) to criticise someone
7. to leave someone in the lurch
(a) to come to compromise
(c) to put someone at ease
8. a black sheep
(a) a disreputable member of a group
(c) an ugly person
(d) a partner who takes no share of the profits
9. a man of straw
(a) a man of no substance
(c) a worthy fellow
10. to smell a rat
(a) to see signs of plague epidemic
(c) to suspect foul dealings
11. to hit the nail right on the head
(a) to do the right thing
(c) to announce one's fixed views
12. to flog a dead horse
(a) to do interesting things
(c) to beat a horse that is dead
13. to ring a bell
(a) to take a break
(c) to sound familiar
- (b) to praise oneself
(d) to destroy before it blooms
- (b) to be in good mood
(d) to be aloof from
- (b) to fail to arouse interest
(d) to work for both sides
- (b) to give false alarm
(d) to keep off starvation
- (b) to be ruined
(d) to overcome someone
- (b) to destroy something
(d) to cut some part of an item
- (b) constant source of annoyance
(d) to desert in difficulties
- (b) a lucky person
- (b) a very active person
(d) an unreasonable person
- (b) to get bad small of a bad dead rat
(d) to be in a bad mood
- (b) to destroy one's reputation
(d) to teach someone a lesson
- (b) to try to take work from a weak horse
(d) to revive interest in an outdated subject
- (b) to be believable
(d) to seem dangerous

14. run of the mill
(a) ordinary (b) unique (c) complicated (d) exciting
15. hand in hand
(a) on friendly terms
(c) working very quickly
(b) occurring together
(d) without effort
16. to touch on something
(a) to avoid talking about
(c) to finish discussing
(b) to talk about briefly
(d) to give a long explanation
17. to get the upper hand
(a) to be responsible
(c) to get a lot of help
(b) to gain more power
(d) to become overworked
18. a drop in the bucket
(a) a failed attempt
(c) a valuable contribution
(b) a risky activity
(d) an insignificant amount
19. to be on the same page
(a) to experience a similar problem
(c) to be close to someone
(b) to have similar ideas
(d) to be where the action is
20. on target
(a) fixed as an absolute
(c) not moving
(b) completely accurate
(d) busy at work
21. shift gears
(a) wait for a few minutes
(c) move to a different topic
(b) end the discussion
(d) start an argument
22. take someone to task
(a) scold or criticize them harshly
(c) buy them lunch
(b) talk to them privately
(d) encourage them to succeed
23. bed of roses
(a) very soft bed (b) dull life (c) belong to (d) full of joys
24. hit below the belt
(a) give a crippling blow (b) hit in the thighs (c) act unfairly (d) act brutally
25. to bite the dust
(a) to be defeated in battle
(c) to be ashamed of
(b) to learn a lesson
(d) to work very hard
26. between the devil and the deep sea
(a) in a dilemma
(c) to be evil-tempered
(b) a man who is drowning
(d) a deep sea diver
27. oily tongue
(a) flattery
(c) word power
(b) soft speech
(d) fluency in speech
28. to wrap up
(a) to make worthwhile
(c) to bring to a conclusion
(b) to give a gift or present
(d) to do a job well
29. bottom line
(a) an easy task (b) the main point (c) the best solution (d) a minor point
30. in a nutshell
(a) all at once (b) in great detail (c) in a few words (d) one by one

31. draw the line between
(a) make a connection
(c) argue for one side
32. lost heart
(a) become desperate
(c) become angry
33. blows his own trumpet
(a) flatter someone
(c) admonish others
34. burning question
(a) a widely debated issue
(c) a relevant problem
35. to to bell the cat
(a) to take lead in danger
(c) to be alert of the enemy
36. for a song
(a) at a reasonable price
(c) very cheaply
37. a snake in the grass
(a) a secret enemy
(c) an unforeseen danger
38. once for all
(a) authoritatively (b) finally
(c) angrily (d) coldly
39. off and on.
(a) everyday (b) regularly (c) never at all (d) occasionally
40. burn your fingers
(a) be unhappy (b) be happy (c) suffer (d) be ill

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	b	3.	a	4.	b	5.	b	6.	c	7.	d
8.	a	9.	a	10.	c	11.	a	12.	d	13.	c	14.	a
15.	b	16.	b	17.	b	18.	d	19.	b	20.	b	21.	c
22.	a	23.	d	24.	c	25.	a	26.	a	27.	a	28.	c
29.	b	30.	c	31.	d	32.	d	33.	d	34.	a	35.	a
36.	c	37.	b	38.	b	39.	d	40.	c				

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 2

1. Please stop that (mischief) and do some serious work. Please stop _____.
(a) dog and pony show (b) monkey business (c) piggyback (d) road hog
2. Please (be patient and wait) while I make a phone call. Please _____.
(a) call the dogs off (b) have a whale of a time
(c) flog a dead horse (d) hold your horses

3. The new product is (a good source of money) for our company. It's _____.
(a) a cash cow (b) as strong as an ox
(c) a horse of different color (d) a dark horse
4. Amjad is (an aloof unemotional person) and rarely talks to us. He is _____.
(a) a cold fish (b) has a whale of a time
(c) acts as a guinea pig (d) busy as a beaver
5. I was convinced he would win but I (supported the wrong person). I _____.
(a) shed crocodile tears (b) had a whale of a time
(c) was a chicken feed (d) backed the wrong horse
6. The police are (following the wrong course) if they think I got the money. They are _____.
(a) barking up wrong tree (b) are doing monkey business
(c) eating crow (d) backing the wrong horse
7. The new accountant is (hard working and enthusiastic person). He's a real _____.
(a) eager beaver (b) cold fish
(c) cash cow (d) going to the dogs
8. We are planning a surprise party for Asma. Don't (reveal the secret). Don't _____.
(a) bark up wrong tree (b) eat crow
(c) be a copycat (d) let the cat out of the bag
9. He is the (most important person) in his company. He is the _____.
(a) holy cow (b) dog in the manger (c) alley cat (d) top dog
10. When I and Arif met, we finally met we talked (for a long time). We talked _____.
(a) in the dog house (b) as busy as a beaver
(c) until the cows came home (d) like lambs to the slaughter

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	d	3.	a	4.	a	5.	d	6.	a	7.	a
8.	d	9.	d	10.	c								

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 3

1. be all ears
(a) listen attentively (b) lose self-control
(c) delay a decision (d) be everywhere
2. burn the candle at both ends
(a) waste time (b) lose self-control
(c) daydreaming (d) work hard till late at night
3. breathe down neck
(a) lose self-control (b) make a plot
(c) to watch activities (d) work very hard
4. bring home the bacon
(a) go on hunting (b) earn salary (c) delay a decision (d) be infamous
5. build bridges
(a) combat (b) be dishonest (c) arbitrate
(d) work very hard

6. one's best bet
(a) be unfriendly (b) settle down
(c) best move (d) reconcile
7. call a spade a spade
(a) speak frankly (b) be dishonest
(c) die (d) reprimand or scold
8. cash in one's chips
(a) learn from mistakes (b) be famous and respected
(c) pass away (d) make a blunder
9. build castles in the air
(a) to daydream (b) watch someone closely
(c) review something (d) reconcile
10. chalk up to experience
(a) learn from mistakes (b) behave badly
(c) pass away (d) suffer financially

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	d	3.	c	4.	b	5.	c	6.	c	7.	a
8.	c	9.	a	10.	a								

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 4

Complete the following sentences

1. My mother was angry at me and when I broke the glass, it _____.
(a) barked up wrong tree (b) added fuel to the flames
(c) brought home the bacon (d) bugged out
2. Due to _____, I had to run to the toilet.
(a) beating a hasty retreat (b) carrying the day
(c) the call of nature (d) my best bet
3. I've been _____ for years, just waiting for a chance like this.
(a) bidding my time (b) adding fuel to the flames
(c) badgering my father (d) chewing the fat
4. After I failed in the exam, I promised my father to _____.
(a) build castles in the air (b) call the shots
(c) bury head in sand (d) change my ways
5. They sat around and _____ rather than doing something constructive.
(a) buckled down (b) chewed the fat (c) breathe down neck
(d) bide their time

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	a	4.	d	5.	b				
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SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 5

1. I (can't understand) Chinese language. It's _____.
(a) up in arms (b) over my head (c) at arm's length

- (d) curling my hair
2. If you want to study well, keep music (away). Keep music _____.
(a) up in arms (b) over my head (c) at arm's length
(d) curling my hair
3. The fate of the convict is still in (an uncertain position). His fate is _____.
(a) over my head (b) hanging by a hair
(c) costing an arm and a leg (d) neither hide nor hair
4. It is important that you do not lose your temper. You do not _____.
(a) be up in arms (b) be arm in arm (c) be at loggerheads
(d) lose your head
5. Jawad prefers to ignore unpleasant realities of life. He prefers to _____.
(a) be at loggerheads (b) bring things to a head
(c) bury his head in the sand (d) let his hair down
6. Qalid-e-Azam is the (best among all) the leaders. He _____.
(a) is up in arms (b) stands head and shoulders
(c) is at arm's length (d) hanging by a hair
7. Everything went (wrong for me yesterday). It was _____.
(a) above my head (b) at loggerheads (c) bad hair day
(d) curling my hair
8. All is his father's favourite child. He is _____.
(a) losing his father's head (b) the apple of his father's eye
(c) letting his hair down (d) up in arms
9. The review gives a (brief look at the book). It gives _____.
(a) a bird's-eye view (b) curl to my hair
(c) bad hair day (d) more than meets the eye
10. I obeyed my teacher (instantly) I obeyed him _____.
(a) in the eye of the storm (b) head and shoulders
(c) getting grey hair (d) in the blink of an eye

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	b	4.	d	5.	c	6.	b	7.	c
8.	b	9.	a	10.	d								

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 6

1. If you're having a bad hair day, it means:
(a) you've had a terrible haircut (b) nothing's going right for you
(c) you don't care what people think about you
2. If Asad and Amir are at loggerheads, they are:
(a) best friends (b) in a quarrel (c) well-balanced and trustworthy
3. If something is getting in your hair, it
(a) irritates you (b) pleases you a lot (c) has no sign or indication
4. Who is the apple of your eye means that who is:
(a) your favourite (b) irritating you (c) helping you

5. If you are able to see what is going on behind your back, you:
 (a) have eyes in the back of your head
 (c) are neither hide nor hair
 (b) have a head on your shoulders
6. A bright-eyed and bushy-tailed person is:
 (a) in a hurry
 (c) very cheerful and eager
 (b) very sad and gloomy
7. If you do something in the eye of the storm, you do it:
 (a) to bring something to a decisive point
 (c) in an uncertain position
 (b) in a difficult situation
8. If something costs an arm and a leg, it is:
 (a) durable and low-priced
 (c) of no use
 (b) very expensive

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a	5.	a	6.	c	7.	b
8.	b												

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 7

1. out someone forcibly means:
 (a) back-scratching
 (c) elbow someone out
 (b) over my head
 (d) rub elbows with someone
2. in serious difficulty or problem means:
 (a) back to the wall
 (c) back-scratching
 (b) over my head
 (d) rub elbows with someone
3. to surprise or shock someone is to:
 (a) get off someone's back
 (c) make blood run cold
 (b) set one back on one's heels
 (d) keep one's feet on the ground
4. To betray or do harm to someone means:
 (a) back to the wall
 (c) elbow someone out
 (b) burst a blood vessel
 (d) stab in the back
5. A thing that is difficult to be accepted is:
 (a) difficult to stomach
 (c) making blood run cold
 (b) back-breaking work
 (d) going belly up
6. act in a sensible and practical way is to:
 (a) split hairs
 (c) curdle someone's blood
 (b) keep one's feet on the ground
 (d) keep body and soul together
7. A person taking more food than one can eat has:
 (a) cold blood
 (c) body and soul together
 (b) iron stomach
 (d) eyes are bigger than one's stomach
8. with great spirit means with:
 (a) bad blood
 (c) sweat blood
 (b) body and soul
 (d) blood-shot eyes
9. If you argue about something unimportant, you:
 (a) split hairs
 (c) sweat blood
 (b) have a body blow
 (d) make someone's blood boil

10. hope for something better is to:
 (a) keep fingers crossed
 (c) break back
 (b) get off someone's back
 (d) keep back covered

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	a	3.	b	4.	d	5.	a	6.	7.	d
8.	b	9.	a	10.	a							

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 8

1. get on in years
 (a) having a dismal face
 (c) be completely still
 (b) grow old
 (d) look older than actual age
2. knee-high to a grasshopper
 (a) child
 (b) scrawny person
 (c) young woman
 (d) elderly person
3. wet behind the ears
 (a) too old to do something
 (c) depressed
 (b) young and inexperienced
 (d) big and strong
4. over the hill
 (a) very happy
 (c) completely still
 (b) sad and gloomy
 (d) too old to do something
5. all skin and bones
 (a) fat child
 (c) thin
 (b) old person
 (d) discouraged or depressed
6. over the moon
 (a) very happy
 (b) healthy
 (c) completely still
 (d) grandfather
7. thin on the top
 (a) inexperienced person
 (c) surprised
 (b) bald or hairless
 (d) looking healthy
8. deadpan face
 (a) ugly face
 (c) without emotions
 (b) look deceitful
 (d) looking older than actual age
9. fit as a fiddle
 (a) in very good health
 (b) extremely angry
 (c) very thin
 (d) child
10. hopping mad
 (a) having a dismal face
 (c) bald, hairless
 (b) extremely angry
 (d) discouraged or depressed

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	b	4.	d	5.	c	6.	a	7.	b
8.	c	9.	a	10.	b								

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 9

1. I go to the swimming pool only (rarely) although I love to swim.
(a) green around the gills (b) with flying colors
(c) in the red (d) once in a blue moon
2. The man argued with his wife until he was (very angry) but couldn't convince her.
(a) brown bagging it (b) in the black
(c) blue in the face (d) a pot calling the kettle black
3. The mother (was very angry) when her daughter came home late night.
(a) rolled out the red carpet (b) saw red
(c) showed her true colors (d) looked through rose-colored glasses
4. Our company told us (suddenly and without any warning) about factory shut sown.
(a) out of the blue (b) once in a blue moon
(c) with flying colors (d) pitch-black
5. My brother passed the test to become a police officer (easily and with great success).
(a) green (b) with flying colors (c) out of the blue (d) tickled pink
6. Our company has been (losing money) for three years now.
(a) rolling out the red carpet (b) yellow-bellied
(c) in the red (d) green
7. The government finally gave the city (permission) to build the new airport.
(a) the green light (b) a horse of a different color
(c) once in a blue moon (d) red tape
8. My boss is not very flexible and he always sees things (as either good or bad).
(a) in the red (b) off-color
(c) with flying colors (d) in black and white
9. My grandfather is in his 80s but he is still (in good health).
(a) in the red (b) off-color
(c) in the pink (d) in black and white
10. Pakistan (showed excellent performance) in cricket series against India.
(a) painted the town blue (b) black and blue
(c) with flying colors (d) hit the purple patch

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	c	3.	b	4.	a	5.	b	6.	c	7.	a
8.	d	9.	c	10.	d								

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST 10

1. The teacher (got no response) from the students when she asked the question.
(a) took attendance (b) filled in the blanks (c) drew a blank
(d) cracked a book
2. My sister was a (person who loved books) during her childhood.
(a) school of thought (b) bookworm (c) teacher's pet (d) copycat

3. The government is spending much money on (university and college education).
(a) the three R's (b) show-and-tell
(c) the old boy network (d) higher education
4. The young man decided to go to (a farming college) after he graduated.
(a) a cow college (b) an Ivy League college
(c) a town-and-gown college (d) an honor roll
5. The final exam was (very easy) and everybody passed easily.
(a) off campus (b) as easy as ABC
(c) back to basics (d) from the old school
6. I decided to (study hard) for the final exam.
(a) make the grade (b) call the roll
(c) hit the books (d) know my ABCs
7. I was supposed to go to school but I decided (not to go).
(a) to learn by rote (b) to live in an ivory tower
(c) to have my nose in a book (d) to play hooky
8. I received (recognition for my effort) in my attempt to write a short story.
(a) an A for effort (b) a show of hands
(c) a cap and gown (d) an eager beaver
9. I was able to (receive official recognition for) the math course that I took last summer.
(a) cover a lot of ground for (b) get credit for
(c) take the roll for (d) get through
10. I was asked to (read all of the book) before the next class.
(a) learn the book by heart (b) publish or perish
(c) read through the book (d) read the book out loud
11. I worked hard all weekend to (write a paper) for my history class.
(a) crank out a paper (b) meet the requirements
(c) pass with flying colors (d) brainstorm
12. I spent most of the morning (reading a book).
(a) on campus (b) goofing off
(c) counting noses (d) with my nose in a book

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	b	3.	d	4.	a	5.	b	6.	c	7.	d
8.	a	9.	b	10.	c	11.	a	12.	d				

GRAMMAR PRACTICE TEST

Choose the correct answer from following options.

1. Worries age a man.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Adverb
2. Both men looked slightly abashed, like a pair of guilty school boys.
(a) Adjective (b) Verb (c) Noun (d) Adverb
3. I saw you at the party dancing with abandon.
(a) Adverb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Verb
4. She was taken to hospital with abdominal pain.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
5. A childhood accident had left him with an abiding fear of water.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Verb
6. He apologised abjectly.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun (c) Adverb (d) Verb
7. Don't worry, your child is not abnormal.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Adverb
8. Decision to take action against the members of National Assembly has been put in abeyance.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Adverb
9. She is abnormally thin.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Verb
10. You behaved abominably this evening.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Adverb
11. There is a statute for the abolition of capital punishment.
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
12. She decided to have an abortion.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
13. There was an abortive attempt at a coup during the president's absence.
(a) Adverb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Verb
14. Stories abound on the subject of his numerous marriages.
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Noun
15. They have been reading an abridgement of her novel on the radio.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
16. He will contact you when he returns from abroad.
(a) Adverb (b) Noun (c) Verb (d) Adjective
17. Our holiday came to an abrupt end when we lost all the money.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
18. He absent-mindedly picked up someone else's brief case.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Adverb
19. It will be an absolute disaster if I fail my exams.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Adverb
20. Was your journey absolutely by necessary?
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb

21. He is strictly abstemious in his habits of eating and drinking.
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
22. Most immigrants say they are used to having abused shouted after them.
(a) Verb (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Noun
23. He has an abysmal ignorance of grammar.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
24. We must draw back from the abyss of war.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
25. He enjoyed drawing and painting more than the academic subjects.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
26. Some drivers accelerate deliberately when you are trying to overtake them.
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
27. The style of her dress accentuated her small waist.
(a) Verb (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Noun
28. We accidentally discovered the right answer.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Verb (d) Noun
29. My boss is always accommodating when any of my children are ill.
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
30. Some of her songs are sung to a cello accompaniment.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
31. She was an accomplished pianist as well as singer.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
32. He is the only accredited agent of the multi-national organisation.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
33. You often get accosted by beggars in the street throughout.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Verb (d) Noun
34. Don't move till your eyes become accustomed to the dark.
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
35. The smaller hall is better acoustically.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
36. The breaking mechanism is activated when you pull the emergency cord.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
37. There are fewer cases of real poverty than you'd expect, in actuality.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
38. Khurshid was all alone when I saw him.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun (c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
39. The people of the rural areas claim to have seen strange beings from outer space.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
40. The adequacy of his training and qualifications was not in doubt.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun (c) Pronoun (d) Adverb
41. There are numerous nicotine and other addictive substances in cigarettes etc.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
42. Lots of nouns are used adjectivally.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Pronoun (d) Adverb

43. Admittedly we don't yet know all the facts.
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Verb
44. People who adopt a child are his adoptive parents.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
45. Much ado about nothing.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
46. The boat had been out adrift.
(a) Verb (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Noun
47. She steered the car adroitly through the rush-hour traffic.
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
48. He had been her personal adviser on press relations.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
49. The shock left her quite bereft of speech.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun (c) Adverb (d) Verb
50. This is not the time to consider why and wherefore of the situation.
(a) Pronoun (b) Noun (c) Preposition (d) Adverb
51. Happily I met my uncle, the engineer.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
52. It was a difficult word but Nasir pronounced it quite correctly.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Pronoun (d) Verb
53. Still water runs deeply.
(a) Pronoun (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Adverb
54. The affluence of some of these young executives is extraordinary.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
55. She deleted everything she'd written and started afresh.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Verb
56. I was a bit rude to her at the meeting, and afterwards I apologised.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
57. After the accident, his condition was agonizingly uncomfortable.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
58. They crowded round the window, agog with curiosity.
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
59. I was aghast at her rudeness.
(a) Verb (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Preposition
60. He knew he should visit his ailing mother.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Verb
61. She left the door ajar, as she went out.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
62. He seems to regard his children with something akin to disgust.
(a) Pronoun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
63. I liked her behaviour because she was alive.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
64. She had allegedly left her two-year old daughter alone in the house for two days.
(a) Verb (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Noun

65. I don't owe allegiance to any political party.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
66. She travels all over the world but London is her base.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Verb
67. He tried to keep his balance on the ice.
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
68. I said goodbye before I left.
(a) Conjunction (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Preposition
69. I lived in USA before coming to England.
(a) Adverb (b) Preposition (c) Adjective (d) Noun
70. Nawaz is away, so I am writing to you on his behalf.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
71. We could see the lake and the mountains beyond.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
72. He bid rupees one lakh for the painting.
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adverb (d) Preposition
73. Bit by bit, I started to feel.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Preposition
74. The firemen put out the blaze.
(a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
75. Her eyes are bright blue.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Preposition (d) Verb
76. She was dressed in blue.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
77. He has been rightly branded as a bigoted religious fanatic.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Preposition
78. They wanted to hold a concert to celebrate the bicentenary of the composer's birth.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
79. It was indeed a most bizarre happening in the market.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Preposition
80. After the fight, the boy was black and blue all over.
(a) Adverb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Preposition
81. The elections were open and above board.
(a) Verb (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Adverb
82. The jug was filled to the brim.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Preposition
83. I cannot budge this heavy chest; it won't budge.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
84. He hit the target of bull's eye correctly.
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Verb
85. These planks of wood buttress the collapsing wall.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Pronoun (d) Preposition
86. This tree alongwith its tiny flower is very beautiful.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb

87. Najam was beaten at his own game. (a) Preposition (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
88. In pursuance of his directions, we are taking exercises regularly. (a) Preposition (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Verb
89. Can you lend me the abstract of your article on pollution. (a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Preposition
90. In the initial, only abstract ideas on any field are formed and they may lead to some substantially concrete plannings. (a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Preposition
91. Kashif has succeeded brightly in the exam beyond all his hopes. (a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Noun
92. The labourers were working overtime, but were working cheerfully. (a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Verb
93. He launched a premeditated attack on my good name. (a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
94. He vigorously packed his belongings in preparation for the journey. (a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Preposition (d) Adjective
95. Najma is really too much out spoken in dealing with the people. (a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Adverb
96. Believe me, I have finished the cross-word all by myself. (a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Pronoun (d) Adverb
97. What will you attempt to complete next? (a) Adverb (b) Preposition (c) Adjective (d) Noun
98. She pushed Ayesha hard and she fell over. (a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Verb
99. Obviously, Waqqas is in dire need of guidance and help. (a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Adverb (d) Verb
100. What Najam did was proclaimed morally a lapse. (a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Preposition (d) Verb
101. What annoyed Shaila most was the way he laughed at her. (a) Adverb (b) Preposition (c) Pronoun (d) Noun
102. There is no doubt that the man has lost his mental stability. (a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Pronoun (d) Adverb
103. Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown. (a) Pronoun (b) Preposition (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
104. In life, the moment which is lost, is lost for ever. (a) Pronoun (b) Preposition (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
105. He is a very good friend of mine. (a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Pronoun (d) Adjective
106. What is it that troubles you so much. (a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Pronoun (d) Adjective
107. The company needs employees of your calibre. (a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Pronoun (d) Adjective
108. There is a calculated risk in the job. (a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Adverb (d) Adjective

109. "I've never liked him, you know," he said in a moment of candour. (a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
110. Her is a captivating personality. (a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
111. Is it right to keep animals in captivity in a zoo? (a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Preposition (d) Adverb
112. Caricatures of politicians appear in the newspapers every day. (a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Pronoun
113. The lion is a carnivorous animal. (a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
114. Roses formed a cascade of colour on the wall. (a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
115. He has worked hard in the cause of peace. (a) Preposition (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Noun
116. Stars are celestial bodies. (a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Pronoun (d) Noun
117. Here is a document certifying that I was born in Lahore. (a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Pronoun (d) Adjective
118. Are you by any chance free tonight? (a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
119. A good leader must have charisma. (a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
120. She had a special clique of school friends. (a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
121. Abdullah is a hard working student. (a) Pronoun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Preposition
122. Higher education is the privilege for everyone, and should not be monopoly of the rich. (a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
123. The chess match was a real cliff-hanger. (a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Pronoun (d) Preposition
124. The drain is clogged with hair. (a) Verb (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
125. The saint led a cloistered life in a forest. (a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
126. The widow did not have enough money to clothe her children. (a) Pronoun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
127. The children clustered round the door. (a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
128. Aalia suffers from severe indigestion. (a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Preposition
129. So far, police has not been able to identify the victim. (a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
130. Secretary pointed out a number of inconsistencies in the statement. (a) Pronoun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Noun

131. No one knows her intentions in the matter.
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
132. The secret agents easily intermingled with the crowd.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
133. They sorted out the family issue intelligently and wisely.
(a) Adverb (b) Noun (c) Verb (d) Adjective
134. Historical buildings like Lahore Fort, Shahi Mosque, etc. are worth seeing.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
135. A late train to Kasur is still available.
(a) Adjective (b) Pronoun (c) Verb (d) Noun
136. Homo sapien is the only animal that can talk and laugh.
(a) Pronoun (b) Preposition (c) Adjective (d) Verb
137. All is not gold that glitters.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Pronoun (d) Preposition
138. It will only make the situation worse.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Pronoun (d) Noun
139. He managed to slip into the room unnoticed.
(a) Verb (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Adverb
140. His meaning was unmistakable.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Pronoun
141. He was unmoved by her tears.
(a) Verb (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Preposition
142. Unquestionably, he deserves to be punished.
(a) Verb (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Noun
143. There was unrest all over the country, when the government introduced higher taxes.
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
144. That butcher charges unreasonable prices.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Adverb
145. If you do unwarily, he will cheat you.
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Preposition (d) Verb
146. Please place it upon the floor.
(a) Preposition (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb
147. Thoughts of her father were uppermost in her mind.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
148. Could someone update me on what has been happening here?
(a) Verb (b) Preposition (c) Noun (d) Adjective
149. She has done her utmost to help him.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
150. There was utter silence, utter darkness, and no one spoke utterly.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Pronoun
151. Has your child been vaccinated against small pox?
(a) Verb (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Noun
152. Vanity is his chief fault.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Preposition

153. He has had a varied career.
(a) Preposition (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Verb
154. His speech started with a joke but was basically in a serious vein.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Verb (d) Adjective
155. There is an interesting match of rugby between Lahore Greens versus Lahore Reds.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Preposition (d) Adjective
156. She was on the verge of tears.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Preposition (d) Verb
157. After the explosion, not a vestige of the building was left.
(a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Pronoun (d) Adjective
158. He departed to USA via Japan.
(a) Preposition (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
159. Dogs often chase cats but not usually vice versa.
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Preposition
160. He keeps sending me vindictive letters.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
161. The scar on her face is scarcely visible now.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
162. We have sachets of shampoo of all makes.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Pronoun (d) Adverb
163. It is all the same to me.
(a) Adjective (b) Preposition (c) Adverb (d) Noun
164. He was a saviour of his own country.
(a) Adjective (b) Pronoun (c) Noun (d) Adverb
165. He weighed the flour on the kitchen scales.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Preposition (d) Adverb
166. He described the likely scenario if we didn't follow his advice.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Preposition
167. As soon as he came into the room, he scented trouble.
(a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Verb (d) Adverb
168. It is beyond the scope of our realistic imagination.
(a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
169. He paints both secular and religious pictures.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Verb (d) Adjective
170. He had always been a self-reliant person, now he is a self-made millionaire.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Preposition (d) Verb
171. You are right in a sense, but you've forgotten several important points.
(a) Preposition (b) Verb (c) Noun (d) Adverb
172. The photo is too dark because the camera was on the wrong setting.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun (c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
173. The whole trial was a sham.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun (c) Verb (d) Adverb
174. We could see his silhouette against the curtain.
(a) Adjective (b) Preposition (c) Noun (d) Adverb

175. Since I left school, I have been working as a shop assistant.
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
176. He gave a simplistic explanation which did not reflect the complicated situation.
(a) Preposition (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
177. I sincerely hope that you will succeed.
(a) Adverb (b) Preposition (c) Conjunction (d) Adjective
178. The race began at a fast pace.
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition (c) Noun (d) Adverb
179. Is there anything in particular you want to do this weekend?
(a) Adverb (b) Preposition (c) Adjective (d) Conjunction
180. The accident was partly my fault and partly the other driver's.
(a) Preposition (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Noun
181. I was driving at 60 miles per hour.
(a) Preposition (b) Adverb (c) Conjunction (d) Noun
182. You must stop the pollution of our beaches.
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Verb
183. Fast food restaurants popping up everywhere.
(a) Verb (b) Preposition (c) Noun (d) Adverb
184. The dancers were in position, waiting for the music to start.
(a) Preposition (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
185. He is prejudiced against me because I am a woman.
(a) Preposition (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Noun
186. I felt very privileged when I was invited to the grand party.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
187. The kidnappers have demanded a ransom of a million rupees.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
188. Choose a number at random.
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
189. That's rather a silly question.
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Noun
190. Only humans have the power of reason—animals have not.
(a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
191. The meeting was reasonably attended.
(a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
192. My offer met with a rebuff.
(a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
193. He came to me recently.
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Pronoun (d) Noun
194. A dustbin is a receptacle for rubbish.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb
195. The recipient of "Nishan-i-Haider" is given much regard and honour.
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Adverb (d) Adjective

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	a	3.	b	4.	c	5.	c	6.	c	7.	b
8.	a	9.	b	10.	d	11.	b	12.	a	13.	c	14.	c
15.	c	16.	a	17.	c	18.	d	19.	b	20.	c	21.	d
22.	a	23.	d	24.	a	25.	a	26.	a	27.	a	28.	b
29.	a	30.	c	31.	c	32.	b	33.	c	34.	a	35.	d
36.	b	37.	a	38.	a	39.	a	40.	b	41.	b	42.	d
43.	a	44.	b	45.	a	46.	c	47.	d	48.	a	49.	a
50.	d	51.	a	52.	b	53.	d	54.	a	55.	b	56.	c
57.	c	58.	c	59.	c	60.	c	61.	b	62.	c	63.	a
64.	c	65.	a	66.	a	67.	b	68.	a	69.	a	70.	a
71.	c	72.	a	73.	a	74.	a	75.	a	76.	a	77.	b
78.	a	79.	c	80.	c	81.	b	82.	a	83.	d	84.	c
85.	b	86.	c	87.	c	88.	a	89.	a	90.	c	91.	a
92.	b	93.	a	94.	a	95.	b	96.	c	97.	a	98.	a
99.	c	100.	a	101.	a	102.	c	103.	a	104.	a	105.	c
106.	c	107.	a	108.	d	109.	a	110.	b	111.	a	112.	c
113.	a	114.	a	115.	a	116.	a	117.	a	118.	b	119.	a
120.	a	121.	a	122.	a	123.	a	124.	a	125.	a	126.	b
127.	a	128.	a	129.	d	130.	d	131.	a	132.	b	133.	a
134.	a	135.	a	136.	a	137.	c	138.	b	139.	b	140.	c
141.	a	142.	b	143.	b	144.	b	145.	a	146.	a	147.	a
148.	a	149.	b	150.	a	151.	a	152.	a	153.	c	154.	a
155.	c	156.	c	157.	a	158.	a	159.	a	160.	b	161.	c
162.	a	163.	a	164.	c	165.	a	166.	a	167.	c	168.	a
169.	d	170.	a	171.	a	172.	b	173.	a	174.	c	175.	a
176.	c	177.	a	178.	c	179.	a	180.	b	181.	a	182.	c
183.	a	184.	b	185.	c	186.	c	187.	a	188.	c	189.	b
190.	a	191.	c	192.	a	193.	a	194.	c	195.	a		

CORRECT & INCORRECT SENTENCES

Incorrect	Correct
We have received no <i>informations</i> .	We have received no <i>information</i> .
<i>Politics</i> are not meant for me.	<i>Politics is not meant for me</i> .
We saw beautiful <i>sceneries</i> in Kashmir.	We saw beautiful <i>scenery</i> in Kashmir.
The new <i>machineries</i> have arrived.	The new <i>machinery</i> has arrived.
I will take care of your <i>luggages</i> .	I will take care of your <i>luggage</i> .
There were no <i>bread</i> s in the shop.	There was no <i>bread</i> in the shop. Or There were no loaves of bread in the shop.
I have had my <i>meals</i> .	I have had my <i>meal</i> .
We have bought some new <i>furnitures</i> .	We have bought some new <i>furniture</i> .
Her <i>hairs</i> are brown.	Her <i>hair</i> is brown.
This is the fruit of my father's good <i>advices</i> .	This is the fruit of my father's good <i>advice</i> .
Please <i>excuse</i> the <i>troubles</i> .	Please excuse me for the <i>trouble</i> .
The <i>blinds</i> need our support.	The <i>blind</i> need our support.
He was <i>overcome</i> by the misery of the <i>poors</i> .	He was <i>overcome</i> by the misery of the <i>poor</i> .
The <i>cattles</i> are a nuisance on our streets.	The <i>cattle</i> are a nuisance on our streets.
My <i>family members</i> will join me soon.	The <i>members of my family</i> will join me soon. Or <i>My family</i> will join me soon.
He had been to his <i>mother's-in-law</i> house.	He had been to his <i>mother-in-law's</i> house.
She is good at <i>Mathematic</i> .	She is good at <i>Mathematics</i> .
<i>Summons</i> have been served on the defaulters.	<i>Summons</i> has been served on the defaulters.
<i>Gymnastics</i> are given a lot of importance in our school.	<i>Gymnastics</i> is given a lot of importance in our school.
<i>Athletics</i> are his favourite sport.	<i>Athletics</i> is his favourite sport.
She forgot to bring her <i>scissor</i> .	She forgot to bring her <i>scissors</i> .
You must start eating <i>fruits</i> daily.	You must start eating <i>fruit</i> daily.
I have been advised to eat a lot of green <i>vegetables</i> .	I have been advised to eat a lot of green <i>vegetable</i> .
My grandmother does not wear <i>spectacle</i> .	My grandmother does not wear <i>spectacles</i> .
He is a supporter of land <i>reform</i> .	He is a supporter of land <i>reforms</i> .
He forgot to wash his <i>trouser</i> .	He forgot to wash his <i>trousers</i> .
The <i>gentry</i> of the town was present to greet him.	The <i>gentry</i> of the town <i>were</i> present to greet him.
The <i>cattles</i> are a nuisance on our streets.	The <i>cattle</i> are a nuisance on our streets.
He brought me <i>three dozens</i> oranges.	He brought me <i>three dozen</i> oranges.
He is a good <i>neighbourer</i> .	He is a good <i>neighbour</i> .

There is no <i>place</i> in this compartment.	There is no <i>room</i> in this compartment.
My sister is taking part in <i>the drama</i> .	My sister is taking part in <i>the play</i> .
We had a good <i>play</i> of cricket.	We had a good <i>game</i> of cricket.
There were <i>jokers</i> at the circus.	There were <i>clowns</i> at the circus.
We have been asked to memorise the <i>poetry</i> .	We have been asked to memorise the <i>poem</i> .
She came to his <i>boarding</i> .	She came to his <i>boarding house</i> .
He asked me for a piece of <i>blotting</i> .	He asked me for a piece of <i>blotting paper</i> .
He was writing it out in his <i>copy</i> .	He was writing it out in his <i>notebook</i> .
They had only two <i>waiting members</i> in their team.	They had only two <i>reserves</i> in their team.
I saw two <i>females</i> at the party.	I saw two <i>ladies/women</i> at the party.
She has got into bad <i>companionship</i> .	She has got into bad <i>company</i> .
He spent a large <i>number</i> of money at the fair.	He spent a large <i>amount</i> of money at the fair.
The man wore new <i>dress</i> .	The man wore new <i>clothes</i> .
He forgot to put down his <i>sign</i> on the application.	He forgot to put down his <i>signature</i> on the application.
She is my <i>cousin sister</i> .	She is my <i>cousin</i> .
She took <i>insult</i> at my remark.	She took <i>offence</i> at my remark.
We are all <i>fellow brothers</i> .	We are all <i>brothers</i> .
Karachi is one of the most polluted <i>city</i> in the world.	Karachi is one of the most polluted <i>cities</i> in the world.
The road is closed for <i>repair</i> .	The road is closed for <i>repairs</i> .
One of my <i>student</i> has won the gold medal for public speaking.	One of my <i>students</i> has won the gold for public speaking.
Don't look at the <i>back side</i> of my house.	Don't look at the <i>back</i> of my house.
She happened to hurt a <i>foot finger</i> .	She happened to hurt a <i>toe</i> .
He has a <i>ten-rupees</i> note.	He has a <i>ten-rupee</i> note.
There are two <i>ladies</i> in our staff.	There are two <i>ladies</i> on our staff.
He <i>has</i> a Ph. D. in English.	He <i>is</i> a Ph. D. in English.
I think the <i>chair's legs</i> are broken.	I think the <i>legs of the chair</i> are broken.
<i>Good night</i> , I'm happy you could come.	<i>Good evening</i> , I'm happy you could come.
Cloth is sold by the <i>yards</i> .	Cloth is sold by the <i>yard</i> .
He sees that <i>alms</i> is given to every beggar that comes to his door.	He sees that <i>alms</i> are given to every beggar that comes to his door.
I'm leaving by the <i>8.00</i> train.	I'm leaving by the <i>8 o'clock</i> train.
I <i>expect</i> you to be true to your <i>words</i> .	I <i>expect</i> you to be true to your <i>word</i> .
I have <i>works</i> to do in the city.	I have <i>much work</i> to do in the city.
He has no <i>issues</i> other than a daughter.	He has no <i>issue</i> other than a daughter.
I found him <i>sleeping</i> in his <i>quarter</i> .	I found him <i>sleeping</i> in his <i>quarters</i> .
It is bad <i>manner</i> to eavesdrop.	It is bad <i>manners</i> to eavesdrop.

CORRECT & INCORRECT SENTENCES

Incorrect	Correct
We have received no <i>informations</i> .	We have received no <i>information</i> .
<i>Politics</i> are not meant for me.	<i>Politics is not meant for me</i> .
We saw beautiful <i>sceneries</i> in Kashmir.	We saw beautiful <i>scenery</i> in Kashmir.
The new <i>machineries</i> have arrived.	The new <i>machinery</i> has arrived.
I will take care of your <i>luggages</i> .	I will take care of your <i>luggage</i> .
There were no <i>bread</i> s in the shop.	There was no <i>bread</i> in the shop. Or There were no loaves of bread in the shop.
I have had my <i>meals</i> .	I have had my <i>meal</i> .
We have bought some new <i>furnitures</i> .	We have bought some new <i>furniture</i> .
Her <i>hairs</i> are brown.	Her <i>hair</i> is brown.
This is the fruit of my father's good <i>advices</i> .	This is the fruit of my father's good <i>advice</i> .
Please excuse the <i>troubles</i> .	Please excuse me for the <i>trouble</i> .
The <i>blinds</i> need our support.	The <i>blind</i> need our support.
He was overcome by the misery of the <i>poors</i> .	He was overcome by the misery of the <i>poor</i> .
The <i>cattles</i> are a nuisance on our streets.	The <i>cattle</i> are a nuisance on our streets.
My <i>family members</i> will join me soon.	The <i>members of my family</i> will join me soon. Or <i>My family</i> will join me soon.
He had been to his <i>mother's-in-law</i> house.	He had been to his <i>mother-in-law's</i> house.
She is good at <i>Mathematic</i> .	She is good at <i>Mathematics</i> .
<i>Summons</i> have been served on the defaulters.	<i>Summons</i> has been served on the defaulters.
<i>Gymnastics</i> are given a lot of importance in our school.	<i>Gymnastics</i> is given a lot of importance in our school.
<i>Athletics</i> are his favourite sport.	<i>Athletics</i> is his favourite sport.
She forgot to bring her <i>scissor</i> .	She forgot to bring her <i>scissors</i> .
You must start eating <i>fruits</i> daily.	You must start eating <i>fruit</i> daily.
I have been advised to eat a lot of green <i>vegetables</i> .	I have been advised to eat a lot of green <i>vegetable</i> .
My grandmother does not wear <i>spectacle</i> .	My grandmother does not wear <i>spectacles</i> .
He is a supporter of land <i>reform</i> .	He is a supporter of land <i>reforms</i> .
He forgot to wash his <i>trouser</i> .	He forgot to wash his <i>trousers</i> .
The gentry of the town <i>was</i> present to greet him.	The gentry of the town <i>were</i> present to greet him.
The <i>cattles</i> are a nuisance on our streets.	The <i>cattle</i> are a nuisance on our streets.
He brought me three <i>dozens</i> oranges.	He brought me three <i>dozen</i> oranges.
He is a good <i>neighbourer</i> .	He is a good <i>neighbour</i> .

There is no <i>place</i> in this compartment.	There is no <i>room</i> in this compartment.
My sister is taking part in <i>the drama</i> .	My sister is taking part in <i>the play</i> .
We had a good <i>play</i> of cricket.	We had a good <i>game</i> of cricket.
There were <i>jokers</i> at the circus.	There were <i>clowns</i> at the circus.
We have been asked to memorise the <i>poetry</i> .	We have been asked to memorise the <i>poem</i> .
She came to his <i>boarding</i> .	She came to his <i>boarding house</i> .
He asked me for a piece of <i>blotting</i> .	He asked me for a piece of <i>blotting paper</i> .
He was writing it out in his <i>copy</i> .	He was writing it out in his <i>notebook</i> .
They had only two <i>waiting members</i> in their team.	They had only two <i>reserves</i> in their team.
I saw two <i>females</i> at the party.	I saw two <i>ladies/women</i> at the party.
She has got into bad <i>companionship</i> .	She has got into bad <i>company</i> .
He spent a large <i>number</i> of money at the fair.	He spent a large <i>amount</i> of money at the fair.
The man wore new <i>dress</i> .	The man wore new <i>clothes</i> .
He forgot to put down his <i>sign</i> on the application.	He forgot to put down his <i>signature</i> on the application.
She is my <i>cousin sister</i> .	She is my <i>cousin</i> .
She took <i>insult</i> at my remark.	She took <i>offence</i> at my remark.
We are all <i>fellow brothers</i> .	We are all <i>brothers</i> .
Karachi is one of the most polluted <i>city</i> in the world.	Karachi is one of the most polluted <i>cities</i> in the world.
The road is closed for <i>repair</i> .	The road is closed for <i>repairs</i> .
One of my <i>student</i> has won the gold medal for public speaking.	One of my <i>students</i> has won the gold for public speaking.
Don't look at the <i>back side</i> of my house.	Don't look at the <i>back</i> of my house.
She happened to hurt a <i>foot finger</i> .	She happened to hurt a <i>toe</i> .
He has a ten- <i>rupees</i> note.	He has a ten- <i>rupee</i> note.
There are two ladies <i>in</i> our staff.	There are two ladies <i>on</i> our staff.
He <i>has</i> a Ph. D. in English.	He <i>is</i> a Ph. D. in English.
I think the <i>chair's legs</i> are broken.	I think the <i>legs of the chair</i> are broken.
<i>Good night</i> , I'm happy you could come.	<i>Good evening</i> . I'm happy you could come.
Cloth is sold by the <i>yards</i> .	Cloth is sold by the <i>yard</i> .
He sees that <i>alms</i> is given to every beggar that comes to his door.	He sees that <i>alms</i> are given to every beggar that comes to his door.
I'm leaving by the 8.00 train.	I'm leaving by the 8 o'clock train.
I expect you to be true to your <i>words</i> .	I expect you to be true to your <i>word</i> .
I have <i>works</i> to do in the city.	I have <i>much work</i> to do in the city.
He has no <i>issues</i> other than a daughter.	He has no <i>issue</i> other than a daughter.
I found him sleeping in his <i>quarter</i> .	I found him sleeping in his <i>quarters</i> .
It is bad <i>manner</i> to eavesdrop.	It is bad <i>manners</i> to eavesdrop.

You will be surprised at your own <i>emolument</i> .	You will be surprised at your own <i>emoluments</i> .
Take a <i>compass</i> and draw a circle.	Take the <i>compasses</i> and draw a circle.
I must change my <i>cloths</i> immediately.	I must change my <i>clothes</i> immediately.
You have always been finding <i>faults</i> with my work.	You have always been finding <i>fault</i> with my work.
You need not worry yourself about the <i>finance</i> of the company.	You need not worry yourself about the <i>finances</i> of the company.
He has gone abroad for higher <i>study</i> .	He has gone abroad for higher <i>studies</i> .
He has got this job on <i>merits</i> .	He has got this job on <i>merit</i> .
The course <i>materials</i> you sent were very useful.	The course <i>material</i> you sent was very useful.
My <i>circumstance</i> does not permit me to leave home at this stage.	My <i>circumstances</i> do not permit me to leave home at this stage.
The police was late in coming.	The police <i>were</i> late in coming.
A <i>ten-men</i> delegation met the chairman.	A <i>ten-man</i> delegation met the chairman.
Where are you going to spend your summer <i>vacations</i> this year?	Where are you going to spend your summer <i>vacation</i> this year?
The earthquake has caused <i>many</i> damages.	The earthquake has caused <i>much</i> damage.
He met all my <i>fooding</i> expenses.	He met all my <i>food</i> expenses.
The <i>sister</i> of my friend came to see me.	<i>My friend's sister</i> came to see me.
The <i>hall's</i> walls need to be painted.	The <i>walls of the hall</i> need to be painted.
Please sanction me one <i>day</i> leave.	Please sanction me one <i>day's</i> leave.
The <i>weather</i> at the hill resort was fine.	The <i>climate</i> at the hill resort was fine.
Each of the directors <i>dislike</i> the new managing director.	Each of the directors <i>dislikes</i> the new managing director.
<i>Both</i> did not take part in the discussion.	<i>Neither</i> took part in the discussions.
<i>We all</i> did not participate in the seminar.	<i>None</i> of us participated in the seminar.
Let Fozia and <i>I</i> go home.	Let Fozia and <i>me</i> go home.
I will take <i>your</i> leave after two hours.	I will take <i>leave of you</i> after two hours.
You played better than <i>me</i> .	You played better than <i>I</i> .
This job cannot be entrusted to anyone except <i>he</i> .	This job cannot be entrusted to anyone except <i>him</i> .
None of them <i>were</i> here.	None of them <i>was</i> here.
<i>Our's</i> is a small company.	<i>Ours</i> is a small company.
Faiza <i>keeps herself</i> away from late night parties.	Faiza <i>keeps</i> away from late night parties.
It was <i>me</i> who picked up your father last night.	It was <i>I</i> who picked up your father last night.
That is my book; please <i>pass</i> .	<i>That is my book; please</i> pass it.
I asked the boss for a raise in pay but he did not <i>give me</i> .	I asked the boss for a raise in pay but he did not <i>give it to me</i> .
<i>I and she</i> are friends.	<i>She and I</i> are friends.
The man who comes here <i>first</i> he will get the job.	The man who comes here <i>first</i> will get the job.

Whoever tops the class <i>she</i> will be selected.	Whoever tops the class <i>will</i> be selected.
<i>I</i> with some colleagues attended the conference.	<i>I</i> attended the conference with some colleagues.
The chairman examined the candidate if he was fit for the job.	The chairman examined the candidate to see if he was fit for the job.
Have you a pen? <i>I have not got.</i>	Have you a pen? <i>I have not got one.</i>
Is he at home? <i>Yes, I think.</i>	Is he at home? <i>Yes, I think so.</i>
Who did this? <i>Myself.</i>	Who did this? <i>I (myself).</i>
<i>Any</i> of these two girls will be sent for training.	<i>Either</i> of these girls will be sent for training.
Everyone is sad when <i>they</i> see little children exploited.	Everyone is sad when <i>he</i> sees little children exploited.
None of us <i>have</i> seen him for quite some time now.	None of us <i>has</i> seen him for quite some time now.
The size of the bracelet should be the same as <i>this</i> bracelet.	The size of the bracelet should be the same as <i>that of this</i> bracelet.
My car is more expensive than <i>my friend's</i> .	My car is more expensive than <i>that of my friend</i> .
<i>I, you and she</i> are expected to attend the seminar.	<i>You, she and I</i> are expected to attend the seminar.
You and I have done <i>my</i> work.	You and I have done <i>our</i> work.
You and he tried <i>his</i> best to convince her of her responsibility.	You and he tried <i>your</i> best to convince her of her responsibility.
Let you and <i>I</i> handle this job together.	Let you and <i>me</i> handle this job together.
If I were <i>him</i> , I would have resigned.	If I were <i>he</i> , I would have resigned.
Will you accept <i>either</i> of these five proposals?	Will you accept <i>any</i> of these five proposals.
All the officers should respect <i>each other</i> .	All the officers should respect <i>one another</i> .
One should respect <i>his</i> parents at all times.	One should respect <i>one's</i> parents at all times.
Everyone collected <i>one's</i> pay on the first.	Everyone collected <i>his</i> pay on the first.
Every one of us should be faithful to <i>their</i> organisation.	Every one of us should be faithful to <i>his</i> organisation.
Such person <i>who</i> are diligent, achieve success in life.	Such persons <i>as</i> are diligent achieve success in life.
This is the same man <i>whom</i> you met yesterday.	This is the same man <i>who</i> you met yesterday.
You should avail of <i>this</i> opportunity to go abroad.	You should avail <i>yourself</i> of the opportunity to go abroad.
Who is there? <i>It is me.</i>	Who is there? <i>It is I.</i>
The teacher has helped Tahira and <i>I</i> .	The teacher has helped Tahira and <i>me</i> .
Anila sings better than <i>me</i> .	Anila sings better than <i>I</i> (do).
You are as good a player as <i>him</i> .	You are as good a player as <i>he</i> .
Have you any objection to <i>I</i> joining you on this	Have you any objection to <i>me</i> joining you on this

trip?	trip?
Your's sincerely.	Yours sincerely.
He is not such a fool that would resign.	He is not such a fool as would resign.
Those who attended this discussion should consider yourself fortunate.	Those who attended this discussion should consider themselves fortunate.
Which of you would like to lend Asif your book?	Which of you would like to lend Asif his book.
He is the best defender who could be found.	He is the best defender that could be found.
This is between you and I.	This is between you and me.
Who did you see at the fair?	Whom did you see at the fair?
This is the same table whose leg you had broken.	This is the same table the leg of which you had broken.
It was him who did it.	It was he who did it.
He made your mention in his talk.	He made a mention of you in his talk.
I was pleased to receive your good report.	I was pleased to receive a good report of you.
I am yours obedient servant.	I am your obedient servant.
I have read Browning's poetry who was a lover of nature.	I have read the poetry of Browning who was a lover of nature.
It is the system, not the individual, which he hates.	It is the system which he hates, not the individual.
He repeated the story to whoever he met.	He repeated the story to whomsoever he met.
I am happy at them taking part in this competition.	I am happy at their taking part in this competition.
All but him had passed.	All but he had passed.
You have been working hardly.	You have been working hard.
Your flowers smell sweetly.	Your flowers smell sweet.
He arrived late as usually.	He arrived late as usual.
Every people come here for a good bargain.	Everyone comes here for a good bargain.
These all men are poor.	All these men are poor.
She held me in the both hands.	She held me in both hands.
She lives alone; she has no any children.	She lives alone, she has no children.
Both servants have not come today.	Neither servant has come today.
Don't sit idle, you must do some or other work.	Don't sit idle; you must do some work or other.
Anwar is greater than any other cricketers.	Anwar is greater than any other cricketer.
Open your book at ten page.	Open your book at page ten.
She is in class fifth.	She is in class five.
I paid him rupees fifty.	I paid him fifty rupees.
This coin belongs to the period of King Charles the eighth.	This coin belongs of the period of King Charles VIII.
My sister is elder than I.	My sister is older than I.
She sings more better than her sister.	She sings better than her sister.

The son is worst than his father.	The son is worse than his father.
His home is dirty than mine.	His home is dirtier than mine.
A two-wheeler is usefuller than a car in our city.	A two-wheeler is more useful than a car in our city.
He can't afford a house of his own because he gets less salary.	He can't afford a house of his own because he gets a small salary.
From the two the younger one is smart.	The younger one is the smarter of the two.
Of the two stories this is the best.	Of the two stories this is the better.
She is becoming smart.	She is becoming smarter.
There is a best player in that team.	There is a very good player in that team.
She has decided to spend her remaining life here.	She has decided to spend the rest of her life here.
That was a worth seeing play.	That was a play worth seeing.
There are no less than ten ladies here.	There are no fewer than ten ladies here.
Walking is more preferable to travelling in a bus here.	Walking is preferable to travelling in a bus here.
He gets just passing marks in English.	He gets just pass marks in English.
A faithful servant to his master is to be rewarded.	A servant faithful to his master should be rewarded.
The rain is plenty on the west.	The rain is plentiful on the west coast.
The two first chapters are the best in her book.	The first two chapters are the best in her book.
He did not make any farther remark.	He did not make any further remark.
All the class was absent.	The whole class was absent.
He is best player in our college.	He is the best player in our college.
I found hundred rupees under the table.	I found hundred rupees under the table.
I have an urgent business at the office.	I have urgent business (or some urgent business) at the office.
If you wish to hear what he says you should not make noise.	If you wish to hear what he say you should not make a noise.
Himalayas form the border between Pakistan and China.	The Himalayas form the border between Pakistan and China.
He hails from the Karachi.	He hails from Karachi.
You know Karachi is big city.	You know Karachi is a big city.
I mean Faisalabad in Pakistan.	I mean the Faisalabad in Pakistan.
The diamonds are forever.	Diamonds are forever.
The gold is a precious metal.	Gold is a precious metal.
Man is a member of the society.	Man is a member of society.
We should love the nature.	We should love nature.
The mankind cannot ignore environment.	Mankind cannot ignore environment.
The God is one.	God is one.
What a fun! Tomorrow is declared a holiday.	What fun! Tomorrow is declared a holiday.

Indus is the biggest of all rivers in Pakistan.	The Indus is the biggest of all rivers in Pakistan.
He went for picnic yesterday.	He went for a picnic yesterday.
Much efforts have brought their reward.	Much effort has brought its reward.
He is a miser man.	He is a miserable man.
He demanded a sifting inquiry.	He demanded a thorough inquiry.
I found the dog lame.	I found the dog lame.
Riaz is most generous and kinder than her sister.	Riaz is more generous and kinder than her sister.
Each participant cannot hope to win a gold medal.	Every participant cannot hope to win a gold medal.
Ali is wiser than cunning.	Ali is more wise than cunning.
He has not written much stories.	He has not written many stories.
Saeeda is the most cleverest girl in this city.	Saeeda is the cleverest girl in our class.
Ayesha was the best and famous artist in this city.	Ayesha was the best and the most famous artist in this city.
This is the strongest of all other metals.	This is the strongest of all metals.
Milk is more useful than any food.	Milk is more useful than any other food.
Tehmoor's service is more superior than that of Tayyab.	Tehmoor's service is superior to that of Tayyab.
Many an artist were present at the gathering.	Many an artist was present at the gathering.
Whole the city was present at his funeral.	The whole city was present at the funeral.
The all participants were given certificates.	All the participants were given certificates.
He has been helping the blinds.	He has been helping the blind.
He has not taken some books from the library.	He has not taken any book from the library.
Bilal is the eldest player on our side.	Bilal is the oldest player on our side.
Rehana had leave of ten days.	Rehana had ten days leave.
I'm hopeless about our success.	I have no hope of our success.
I have not seen a so intelligent dog.	I have not seen so intelligent a dog.
She was so fat woman that she could not pass through the door.	She was so fat a woman that she could not pass through the door.
Yours affectionate son.	Your affectionate son.
Your lovely friend.	Your loving friend.
I was surprised to see the plain countryside.	I was surprised to see the flat countryside.
We live in hill area.	We live in a hill area.
You are coward.	You are a coward.
Sadia can run as fast, if not faster than you.	Sadia can run as fast as you, if not faster.
Sheikhupura is further from Lahore than Shahdra.	Sheikhupura is farther from Lahore than Shahdra.
Afzal is brighter than any boy in his class.	Afzal is brighter than any other boy in his class.
Each and every student in the class got punished.	Every student in the class got punished.
Is the film festival commencing on next Friday?	Is the film festival commencing on Friday next?
She prefers milk than tea.	She prefers milk to tea.

The rice is a summer crop.	Rice is a summer crop.
I met strange man in the park.	I met a strange man in the park.
The beggars are waiting at the gate.	Beggars are waiting at the gate.
Elephants of Africa have large ears.	The elephants of Africa have large ears.
Faraz is sincere boy.	Faraz is a sincere boy.
The people of our city have elected him the mayor.	The people of our city have elected him mayor.
My parents want me to join the government service.	My parents want me to join government service.
The man is social animal.	Man is a social animal.
The children like to play.	Children like to play.
In Karachi we stayed at hotel.	In Karachi we stayed at a hotel.
This is famous movement.	This is a famous movement.
Water of most oceans is polluted.	The water of most oceans is polluted.
Pakistan of today is progressive.	The Pakistan of today is progressive.
The beggar wants nothing less than one-rupee coin.	The beggar wants nothing less than a one-rupee coin.
You may give him hundred rupees just now.	You may give him a hundred rupees just now.
Wisdom of our ancient sages is to be admired.	The wisdom of our ancient sages is to be admired.
President of our country is on a trip abroad.	The President of our country is on a trip abroad.
Apple is my favourite fruit.	The apple is my favourite fruit.
Karachi is most populous city in Pakistan.	Karachi is the most populous city in Pakistan.
Ali is cleverer of the two brothers.	Ali is the cleverer of the two brothers.
Ramayana is popular all over the world.	The Ramayana is popular all over the world.
Guilty must be punished.	The guilty must be punished.
Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world.	The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world.
He grabbed me by my collar.	He grabbed me by the collar.
He buys cars by dozens.	He buys cars by the dozens.
Nile is one of the longest rivers of the world.	The Nile is one of the longest rivers of the world.
The both brothers are good hockey players.	Both the brothers are good hockey players.
What you say is a news to me.	What you say is news to me.
Cotton is grown extensively in Punjab.	Cotton is grown extensively in the Punjab.
You may go to sleep; I will not make noise.	You may go to sleep; I will not make a noise.
I was first to reach the office today.	I was the first to reach the office today.
She is known to be a good artist and a sculptor.	She is known to be a good artist and sculptor.
I know how fine singer she is!	I know how fine a singer she is!
Isn't pen mightier than sword?	Isn't the pen mightier than the sword?
Bus arrived early today.	The bus arrived early today.
She had visited us previous day.	She had visited us the previous day.

His secretary leads him by <i>nose</i> .	His secretary leads him by <i>the nose</i> .
Before leaving for school she had drunk <i>the water</i> .	Before leaving for school she had drunk <i>water</i> .
He died of <i>the diabetes</i> .	He died of <i>diabetes</i> .
I am in trouble; please lend me <i>few rupees</i> .	I am in trouble; please lend me <i>a few rupees</i> .
You may drink <i>water kept on the table</i> .	You may drink <i>the water kept on the table</i> .
<i>Recent happenings</i> in the country were distressing.	<i>The recent happenings</i> in the country were distressing.
He has resigned from his post. What <i>fool</i> he is!	He has resigned from his post. What <i>a fool</i> he is!
<i>Educated Pakistanis</i> are truly concerned about the environmental pollution.	<i>The educated Pakistanis</i> are truly concerned about the environmental pollution.
He is a good man and <i>an accomplished officer</i> .	He is a good and <i>accomplished officer</i> .
The President, Prime Minister and <i>chief Justice</i> are meeting today.	The President, the Prime Minister, and <i>the Chief Justice</i> are meeting today.
We are at <i>a historical place</i> .	We are at <i>an historical place</i> .
If you want <i>employment</i> , you must work hard.	If you want <i>an employment</i> , you must work hard.
Take <i>a umbrella</i> with you.	Take <i>an umbrella</i> with you.
You are <i>honest businessman</i> .	You are <i>an honest businessman</i> .
<i>An European</i> must have made such a statement.	<i>A European</i> must have made such a statement.
You must be <i>a M. A</i> in English.	You must be <i>an M. A.</i> in English.
He is <i>a M.N.A.</i> of our area.	He is <i>an M.N.A.</i> of our area.
Your proposal requires <i>an early attention</i> .	Your proposal requires <i>early attention</i> .
I saw her about <i>a hour ago</i> .	I saw her about <i>an hour ago</i> .
UNICEF is <i>international organisation</i> .	<i>The UNICEF</i> is <i>an international organisation</i> .
The author, <i>artist and doctor</i> met at my place.	<i>The author, the artist and the doctor</i> met at my place.
<i>The sun, moon and stars</i> are heavenly bodies.	<i>The sun, the moon and the stars</i> are heavenly bodies.
This is <i>quite revolutionary recommendation</i> .	This <i>quite a revolutionary recommendation</i> .
Those who are not <i>the members</i> of the club cannot play golf here.	Those who are not <i>members</i> of the club, cannot play golf here.
The majority of people living in this colony belong to <i>Muslim Community</i> .	The majority of people living in this colony belong to <i>the Muslim Community</i> .
<i>One thing</i> that I like about this place is its cleanliness.	<i>The one things</i> that I like about this place is its cleanliness.
<i>The running waters</i> were the cleanest.	<i>Running waters</i> were the cleanest.
I have purchased this car from <i>the Honda Motors</i> .	I have purchased this car from <i>Honda Motors</i> .

<i>The people</i> must look after the security of their neighbourhood.	<i>People</i> must look after the security of their neighbourhood.
<i>Pakistani people</i> are very industrious.	<i>The Pakistani people</i> are very industrious.
<i>The honesty</i> is the best policy.	<i>Honesty</i> is the best policy.
<i>Love of wealth</i> drove him to his doom.	<i>The love of wealth</i> drove him to his doom.
<i>Truth of your statement</i> can be challenged.	<i>The truth of your statement</i> can be challenged.
<i>The children</i> leave <i>the school</i> at 1:30 p.m.	<i>The children</i> leave <i>school</i> at 1:30 p.m.
I did not <i>shake the hands</i> with her.	I did not <i>shake hands</i> with her.
<i>Decorations</i> are <i>out of the place</i> here.	<i>Decorations</i> are <i>out of place</i> here.
He looked at her from <i>the head to the foot</i> .	He looked at her <i>from head to foot</i> .
His mischief came to <i>the light</i> when I opened the box.	His mischief came to <i>light</i> when I opened the box.
We walked through the busy marketplace <i>hand in the hand</i> .	We walked through the busy marketplace <i>hand in hand</i> .
She has removed the bed, <i>the table and the chairs</i> from her room.	She has removed the bed, <i>table and chairs</i> from her room.
I heard <i>noise</i> coming from the next room.	I heard a <i>noise</i> coming from the next room.
Please, don't disturb her, she has <i>headache</i> .	Please don't disturb her, she has <i>a headache</i> .
It is <i>quarter</i> to four now.	It is <i>a quarter</i> to four now.
They decided to stay in the hills for <i>few days</i> more.	They decided to stay in the hills for <i>a few days</i> more.
<i>Camel</i> is known as <i>ship of the desert</i> .	<i>The camel</i> is known as <i>the ship of the desert</i> .
He has scored high marks in <i>the Mathematics</i> .	He has scored high marks in <i>Mathematics</i> .
Don't you know that cloth is sold by <i>metre</i> ?	Don't you know that cloth is sold by <i>the metre</i> ?
Why are you in such <i>great hurry</i> ?	Why are you in such <i>a great hurry</i> ?
My sister is <i>great singer</i> and dancer.	My sister is <i>a great singer</i> and dancer.
He is <i>the student</i> of Govt. College.	He is <i>a student</i> of Govt. College.
They want <i>an university</i> for their state.	They want <i>a university</i> for their state.
We don't have <i>an union</i> in our organisation.	We don't have <i>a union</i> in our organisation.
He is <i>an useful person</i> to have around.	He is <i>a useful person</i> to have around.
I felt that it was <i>an one-sided match</i> .	I felt that it was <i>a one-sided match</i> .
There was <i>an hole</i> in the wall.	There was <i>a hole</i> in the wall.
It is <i>a honour</i> for me to be dining with you.	It is <i>an honour</i> for me to be dining with you.
He is <i>Waqar Younis</i> as far as fast bowling goes.	He is <i>a Waqar Younis</i> as far as bowling goes.
<i>Car</i> you are looking for is not produced anymore.	<i>The car</i> you are looking for is not produced anymore.

Sooner you meet him, better it is.	The sooner you meet him, the better it is.
She is a girl we are looking for.	She is the girl we are looking for.
When he read that poem poet in him was troubled.	When he read that poem the poet in him was troubled.
They left the city at the daybreak.	The left the city at daybreak.
He was quite fine at the breakfast.	He was quite fine at breakfast.
He is determined to achieve his goal by the fair or the foul means.	He is determined to achieve his goal by fair or foul means.
He arrived here on the horseback.	He arrived here on horseback.
Please, don't lose the heart, things will improve.	Please, don't lose heart, things will improve.
At dawn, we set the sail.	At daybreak we set sail.
At the dead of night the attack began.	At dead of night the attack began.
He has succeeded by the dint of hard work.	He has succeeded by dint of hard work.
The news reached us by the word of mouth.	The news reached us by word of mouth.
Nobody advised him to leave the school.	Nobody advised him to leave school.
He stood up and we followed the suit.	He stood up and we followed suit.

SENTENCE COMPLETION

EXERCISE 1

Direction: Choose the correct alternative from the verbs given below each sentence.

- The secret of his good health lies in the fact that he _____ early and goes to bed early.
(a) Is getting up (b) Gets up (c) Has got up (d) Will get up
- By this time tomorrow, she _____ there positively.
(a) Will reach (b) Will be reaching
(c) Will have reached (d) Will have been reaching
- The teacher instructed us not to venture out if it _____.
(a) Rains (b) Will be raining (c) Has rained (d) Rained
- "There _____ my friend", shouted James when he saw his friend passing by the window.
(a) Goes (b) Is going (c) Went (d) Was going
- I _____ her for a long time yet I don't know where she works.
(a) Am knowing (b) Know
(c) Have been knowing (d) Have known
- The teacher warned the erring student, "It is high time you _____ behaving yourself."
(a) Started (b) Start (c) Should start (d) Ought to start
- I wish I _____ the impending danger.
(a) Should anticipate (b) Will anticipate
(c) Would have anticipated (d) Had anticipated
- The victim tried to tell us what _____ but his words were not audible.
(a) Happened (b) Has happened (c) Did happen (d) Had happened
- I want you to pick up the box of eggs carefully and _____ it in the room.
(a) Kept (b) Will keep (c) To keep (d) Keep
- If we _____ Thomas in our team, the things would have been a bit easier for the rest of the players.
(a) Had (b) Have (c) Had had (d) Would have
- If I _____ obeyed my teacher, I would not have been in trouble.
(a) Have (b) Had (c) Has (d) Been
- A recent survey conducted by different agencies _____ that the number of drug addicts is growing day by day.
(a) Indicate (b) Has been indicating
(c) Indicates (d) Indicated
- If I _____ you, I would have told him to amend his habits.
(a) Was (b) Had (c) Will be (d) None of these
- I cannot recall when she _____ me about her affair with James.
(a) Told (b) Has told (c) Had told (d) Will have told
- He _____ on the light before he entered the room.
(a) Switched (b) Has switched (c) Had switched (d) Will switch
- She came to college much later than I _____.
(a) Expect (b) Expected (c) Have expected (d) Had expected
- The Chairman _____ any decision until he had studied the case thoroughly.
(a) Had not taken (b) Has not taken (c) Did not take (d) Have not taken

18. When I met him, he was getting his car _____
 (a) Repaired (b) Will repair
 (c) Would have repaired (d) Repair
19. Since you apologize and insist, I _____ your invitation.
 (a) Am accepting (b) Accept (c) Accepted (d) Had accepted
20. Cricket has become so popular that even elderly people _____ the game when they meet.
 (a) Are discussing (b) Discuss (c) Have discussed (d) Had accepted
21. This house _____ to me ever since my father died.
 (a) Belongs (b) Is belonging (c) Has belonged (d) Has belonged
22. He stood on the bank when his friend _____ into the river.
 (a) Was falling (b) Fell (c) Will fall (d) Would have fallen
23. I have not played cricket since I _____ the Pakistan Air Force.
 (a) Had left (b) Have left (c) Will have left (d) Left
24. She _____ in the concert tomorrow evening
 (a) Has been playing (b) Is playing (c) Shall be (d) Has played
25. I am worried; he _____ arrived by now.
 (a) Should (b) Should have (c) Was (d) Were
26. If I _____ money, I would have bought a car.
 (a) Have (b) Had (c) Will have (d) Had had
27. I _____ experiencing trouble with my car these days.
 (a) Have been (b) Am (c) Had been (d) Were
28. I hope it will not rain when the bride _____ the banquet hall.
 (a) Left (b) Will leave (c) Leave (d) None of these
29. I _____ a strange noise.
 (a) Hear (b) Am hearing (c) Have been hearing (d) Should hear
30. I shall telephone you when he _____ back.
 (a) Comes (b) Will come (c) Has come (d) Came
31. The town _____ its appearance completely since 1990.
 (a) Has been changing (b) Has changed (c) Is changing (d) Changed
32. The teacher made the students _____ in the sun.
 (a) Run (b) Ran (c) Running (d) to Run
33. Do not make a noise lest the teacher _____ punish you.
 (a) Should (b) May (c) Likely to (d) Will
34. It is high time you _____ your habits.
 (a) Should amend (b) Amended (c) Should have amended (d) Had amended
35. If one of the candidates _____ to leave before the examination is over, allow him to do so quietly.
 (a) Choose (b) Is choosing (c) Chooses (d) Has been choosing
36. All of my experience as the reporter of sports and games _____ that this team will not lose the match.
 (a) Is indicating (b) Indicate (c) Indicates (d) Will indicate
37. In spite of many reminders we _____ to the head office, we have received no answer from the authorities.
 (a) Sent (b) Have sent (c) Had sent (d) Send
38. _____ we had Safdar in our team, we would have certainly won the match.
 (a) Had (b) If had (c) Have (d) Were

39. Now is the time we _____ something useful.
 (a) Would have done (b) Will do (c) Did (d) Have done
40. When he comes; she _____ here for one hour.
 (a) Will have waited (b) Was waiting (c) Will wait (d) Will be waiting
41. To write, to speak or to act _____ uncommonly easy to a number of over-confident persons.
 (a) Seem (b) Seems (c) Has seemed (d) Will be seem
42. In these phrases _____ the secret of Shakespeare's genius.
 (a) Lie (b) Lies (c) Lay (d) Will lie
43. The United States easily _____ the lead in the production of steel.
 (a) Takes (b) Take (c) Is taking (d) Was taking
44. By this time next year Ali _____ his university degree.
 (a) Takes (b) Will take (c) Took (d) None of these
45. No action or instruction can be permanent which _____ not based on reason or morality.
 (a) Is (b) Are (c) Was (d) Were

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	d	4.	a	5.	d	6.	a	7.	d
8.	d	9.	d	10.	c	11.	b	12.	c	13.	d	14.	a
15.	c	16.	d	17.	c	18.	a	19.	b	20.	b	21.	d
22.	b	23.	d	24.	b	25.	b	26.	d	27.	a	28.	d
29.	a	30.	a	31.	b	32.	a	33.	a	34.	b	35.	c
36.	c	37.	a	38.	a	39.	c	40.	a	41.	b	42.	b
43.	a	44.	d	45.	a								

EXERCISE 2

Directions: Choose the correct alternative from the verbs given below each sentence.

1. I fear our team will not win the match if it _____ during the play time.
 (a) Rains (b) Rained (c) Will rain (d) Had rained
2. He used to visit us every week, but he _____ now.
 (a) Rarely comes (b) Rarely came (c) Is rarely coming (d) None of these
3. Pakistan _____ independent for over seventy years.
 (a) Had been (b) Is (c) Have been (d) Has been
4. He _____ everything that was taught by me.
 (a) Understand (b) Understands (c) Understood (d) Was understanding
5. I _____ to obey the orders of my officers because I am just a clerk.
 (a) Has (b) Had (c) Should (d) Have
6. The police wanted to know who _____ the theft in the village.
 (a) Committed (b) Had committed (c) Had been committed (d) Has committed
7. I am sure I _____ him talking to a stranger at the party last night.
 (a) Have seen (b) Saw (c) Had seen (d) Will see
8. This is the best book that I _____
 (a) Ever have read (b) Ever had read (c) Ever-did read (d) Ever was reading
9. There are no taxis available because the drivers _____ on strike lately.
 (a) Have gone (b) Had gone (c) Will go (d) Will be going

10. Everyone _____ the officer to face the situation bravely.
(a) Expected (b) Was expecting
(c) Had been expecting (d) Will have expect
11. Seema was alone in the house at that time because her father _____ in the office then.
(a) Working (b) Had been working (c) Was working (d) Worked
12. He could not become a government servant because he _____ part in political activities in his college days.
(a) Took (b) Was taking (c) Has taken (d) Had taken
13. My brother _____ at the party tonight as mother is likely to be present there.
(a) Will drink (b) Will not drink (c) Will have drunk (d) Will be drinking
14. If he continues with his exercises, he _____ ten kg. by the end of this month.
(a) Will lose (b) Will have lost (c) Will be losing (d) Will have been losing
15. The man and wife in our neighbourhood _____ since they got married.
(a) Quarrelled (b) Are quarrelling (c) Quarrel (d) Have been quarrelling
16. She _____ as the principal at that school for five years next month.
(a) Will have been working (b) Will be working (c) Will have worked (d) Is working
17. Margaret Sanger made the people _____ the need for birth control.
(a) To see (b) See (c) Saw (d) Had seen
18. Finishing his work, he started working on the problem which _____ pending for long.
(a) Is (b) Was (c) Has been (d) None of these
19. When radium decays, it _____ a gas called radon.
(a) Will produce (b) Produces (c) Will be producing (d) Is producing
20. The guide told us that it _____ only three kilometres between East Pak and North Avenue.
(a) Was (b) Will be (c) Is (d) Were
21. Have you carefully read and _____ the guidelines given below.
(a) Understand (b) Understood (c) Had understood (d) Understanding
22. His wife woke him because he _____ to set the alarm before he want to bed.
(a) Forgot (b) Forgets (c) Has Forgotten (d) Had forgotten
23. The survival instinct of cockroaches _____ so great that they are known to reproduce even within a ring of fire.
(a) Is (b) Are (c) Was (d) Were
24. The leader exhorted the audience, it is high time that you _____ for the betterment of the country.
(a) Should work hard (b) Must work hard
(c) Ought to work hard (d) Worked hard
25. He said to his son, you would have secured high marks if you _____
(a) Work hard (b) Should have worked hard
(c) Must work hard (d) Had worked hard
26. The bunch of roses in the vase by my bed _____ surprisingly remained fresh for more than a week.
(a) Has (b) Have (c) Will (d) Did
27. If you _____ the children jump into the river, they will complain of you.
(a) Make (b) Get (c) Made (d) Got
28. I am a bit worried because the flight _____ by now.
(a) Should have landed (b) Should land
(c) Could land (d) Landed

29. If only I _____ money, I would help you.
(a) Had (b) Will have (c) Have (d) Had had
30. She is acting as if she _____ the only girl in college to secure good marks.
(a) Was (b) Is (c) Were (d) Had
31. Five days from today, we _____ on the train at this time.
(a) Will be (b) Will have been (c) Be (d) Were
32. Imran _____ five laps when I jumped into the pool.
(a) Swam (b) Already had swum (c) Swum (d) Would swim
33. Since we _____ in Lahore for a long time, we were reluctant to move to other city.
(a) Are living (b) Were living (c) Have been living (d) Had been living
34. She left the college in 1990 and since then I _____ her.
(a) Did not see (b) Had not seen (c) Have not seen (d) Will see
35. Yesterday Mir got the information that his father _____ in accident while travelling in a car.
(a) Died (b) Has died (c) Had died (d) Will die
36. He _____ this house for the last twenty years.
(a) Has been owning (b) Has owned (c) Is owning (d) Will own
37. The Indian PM _____ to meet his Pakistani counterpart next month.
(a) Plans (b) Has planned (c) Is planning (d) Planned
38. Ahmad _____ his friend for a long time.
(a) Has been remembering (b) Has remembered (c) Is remembering (d) Remembers
39. He is overjoyed as though he _____ the lottery.
(a) Won (b) Has won (c) Wins (d) Is winning
40. The conductor _____ the passengers without tickets alight from the bus before police came.
(a) Made (b) Had made (c) Will make (d) Got
41. We erect monuments of great men lest we _____ them.
(a) Forgot (b) May forget (c) Should forget (d) Forgotten
42. I would rather you _____ for Lahore immediately.
(a) Would leave (b) Left (c) Should leave (d) Have left
43. I forgive you since you _____ for your misconduct.
(a) Repent (b) Will repent (c) Have repented (d) Are repenting
44. "The last batsman of England has been bowled and Pakistan _____ this match", roared the commentator.
(a) Has won (b) Wins (c) Will win (d) Should win
45. Now is the time the government _____ the unlawful strikes.
(a) Should ban (b) Should have banned
(c) Banned (d) Will ban

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	d	4.	c	5.	d	6.	b	7.	b
8.	a	9.	a	10.	a	11.	c	12.	d	13.	b	14.	a
15.	d	16.	a	17.	b	18.	d	19.	b	20.	c	21.	b
22.	d	23.	a	24.	d	25.	d	26.	a	27.	a	28.	a
29.	a	30.	c	31.	a	32.	b	33.	c	34.	c	35.	c
36.	b	37.	a	38.	b	39.	a	40.	b	41.	c	42.	b
43.	a	44.	b	45.	c								

EXERCISE 3

Directions: In each of the following sentences, select the most appropriate word from amongst four options given below each sentence to fill in the blank so as to complete it meaningfully.

1. Although the hand writing is different, the matter is _____
(a) Indifferent (b) Complicated (c) Unquestionable (d) Identical
2. His puns attest to his _____ but do not prove his intelligence.
(a) Wisdom (b) Brilliance (c) Sharpness (d) Wit
3. The principal wished to _____ himself of the developments before giving a decision.
(a) Appraise (b) Apprise (c) Inform (d) Familiarise
4. Any political leader who allows nepotism to flourish should be subject to _____.
(a) Stricture (b) Autopsy (c) Stringency (d) Punishment
5. His neighbour was so _____ that he refused to get his clothes washed.
(a) Affluent (b) Parsimonious (c) Refulgent (d) Arrogant
6. The prisoner was released when it was discovered that there had been a _____ of justice.
(a) Mishap (b) Mismanagement (c) Miscarriage (d) Misdemeanour
7. The President _____ Nishan-e-Imtiaz on Imran Khan
(a) Invested (b) Teemed (c) Gave (d) Conferred
8. I decided to sell the piece of land when I was offered a _____ price.
(a) Exact (b) Correct (c) True (d) Realistic
9. The top ranking manager _____ his success in the profession to his managing director's guidance.
(a) Accounts (b) Attributes (c) Agrees (d) Considered
10. He _____ multiple grave injuries in a road accident.
(a) Sustained (b) Got (c) Fractured (d) Received
11. Had you _____ the courage, we would have caught the thief.
(a) Collected (b) Gathered (c) Accumulated (d) Mustered
12. Some people have _____ a conspiracy to topple the government.
(a) Plotted (b) Made (c) Applied (d) Hatched
13. Pakistan has _____ a proxy war on Afghanistan.
(a) Launched (b) Announced (c) Waged (d) Declared
14. A strong protest has been _____ with the government of Pakistan.
(a) Lodged (b) Complained (c) Issued (d) Offered
15. There is a vast difference between a probability and a _____.
(a) Possibility (b) Reality (c) Certainty (d) Surety
16. The Movie is ephemeral but a great book on which it is based is _____.
(a) Sacred (b) Factual (c) Eternal (d) Precious
17. I advised him to walk with a cane lest he _____ stumble.
(a) May (b) Might (c) Should (d) Would
18. Sleep problem becomes serious if it _____ day time performance.
(a) Alters (b) Changes (c) Affects (d) Hampers
19. All the persons in this community behave as if they _____ God's chosen people.
(a) Are (b) Were (c) May be (d) Have been
20. She rightly _____ herself to bed whenever she suffers from cough and cold.
(a) Relates (b) Associates (c) Confines (d) Justifies
21. Writers also feel themselves _____ by contact with writers greater than themselves.
(a) Jealous (b) Excited (c) Elevated (d) Encouraged

22. Children are _____ to learn through the eyes rather than the ears.
(a) Ready (b) Willing (c) Apt (d) Inspired
23. In Pakistan, there is a great _____ in the pay scale of government employees.
(a) Inequality (b) Disparity (c) Fluctuation (d) Difference
24. Mohsin Hassan Khan, the renowned cricketer has yet again _____ a comeback in Pakistani team.
(a) Made (b) Performed (c) Done (d) Staged
25. The PM did not address the meeting as the organizers could not _____ a large number of workers.
(a) Mobilize (b) Gather (c) Collect (d) Bring
26. He was able to _____ his small income by working in a hotel at night.
(a) Increase (b) Amplify (c) Supplement (d) Multiply
27. His first failure did not _____ him from making another attempt.
(a) Forbid (b) Deter (c) Defeat (d) Interfere
28. The students _____ their arrest in protest against the malpractices committed by the authorities.
(a) Agreed (b) Offered (c) Gave (d) Courted
29. The child's mother was unable to look after him, so he was entrusted to the care of _____ parents.
(a) Charitable (b) Welfare (c) Unnatural (d) Foster
30. Environmental pollution has assumed _____ proportion of late.
(a) Alarming (b) Depressing (c) Critical (d) Disappointing
31. The first _____ game will take place on Tuesday before the first Test Match.
(a) Hot-up (b) Warm-up (c) Heated (d) Preparatory
32. Her silence was considered her _____.
(a) Assent (b) Ascent (c) Will-power (d) Refusal
33. His _____ style wastes much time of his students.
(a) Aggressive (b) Divertive (c) Digressive (d) Pithy
34. Thinking that the other candidate was more deserving for the post, I _____ in his favour.
(a) Stood off (b) Stood down (c) Stood by (d) Stood out
35. The police collected splinters of a grenade which was _____ on the crowd.
(a) Hurlled (b) Thrown (c) Planted (d) Put
36. Owing to the serious economic sanctions by the West, the Soviet Union has decided to _____ the number of its employees.
(a) Half (b) Halve (c) Halves (d) Cut
37. In the last tournament, Pakistan made a clean _____ by beating all the rival teams.
(a) Sweep (b) Win (c) Victory (d) Thundering
38. The legislation in this regard _____ null and old today.
(a) Cancelled (b) Concealed (c) Destroys (d) Stands
39. She _____ her father regularly until he agreed to her trip to Paris.
(a) Pestered (b) Angered (c) Teased (d) Provoked
40. Winning the Nobel Prize was the _____ of his career.
(a) Conclusion (b) Completion (c) Execution (d) Culmination

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	d	3.	b	4.	a	5.	b	6.	c	7.	d
8.	d	9.	b	10.	a	11.	d	12.	d	13.	c	14.	a

15.	c	16.	c	17.	c	18.	c	19.	b	20.	c	21.	d
22.	c	23.	b	24.	d	25.	a	26.	c	27.	b	28.	d
29.	d	30.	a	31.	b	32.	a	33.	c	34.	b	35.	a
36.	b	37.	a	38.	d	39.	a	40.	d				

EXERCISE 4

Directions: In each of the following sentences, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence, there are four pairs of words. Find out which pair of words can be filled up in blanks to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningfully complete.

- In Pakistan, the challenges are to raise _____ incomes to reduce poverty and to _____ inefficient enterprises.
(a) Middle-class, publicise (b) Workers', suppress
(c) Farm, liberalise (d) Rural, restructure
- Most people are too _____ in their own lives to _____ much about the agonies of others.
(a) Absorbed, care (b) Concerned, think (c) Indulged, eradicate (d) Involved, console
- The Deputy Manager _____ to resign because all his proposals were _____ down by his superiors.
(a) Offered, thrown (b) Gave, held (c) Began, kept (d) Threatened, turned
- He was known for _____, we were surprised and pleased when we were greeted so _____.
(a) Insolence, irately (b) Graciousness, amiable
(c) Querulousness, irritatingly (d) Insouciance, cordially
- When stress _____ a healthy competition, it can actually be a _____ thing.
(a) Subdues, marvellous (b) Mars, haphazard (c) Diffuses, positive (d) Creates, good
- She is admired for her _____ and always avoids those that are _____.
(a) Candour, hypocrites (b) Plain, hypocrisy (c) Optimism, proud (d) Strength, weak
- In a changing and _____ unstructured business environment, creativity and innovation are being _____ demanded of executives.
(a) Excessively, rapidly (b) Highly, extremely
(c) Increasingly, moderately (d) Progressively, increasingly
- He expressed _____ for his hasty _____.
(a) Displeasure, win (b) Anguish, provocation
(c) Repentance, movement (d) Regret, action
- The _____ reforms that are taking place in the global economic scenario are _____ as they are full of optimism.
(a) Exorbitant, unnecessary (b) Colossal, unfavourable
(c) Drastic, disappoint (d) Positive, heartening
- The Pak railways have yet to _____ an effective mechanism to avert a series of _____ leading to horrifying tragedy.
(a) Improve, omissions (b) Conceive, errors (c) Evolve, lapses (d) Conceive, errors
- We must prevent endangered wild animal species from going _____ in order that our future generation may _____ the great diversity of animal life.
(a) Rare, escape (b) Outdated, know (c) Extinct, enjoy (d) Powerful, protect
- She looked very happy and _____ when she heard that her proposed scheme was _____ by the committee.
(a) Energetic, stalled (b) Satisfied, rejected
(c) Elated, accepted (d) Overwhelming, received

- _____ to the popular belief that every astrologer nurtures blind faith in fate, our astrologer believes in _____.
(a) Contrary, action (b) According, thoughts
(c) Bowing, present (d) Providing, forecasting
- The annual _____ of industrial products has risen _____ in the recent years.
(a) Outcome, hugely (b) Output, enormously
(c) Outlay, paramount (d) Outbreak, tremendously
- A philosopher once said that a youth without _____ is the same as psychological _____.
(a) Money, disability (b) Peers, nutshell
(c) Knowledge, disorder (d) Dreams, suicide
- The _____ basis for the creation of a secular society and polity was conceived, elaborated and _____ during the course of nineteenth century.
(a) Inordinate, incorporated (b) Exact, installed
(c) Intellectual, disseminated (d) Superficial, discussed
- Cholesterol has long been identified as a silent killer because the patient has no _____ of the danger freely _____ his system.
(a) Idea, infecting (b) Thought, attacking
(c) Information, invading (d) Inkling, traversing
- Despite all the _____ of intentions and views, Urdu is now more than a _____ language.
(a) Differences, link (b) Harmony, speaking
(c) Confluence, regional (d) Symphony, sectarian
- We must explore _____ sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel has been _____.
(a) Sufficient, increased (b) Natural, exhausted (c) Guaranteed, over (d) Alternate, depleted
- An impartial person _____ others without any _____.
(a) Likes, reservation (b) Judges, bias (c) Blames, prudence (d) Praises, point
- Lawyers and doctors _____ that advertising will certainly _____ their profession adversely.
(a) Trust, damage (b) Believe, affect (c) Plead, escalate (d) Argue, effect
- The telephone symbolises that awkward _____ in all communication technologies; while it _____ to bring us together, it keeps us apart.
(a) Irony, intends (b) Paradox, tries (c) Paradox, needs (d) Irony, wishes
- Your father is not _____ about your success because of your _____ approach to study is disappointing.
(a) Despaired, irresolute (b) Hopeful, regular
(c) Optimist, perfunctory (d) Happy, reckless
- The _____ writers still believe in the _____ of grammatical rules.
(a) Conventional, observance (b) Original, observation
(c) Classical, copying (d) Romantic, ignoring
- Anybody who can _____ to the fast growing operations will have _____ career prospects.
(a) Encourage, ample (b) Invest, desirable
(c) Stick, minimal (d) Contribute, excellent
- The residents on this island are so _____ that they don't _____ even their closest relatives.
(a) Callous, consider (b) Hospitable, greet
(c) Uncivilized, recognize (d) Indifferent, hurt

27. The story has to be _____ because it has come from _____ mouth.
(a) Correct, reliable (b) Reliable, genuine (c) True, faithful (d) Believed, horse
28. The PM will _____ the journey to the USA to _____ the apprehensions of the foreign investors.
(a) Undertake, dispel (b) Take, remove (c) Take-up, erase (d) Fly, discourage
29. The _____ you work, the _____ for your career.
(a) More, best (b) High, best (c) Decent, brightest (d) Harder, better
30. It is a _____ held belief that quality and productivity are a function of _____ or a set of new equipment.
(a) Closely, technology (b) Commonly, technology (c) Blindly, management (d) Recently, experts
31. It was _____ to see the demure pride he took in his wife's literary reputation and the _____ with which he furthered her interest.
(a) Gratifying, apathy (b) Agreeable, self-effacement (c) Ironic, altruism (d) Irksome, self-righteousness
32. A dull student sometimes gets _____ marks than does a _____ student.
(a) Better, mediocre (b) Good, better (c) More, brilliant (d) Less, wiser
33. He was so _____ in his prayer that he did not pay any _____ to our presence.
(a) Engrossed, remuneration (b) Absorbed, heed (c) Perfect, attention (d) Careless, significance
34. The _____ difficulties produced by the marriage evidently prompted some intense _____ in Eliot's poetry.
(a) Sentimental, mistakes (b) Adjustments, remarks (c) Familial, smiles (d) Emotional, passages
35. He was not easily _____ but this unexpected piece of information, coming on top of his peculiar manner, undoubtedly _____ him.
(a) Disconcerted, jarred (b) Perturbed, satiated (c) Agitated, affected (d) Tranquilized, wavered
36. Hitler had highly _____ notions of his _____ as a military leader.
(a) Felicitous, life (b) Exaggerated, stature (c) Fictive, personality (d) Elaborate, leadership
37. The greatest asset of the _____ is not their material possessions but their _____.
(a) Poets, genre (b) Writers, enormity (c) Politicians, popularity (d) Pioneers, fortitude
38. His _____ contribution to the Tsunami relief fund was _____ by one and all in his office.
(a) Meagre, admired (b) Spontaneous, nullified (c) Negligible, sanctioned (d) Generous, appreciated
39. Ayesha was forced to change her telephone number because she was _____ telephone calls.
(a) Entreated, bad (b) Consternated, night (c) Badgered, obscene (d) Hurlled, filthy
40. His bookshelves, lined with _____ literature, gave ample proof of his _____.
(a) Historic, attitude (b) Dirty, rectitude (c) Filthy, sobriety (d) Pornographic, prurience

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	a	3.	d	4.	d	5.	d	6.	a	7.	d
8.	d	9.	d	10.	c	11.	c	12.	c	13.	a	14.	b
15.	d	16.	c	17.	d	18.	a	19.	d	20.	b	21.	b
22.	a	23.	c	24.	a	25.	d	26.	c	27.	d	28.	a
29.	d	30.	b	31.	b	32.	c	33.	b	34.	d	35.	a
36.	b	37.	e	38.	d	39.	c	40.	d				

EXERCISE 5

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. The significance of the Magna Carta lies not in its _____ provisions, but in its broader impact: it made the king subject to the law.
(a) Specific (b) Revolutionary (c) Implicit (d) Controversial
2. The theory of cosmic evolution states that the universe, having begun in a state of simplicity and _____, has _____ into great variety.
(a) Equilibrium. Modulated (b) Homogeneity. Differentiated (c) Contrast. Metamorphosed (d) Proportion. Accelerated
3. Not wishing to appear _____, the junior member of the research group refrained from _____ any criticism of the senior members' plan for dividing up responsibility for the entire project.
(a) Reluctant. Evaluating (b) Inquisitive Offering (c) Presumptuous. Venturing (d) Censorious. Undercutting
4. In the British theatre young people under thirty-five have not had much _____ getting recognition onstage, but offstage—in the ranks of playwrights, directors, designers, administrators—they have mostly been relegated to relative obscurity.
(a) Trouble (b) Satisfaction (c) Curiosity about (d) Success at
5. An institution concerned about its reputation is at the mercy of the actions of its members, because the misdeeds of individuals are often used to _____ the institutions of which they are a part.
(a) Reform (b) Coerce (c) Honour (d) Discredit
6. Since many casual smokers develop lung cancer and many _____ smokers do not, scientists believe that individuals differ in their _____ the cancer-causing agents known to be present in cigarette smoke.
(a) Heavy. Susceptibility to (b) Chronic. Concern about (c) Habitual. Proximity to (d) Devoted. Reliance upon
7. We accepted the theory that as people become more independent of one another, they begin to feel so isolated and lonely that freedom becomes _____ condition that most will seek to _____.
(a) A permanent. Postpone (b) A common. Enter (c) A negative. Escape (d) A political. Impose
8. If animal parents were judged by human standards, the cuckoo would be one of nature's more _____ creatures, blithely laying its eggs in the nests of other birds, and leaving the incubating and nurturing to them.
(a) Mettlesome (b) Industrious (c) Domestic (d) Feckless

9. The current penchant for _____ a product by denigrating a rival, named in the advertisement by brand name, seems somewhat _____; suppose the consumer remembers only the rival's name?
 (a) Criticizing. Inefficient
 (b) Touting. Foolhardy
 (c) Enhancing. Inspid
 (d) Evaluating. Cumbersome
10. His imperturbability in the face of evidence indicating his deliberate fraud failed to reassure supporters of his essential _____; instead, it suggested a talent for _____ that they had never suspected.
 (a) Culpability. Intrigue
 (b) Wisdom. Reproof
 (c) Remorse. Loquacity
 (d) Probity. Guile
11. According to some experts, modern science as it emerged in the seventeenth century was essentially a _____ calling: the culture of science was more a _____ than a departure from ecclesiastical traditions.
 (a) Scholarly . . Recapitulation of
 (b) Sceptical . . Return to
 (c) Religious . . Continuation of
 (d) Solemn . . Recantation of
12. We first became aware that his support for the new program was less than _____ when he declined to make a speech in its favour.
 (a) Qualified
 (b) Haphazard
 (c) Fleeting
 (d) Wholehearted
13. Because of the excellent preservation of the fossil, anatomical details of early horseshoe crabs were _____ for the first time, enabling experts to _____ the evolution of the horseshoe crab.
 (a) Scrutinized . . Ensure
 (b) Verified . . Advance
 (c) Identified . . Dirt
 (d) Clarified . . Reassess
14. Nothing _____ his irresponsibility better than his _____ delay in sending us the items he promised weeks ago.
 (a) Justifies . . Conspicuous
 (b) Characterizes . . Timely
 (c) Epitomizes . . Unnecessary
 (d) Reveals . . Conscientious
15. The few dozen gray seals that have thus far died of canine distemper can, at least for now, be considered _____, since most of the remaining 200,000 gray seals appear uninfected by the disease.
 (a) Unexceptional
 (b) Immune
 (c) Anomalous
 (d) Endangered
16. A century ago the physician's word was _____: to doubt it was considered almost sacrilegious.
 (a) Inevitable
 (b) Intractable
 (c) Incontrovertible
 (d) Objective
17. So much of modern fiction in the United States is autobiographical, and so much of the autobiography fictionalized, that the _____ sometimes seem largely _____.
 (a) Authors . . Ignored
 (b) Needs . . Unrecognized
 (c) Genres . . Interchangeable
 (d) Intentions . . Misunderstood
18. Prior to the work of Heckle, illustrations of fish were often beautiful but rarely _____; this cat, combined with the _____ nature of most nineteenth-century taxonomic descriptions, often kept scientists from recognizing differences between species.
 (a) Impressive . . Inaccurate
 (b) Realistic . . Detailed
 (c) Traditional . . Progressive
 (d) Precise . . Inexact
19. Because modern scientists find the ancient Greek view of the cosmos outdated and irrelevant, they now perceive it as only of _____ interest.
 (a) Historical
 (b) Intrinsic
 (c) Astronomical
 (d) Experimental

20. The challenge of interpreting fictional works written under politically repressive regimes lies in distinguishing what is _____ to an author's beliefs, as opposed to what is _____ by political coercion.
 (a) Innate . . Understood
 (b) Organic . . Imposed
 (c) Contradictory . . Conveyed
 (d) Oblique . . Captured
21. In scientific studies, supporting evidence is much more satisfying to report than are discredited hypotheses, but, in fact, the _____ of errors is more likely to be _____ than is the establishment of probable truth.
 (a) Formulation . . Permitted
 (b) Correction . . Ignored
 (c) Detection . . Useful
 (d) Accumulation . . Agreeable
22. Although sceptics say financial problems will probably _____ our establishing a base on the Moon, supporters of the project remain _____, saying that human curiosity should overcome such pragmatic constraints.
 (a) Beset . . Disillusioned
 (b) Hasten . . Hopeful
 (c) Postpone . . Pessimistic
 (d) Prevent . . Enthusiastic
23. The state of a nation's science determines its prosperity and political power, and scientists should not _____ this relationship even if their own interest in science is of a less practical nature.
 (a) Overlook
 (b) Consider
 (c) Overestimate
 (d) Rely on
24. All _____ biological traits fall into one of two categories: those giving their possessors greater _____ the environment and those rendering them more independent of it.
 (a) Widespread . . Detachment from
 (b) Beneficial . . Control over
 (c) Successful . . Freedom from
 (d) Neutral . . Compatibility with
25. Most histories of science are success stories that conclude on _____ note with the final _____ of a theory that is the basis of subsequent inquiries by later researchers.
 (a) A retrospective . . Extrapolation
 (b) An analytic . . Rebuttal
 (c) An objective . . Rationalization
 (d) A triumphal . . Ascendancy
26. Whereas the Elizabethans struggled with the transition from a medieval _____ experience to modern individualism, we confront an electronic technology that seems likely to reverse the trend, rendering individualism obsolete and interdependence mandatory.
 (a) Literary
 (b) Intuitive
 (c) Corporate
 (d) Heroic
27. The attempt to breed suitable varieties of joboba by using hybridization to _____ favourable traits was finally abandoned in favour of a simpler and much faster _____: the domestication of flourishing wild strains.
 (a) Eliminate . . Alternative
 (b) Reinforce . . Method
 (c) Allow . . Creation
 (d) Reduce . . Idea
28. In spite of the increasing _____ of their opinions, the group knew they had to arrive at a consensus so that the award could be presented.
 (a) Impartiality
 (b) Consistency
 (c) Judiciousness
 (d) Polarity
29. Supporters praised the mayor's action as speedy and judicious, but critics condemned it as _____ and unfairly influenced by recent events.
 (a) Innocuous
 (b) Fortuitous
 (c) Beguiling
 (d) Premature
30. Although frequent air travellers remain unconvinced, researchers have found that, paradoxically, the _____ orientation inherent in jet lag also may yield some mental health _____.
 (a) Temporal . . Benefits
 (b) Acquired . . Hazards
 (c) Somatic . . Disorders
 (d) Random . . Deficiencies

31. Some artists immodestly idealize or exaggerate the significance of their work, yet others _____ to exalt the role of the artist, reject a transcendent view of art.
 (a) Appearing (b) Disdaining (c) Seeking (d) Failing
32. Calculus, though still indispensable to science and technology, is no longer _____ has an equal partner called discrete mathematics.
 (a) Preeminent (b) Pertinent (c) Beneficial (d) Essential
33. Usually the first to spot data that was inconsistent with the findings, in this particular experiment she let a number of _____ results slip by in this particular experiment
 (a) Inaccurate (b) Verifiable (c) Redundant (d) Anomalous
34. Despite its _____, the book deals _____ with a number of crucial issues.
 (a) Optimism . . . cursorily (b) Importance . . . Needlessly
 (c) Virtues . . . Inadequately (d) Novelty . . . Strangely
35. Because the most recent research has _____ earlier criticism of her work, one has to conclude that scientists who persist in dismissing her contribution are either _____ the latest findings or simply obstinate.
 (a) Disparaged . . . Satisfied with (b) Refined . . . Preoccupied with
 (c) Rejuvenated . . . Unmoved by (d) Invalidated . . . Ignorant of
36. Babcock's criticism of the business practices of fellow merchants was coloured by _____ the more successful the other entrepreneurs, the more bitterly they were _____
 (a) Sensitivity . . . Courted (b) Jealousy . . . Castigated
 (c) Admiration . . . Admonished (d) Ambivalence . . . Dismissed
37. Though his contemporaries tended to fixate on the politician's supposed _____, his personal correspondence _____ a surprising largesse.
 (a) Charity . . . Confirms (b) Parsimony . . . Contradicts
 (c) Avarice . . . Betrays (d) Integrity . . . Reveals
38. In contrast to more _____ publications of ever narrower purview, the journal Antiquity has remained as _____ as it was when it began, continuing to serve the broader interests of the discipline of archaeology.
 (a) Atypical . . . Anomalous (b) Specialized . . . Eclectic
 (c) Diverse . . . Idiosyncratic (d) Irrelevant . . . Superfluous
39. If the theory is self-evidently true, as its proponents assert, then why does _____ still exist among well-informed people?
 (a) Support for (b) Excitement about (c) Regret for (d) Opposition to
40. Being a religious philosopher, Henry More derived his conception of an infinite universe from the Infinite God in whom he believed, a benevolent God of _____ whose nature was to create _____.
 (a) Plenitude . . . Abundance (b) Vengeance . . . Justice
 (c) Indifference . . . Suffering (d) Indulgence . . . Temperance
41. In the months and years ahead, we intend to build both kinds of strengths; during times of _____ as well as tension, during periods of cooperation as well as conflict, until the world we pass on to our children is truly _____ and fosters diversity and freedom to flourish.
 (a) Peace . . . insidious (b) Détente . . . safe
 (c) Perdition . . . conducive (d) Tranquillity . . . perfidious

42. The Malays in South-East Asia have _____ the English language with priceless words such as "amok" - a word which has been in the language so long that it is hardly _____ to be of Asian origin.
 (a) Impoverished . . . apparent (b) Endowed . . . inconspicuous
 (c) Supplied . . . observed (d) Enriched . . . suspected
43. For ten years, candidates have been going through the big food bazaars grinning _____ and shaking hands with astounded females in the _____ belief that somehow this would assure the women's vote.
 (a) Infectiously . . . scurrilous (b) Fatuously . . . dubious
 (c) Ceremoniously . . . wanton (d) Seductively . . . calculated
44. If you wish to be a rapid, efficient reader, you must give up your _____ attention to detail, your compulsive reference to minor points and you must be willing to develop a mindset that _____ on the central themes.
 (a) Excessive . . . concentrates (b) Undue . . . dwells
 (c) Aphoristic . . . centres (d) Elaborate . . . reflect
45. The generally high level of _____ of legal systems is not the only reason social orders are unlikely to _____ through the general failure of social systems.
 (a) Effectiveness . . . collapse (b) Vulnerability . . . fail
 (c) Effectiveness . . . grow (d) Predictability . . . perpetuate
46. Though some of the information the author reveals about Russian life might surprise Americans, her major themes are _____ enough.
 (a) Familiar (b) Thorough (c) Vital (d) Original
47. 'Du Bois' foreign trips were the highlight, not the _____, of his travels; he was habitually on the go across and around the United States.
 (a) Idiosyncrasy (b) Result (c) Precursor (d) Totality
48. Biologists _____ isolated oceanic islands like the Galapagos, because in such small, laboratory-like settings, the rich hurly-burly of continental plant and animal communities is reduced to a scientifically _____ complexity.
 (a) Explore . . . Diverse (b) Desert . . . Manageable
 (c) Exploit . . . Intimidating (d) Prize . . . Tractable
49. Ethnologists are convinced that many animals survive through learning; but learning that is _____ their genetic programming, learning as thoroughly _____ as the most instinctive of behavioural responses.
 (a) Superseded by . . . Primitive (b) Compatible with . . . transient
 (c) Complementary to . . . familiar (d) Dictated by . . . stereotyped
50. While nurturing parents can compensate for adversity, cold or inconsistent parents may _____ it.
 (a) Exacerbate (b) Neutralize (c) Eradicate (d) Ameliorate
51. The natural balance between prey and predator has been increasingly _____, most frequently by human intervention.
 (a) Celebrated (b) Predicted (c) Observed (d) Disturbed
52. There is perhaps some truth in that waggish old definition of a scholar: a siren that calls attention to a fog without doing anything to _____ it.
 (a) Describe (b) Cause (c) Analyze (d) Dispel
53. He was regarded by his followers as something of _____, not only because of his insistence on strict, discipline, but also because of his _____ adherence to formal details.
 (a) A martinet . . . rigid (b) An authority . . . sporadic

- (c) A tyrant. .reluctant
54. Even after _____ against the _____ of popular sovereignty were included, major figures in the humanistic disciplines remained sceptical about the proposal to extend suffrage to the masses.
(a) Recommendations. .continuation
(c) Arguments. .introduction
- (d) A fraud. .conscientious
55. The sale of Alaska was not so much an American coup as a matter of _____ for an imperial Russia that was short of cash and unable to _____ its own continental coastline.
(a) Negligence. Fortify
(c) Convenience. Stabilize
(b) Safeguards. .excesses
(d) Provisions. .advantages
- (b) Custom. .maintain
(d) Expediency. .defend
56. A common argument claims that in folk art, the artist's subordination of technical mastery to intense feeling _____ the direct communication of emotion to the viewer.
(a) Facilitates (b) Averts (c) Neutralizes (d) Implies
- (b) Outgrowth. .control over
57. If duty is the natural _____ of one's _____ the course of future events, then people who are powerful have duty placed on them whether they like it or not.
(a) Correlate...understanding of
(c) Determinant. .involvement in
(d) Mitigant ... pre-occupation with
- (c) Dependent on (d) Overshadowed by
58. There are no solitary, free-living creatures; every form of life is _____ other forms.
(a) Segregated from (b) Parallel to
- (b) Awe of. .inhibition
59. William James lacked the usual _____ death; writing to his dying father, he spoke without _____ about the old man's impending death.
(a) Longing for. .regret
(c) Curiosity about. .rancour
(d) Apprehension of. .eloquence
- (b) Inventiveness...benefits
60. Famous among job seekers for its _____, the company, quite apart from generous salaries, bestowed on its executives annual bonuses and such _____ as low-interest home mortgages and company cars.
(a) Magnanimity. .reparations
(c) Largesse. .perquisites
(d) Discernment. .prerogatives
- (b) Synoptic (d) Subjective
61. The sheer bulk of data from the mass media seems to overpower us and drive us to _____ accounts for an easily and readily digestible portion of news.
(a) Insular (b) Investigative
- (c) Complete (d) Shifting
62. Created to serve as perfectly as possible their workaday _____, the wooden storage boxes made in America's Shaker communities are now _____ for their beauty.
(a) Environment. .accepted
(b) Owners. .employed
(d) Reality...transformed
(c) Function. .valued
- (b) Reclaimed. arable
63. In eighth-century Japan, people who _____ wasteland were rewarded with official ranks as part of an effort to overcome the shortage of _____ fields.
(a) Conserved. Forested
(c) Cultivated. Domestic
(d) Irrigated. accessible
- (b) Discomfited (c) Deluded (d) Disgraced
64. While not completely nonplussed by the unusually caustic responses from members of the audience, the speaker was nonetheless visibly _____ by their lively criticism.
(a) Humiliated
- (c) confident in (d) Elated by
65. Because they had expected the spacecraft Voyager 2 to be able to gather data only about the planets Jupiter and Saturn, scientists were _____ the wealth of information it sent back from Neptune twelve years after leaving Earth.
(a) Disappointed in (b) Concerned about

- (a) Humility. .absurdity
(c) Anger. .confrontation
(b) Excellence. mediocrity
(d) Conformism...singularity
66. The Gibson's were little given to _____ in any form; not one of them was afraid of being and seeming unlike their neighbours.
- (a) Error... an inconsequential
(c) Disarray. .a disciplined
(b) Retreat. .a powerful
(d) Jeopardy...an ineffective
67. Opponents of the expansion of the market economy, although in _____, continued to constitute _____ political force throughout the century.
- (a) An individual...rebellion by
(c) An underground...defiance against
(b) An accepted...antagonism toward
(d) A heretical. .support for
68. Just as astrology was for centuries _____ faith, countering the strength of established churches, so today believing in astrology is an act of _____ the professional sciences.
- (a) Declined. Attacked
(c) Matured...unconcerned
(b) Flourished. neglected
(d) Succeeded. developed
69. The belief that science destroys the arts appears to be supported by historical evidence that the arts have _____ only when the sciences have been _____.
(a) Declined. Attacked (b) Flourished. neglected (d) Succeeded. developed
- (b) Competent... emphasized by
(d) Random...reconciled with
70. In the design of medical experiments, the need for _____ assignment of treatments to patients must be _____ the difficulty of persuading patients to participate in an experiment in which their treatment is decided by chance.
(a) Independent...amended by (c) Mechanical. .controlled by
- (a) Simple (b) Controversial (c) Sordid (d) Comfortable
71. Thomas Paine, whose political writing was often flamboyant, was in private life a surprisingly _____ man: he lived in rented rooms, ate little, and wore drab clothes.
- (a) Amateur's. .sensible
(c) Investor's. .booming
(b) Expert's. .erratic
(d) Artist's. .irrational
72. Though dealers insist that professional art dealers can make money in the art market, even an _____ knowledge is not enough: the art world is so fickle that stock-market prices are _____ by comparison.
- (a) Limited (b) Economical (c) Complete (d) Shifting
73. Linguists have now confirmed what experienced users of ASL (American Sign Language) _____ have always implicitly known: ASL is a grammatically language in that it is capable of expressing every possible syntactic relation.
- (a) Participating in (c) Displeased by (d) Allowed in
74. A recent survey shows that, while ninety-four percent of companies conducting management-training programs open them to women, women are _____ only seventy-four percent of those programs.
- (a) Spurned. Boredom
(c) Classified. self-righteousness
(b) Forgotten. .condescension
(d) Plausible. guilt
75. The action and characters in a melodrama can be so immediately _____ that all observers can hiss the villain with an air of smug but enjoyable _____.
(a) Spurned. Boredom (b) Forgotten. .condescension (d) Plausible. guilt

SPOTTING THE ERROR

EXERCISE 1

Directions: Every sentence given in this exercise has been divided into four parts marked A, B, C and D. The error lies in one of the parts. Read the sentence carefully and mark the incorrect part. However, if you feel the sentence contains no error, mark part 'E'.

1. The green paint on the walls provide a suitable contrast with the yellow doors
A B C D
No error.
E
2. One of the states in which the scheme was launched was Meerut where he spent his youth.
A B C D
No error.
E
3. Since his arrival at his native village, he is engaged in spreading education among the poor masses.
A B C
No error.
D E
4. We had to cancel our trip to Sahawal because when we reached the airport the flight took off.
A B C
No error.
D E
5. If he wrote the examination faster and had answered a few more questions, he would have scored better.
A B C
No error.
D E
6. Some people are born great some achieve greatness and some had greatness thrust upon them.
A B C
No error.
D E
7. He is running temperature since last Friday and doctors suspect that he is down with typhoid.
A B C
No error.
D E
8. She expressed her gratitude to all those that supported her.
A B C D E
No error.
9. Come and sit down for a while, Saleem you are digging since lunch time.
A B C D E
No error.
10. We Pakistanis don't understand that driving vehicles require care and skill.
A B C C E
No error.
11. Man's happiness or misery are in a great measure in his own hands.
A B C D E
No error.
12. He is not the kind of a person who accept such treatment passively.
A B C D E
No error.

13. Pakistani farmers are reeling under the weight of illiteracy since the time immemorial.
A B C D
No error.
E
14. Knowledge of at least two languages are required to pass the examination.
A B C D E
No error.
15. He is not seem to be aware of his merits.
A B C D E
No error.
16. My friend frequently is going abroad on business by air.
A B C D E
No error.
17. When she contests the local body elections next year, she will know most of the votes personally.
A B C
No error.
D E
18. Before the alarm had stopped ringing, Nisha had telephoned the police.
A B C D E
No error.
19. This is the first time that I see such an interesting movie.
A B C D E
No error.
20. Now a days he teaches English because the teacher of English has gone for a month's leave.
A B C
No error.
D E
21. The students sitting on the dais studied here for three years, but they have never created any problem.
A B C
No error.
D E
22. I lived here for five years so I know about the problems of this colony.
A B C D E
No error.
23. They got everything ready for the visitors long before they reached here.
A B C D E
No error.
24. I have been admiring her for the voice with which she is gifted.
A B C D E
No error.
25. I could not recall when she told me about her affair with Zohaib.
A B C D E
No error.
26. I can not recall what she advised me in this matter.
A B C D E
No error.
27. I wanted him to pick up the box gently and kept it on the table.
A B C D E
No error.
28. He served in a bank for twenty years; then he retired and established his business.
A B C D
No error.
E
29. The students will leave the class before the principal comes.
A B C D E
No error.

30. Had he told me earlier, I may have lent him the money to save him from the disgrace.
 A B C D
 No error.
 E
31. Having been inspired into writing poems by his mother, he is writing consistently good poems over the last five years. No error.
 A B C D E
32. I will discuss the matter with him when I will see him. No error.
 A B C D E
33. My brother has and is still doing excellent work for his organisation. No error.
 A B C D E
34. The Managing Director with the Board of Members were in favour of taking strict action against the workers. No error.
 A B C D E
35. I am sure that neither the house nor its contents is for sale. No error.
 A B C D E
36. We found the soldier lying seriously wounded and died shortly afterwards. No error.
 A B C D E
37. He is a lovely man who is not taken seriously by his own people, yet cannot keep aloof from them and their misery. No error.
 A B C D E
38. The driver said that a hundred kilometres, was, after all, a short distance which he could cover in two hours. No error.
 A B C D E
39. He is not an artist nor he is a musician. No error.
 A B C D E
40. The number of employees reporting sick have fallen because of the incentives. No error.
 A B C D E
41. Javed Miandad is one of the finest batsmen that has won many laurels for Pakistan.
 A B C D
 No error.
 E
42. No sooner did the bell rang than all the children ran towards the classroom. No error.
 A B C D E
43. But for your cooperation and blessing this work could not have been completed.
 A B C D
 No error.
 E
44. I courteously asked him where was he going but he did not reply. No error.
 A B C D E

45. Remembering the incident, he says that the robbers do not spare any one. No error.
 A B C D E

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	d	3.	b	4.	d	5.	a	6.	c	7.	a
8.	d	9.	c	10.	d	11.	b	12.	c	13.	a	14.	c
15.	a	16.	b	17.	c	18.	b	19.	c	20.	a	21.	b
22.	a	23.	a	24.	a	25.	b	26.	e	27.	d	28.	a
29.	e	30.	b	31.	c	32.	d	33.	a	34.	b	35.	d
36.	c	37.	d	38.	c	39.	c	40.	d	41.	c	42.	b
43.	e	44.	c	45.	d								

EXERCISE 2

Directions: Every sentence given in this exercise has been divided into three parts marked A, B and C. The error lies in one of the parts. Read the sentence carefully and mark the incorrect part. However, if you feel the sentence contains no error, mark part D.

1. The bank robbery case was enquired two months ago but no report has published yet
 A B C
 No error.
 D
2. If the room had been cleaned, the children would have made to sit in it. No error.
 A B C D
3. The lonely lady puzzled when she found some strange footprints near the door. No error.
 A B C D
4. The principal was angry because the work on the generator should have completed before the arrival of chief guest. No error.
 A B C D
5. The poor boy was approached the lady principal and requested her to forgive him for his mistake. No error.
 A B C D
6. Two students were badly injured and a dog killed in the bus car accident that took place yesterday. No error.
 A B C D
7. It was advised by our family doctor that the patient must be taken care of. No error.
 A B C
8. A new TV serial is soon to be telecasted by the Star Channel. No error.
 A B C D
9. I wish the children had not made to crawl in the hot sun. No error.
 A B C D
10. Be careful lest your pocket should pick. No error.
 A B C D
11. How much time will it take for the food to cook. No error.
 A B C D

12. You will reprimanded If the children are made to jump into the river. No error.
 A B C D
13. The prisoners made to stand before the superintendent of police arrived. No error.
 A B C D
14. Having found guilty of rape and murder, the accused was sentenced to life imprisonment.
 A B C
15. Rana expelled his son from his house because he was married an another caste girl.
 A B C
 No error.
 D
16. If you don't apologize for having committed the mistake you won't be forgave.
 A B C
 No error.
 D
17. The children should not have made to suffer at the hands of untrained teacher.
 A B C
 No error.
 D
18. When he seriously wounded by a lorry he was immediately helped by an unknown person. No error.
 A B C D
19. It is high time the perpetrators brought to book. No error.
 A B C D
20. I asked to repeat the performance by the spectators. No error.
 A B C D
21. It laid in all the scriptures that brotherhood and harmony is essence in social life.
 A B C
 No error.
 D
22. The President of Pakistan can remove only through impeachment. No error.
 A B C D
23. Stones should not be throw at others by those that live in glass houses. No error.
 A B C D
24. Such a magnificent building of an hotel has never seen before by me. No error.
 A B C D
25. The people were called him an imposter and regarded him as a 'Don'. No error.
 A B C D
26. On 26— January all the streets were thronged with spectators. No error.
 A B C D
27. Grammar is taught us by a lady teacher named Shahzad. No error.
 A B C D
28. By whom were you taught to grammar? No error.
 A B C D
29. Do not float the rumours lest the curfew is imposed in the city. No error.
 A B C D

30. In those days, the cultivation in Pakistan used to do with obsolete implements. No error.
 A B C D
31. The freedom fighter gave a standing ovation when the President mounted a medal on his chest. No error.
 A B C D
32. The dog killed by him with an iron road. No error.
 A B C D
33. Why was such a nasty letter written by your brother? No error.
 A B C D
34. It took almost two hours for the fault to rectify. No error.
 A B C D
35. The house was raided and all the rooms searched. No error.
 A B C D
36. We celebrate festivals lest our heritage should forget. No error.
 A B C D
37. I wish Bangladesh had not divided. No error.
 A B C D
38. The child ran over by a speeding car while he was crossing the road. No error.
 A B C D
39. He should not have held guilty if he did not commit the offence, as proved by the investigators. No error.
 A B C D
40. The wounded man was being help by some girls. No error.
 A B C D
41. The meeting adjourned when nothing was heard in noise and din. No error.
 A B C D
42. The opposition would not have held the government negligent if the meeting had convened on time. No error.
 A B C D
43. Will you reinstate if the court gives the verdict in your favour? No error.
 A B C D
44. Should you reinstate, it will set the trend for other employees to be hopeful. No error.
 A B C D
45. Possibilities should explore to establish health care centres across the country. No error.
 A B C D

ANSWERS

1	c	2	c	3	a	4	b	5	a	6	b	7	d
8	b	9	c	10	c	11	c	12	a	13	a	14	a
15	b	16	c	17	b	18	a	19	b	20	a	21	a
22	a	23	b	24	c	25	a	26	c	27	a	28	c
29	c	30	b	31	a	32	a	33	b	34	c	35	c
36	c	37	c	38	a	39	a	40	b	41	a	42	c
43	a	44	a	45	a								

EXERCISE 3

Directions: Each sentence given in this test paper has been divided into three parts, marked A, B and C. The error lies in one of the parts. Read the sentences carefully and mark the incorrect part. However, if you feel the sentence contains no error, mark part D.

1. After having passed M.Sc. he joined the Air Force as an officer. No error.
A B C D
2. The learning of grammatical rules is better than committing them to memory mechanically. No error.
A B C D
3. He did no more than to make a beginning. No error.
A A C D
4. The Pakistan's have a great desire for being educated. No error.
A B C D
5. You must try to clearly understand that an infinitive should not be split. No error.
A B C D
6. It is better to do something than sit idle. No error.
A B C D
7. Alexander's hope to conquer the whole of Pakistan was never realized. No error.
A B C D
8. Being deaf I shouted my words in his ears. No error.
A B C D
9. Being a poor nation, the World Bank has helped Pakistan many a time. No error.
A B C D
10. Being a poor nation, Pakistan cannot afford to stage Olympic games. No error.
A B C D
11. He was obviously surprised at me refusing his request. No error.
A B C D
12. I do not know what to do with that man running away every time I come across him. No error.
A B C D
13. Being the last day of the academic year the students decided to meet the principal. No error.
A B C D
14. Even though he was over ninety he still enjoyed to read novels. No error.
A B C D
15. Returning home, several pieces of jewellery were missing. No error.
A B C D
16. What is the idea of you coming at this odd hour. No error.
A B C D
17. I am looking forward to see you at the party next week. No error.
A B C D
18. Trying many times, he decided not to appear in a competitive examination. No error.
A B C D

19. Having seen, the policeman the thief took to heels. No error.
A C C D
20. Being a moonlit night, Salma suggested to go boating. No error.
A B C D
21. As a good friend Noreen agreed to write the addresses on all the envelops. No error.
A B C D
22. Meeting old friends and the reading of good books keep him busy the whole day. No error.
A B C D
23. You should avoid to meet the people with dubious reputation. No error.
A B C D
24. Although he was very tired he still kept to work continuously for seven hours. No error.
A B C D
25. When I have finished to explain the circumstances I am sure that you will understand. No error.
A B C D
26. Do you remember to meet her at my house last year. No error.
A B C D
27. Mathematics is the subject I am not interested. No error.
A B C D
28. Have you started to write the book that you were talking about? No error.
A B C D
29. He believing himself to be right he stuck to his opinion. No error.
A B C D
30. Having been warned of the danger I stayed there no longer. No error.
A B C D

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	b	4.	c	5.	a	6.	d	7.	a
8.	a	9.	a	10.	d	11.	b	12.	b	13.	a	14.	c
15.	b	16.	b	17.	b	18.	a	19.	a	20.	a	21.	a
22.	b	23.	b	24.	b	25.	a	26.	b	27.	c	28.	b
29.	a	30.	d										

EXERCISE 4

Directions: Each sentence given in this test paper has been divided into four parts marked A, B, C and D. The error lies in one of the parts. Read the sentence carefully and mark the incorrect part. However, if you feel the sentence contains no error, mark part E.

1. We decided the programme because we wanted to do something we knew. No error.
A B C D E
2. I have taken the above facts from a book on ancient history. No error.
A B C D E

3. The chief manager asked me why I had entered his room accompanied by my dog.
 A B C D
 No error. E
4. Your finger prints will identify you in any situation you may find yourself. No error.
 A B C D E
5. We enclose herewith a report received from our representative this morning. No error.
 A B C D E
6. It is improbable that either of his parents are willing to help him. No error.
 A B C D E
7. The Council does not hold itself responsible for the loss or the damage to any article.
 A B C D
 No error. E
8. A notable aspect of Nepal's poll verdict was that the electorates were not swayed by anti-Pakistan campaign. No error.
 A B C D E
9. He was reading a book while at the same time he was talking to his guards. No error.
 A B C D E
10. Pakistani candidates who take this examination are now fewer in number. No error.
 A B C D E
11. There was a funny story you told me of the clerk who was stabbed to death in his office.
 A B C D
 No error. E
12. In the court he refuted that he was terrorist and demanded an apology from his accusers. No error.
 A B C D E
13. Thousand years ago the world had several ice-ages. No error.
 A B C D E
14. Dr. Mumtaz the philosopher he taught at colleges. No error.
 A B C D E
15. Many amusement parks similar with Disneyland are being established in different ABC parts of the world. No error.
 A B C D E
16. The plants make their own food through a process called photosynthesis. No error.
 A B C D E
17. This is a universal fact which all people know. No error.
 A B C D E
18. Such candidates who have not cleared the written test will not be called for the interview. No error.
 A B C D E

19. Girls should have a great faith and will-power to deny to marry those that ask for dowry. No error.
 A B C D E
20. The constable was a so big man that he could not run fast enough to catch the thief.
 A B C D
 No error. E
21. It being a long holiday every student wanted to leave for his home town. No error.
 A B C D E
22. Totally exhausted he lay down on the sofa and fell asleep. No error.
 A B C D E
23. Whoever objects to me going to the convention ought to state his position. No error.
 A B C D E
24. I was asked not only to contribute to the cause by giving money but also by participating in its activities. No error.
 A B C D E
25. As a child my father took me to Lahore to visit my grandfather. No error.
 A B C D E
26. The result of his judgements and orders show his clarity of law and facts. No error.
 A B C D E
27. Every Friday the Desert English Institute has decided to take an oral test to find out how much its students have grasped. No error.
 A B C D E
28. In the first inning the West Indies gained a big lead over the Pakistani team. No error.
 A B C D E
29. Education is a devise for helping a man to grow to his full stature. No error.
 A B C D E
30. I would always fight for my country even if I am put in the most hazardous position.
 A B C D
 No error. E

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	d	4.	d	5.	a	6.	d	7.	c
8.	c	9.	c	10.	d	11.	a	12.	b	13.	a	14.	c
15.	b	16.	a	17.	d	18.	a	19.	c	20.	a	21.	d
22.	b	23.	b	24.	c	25.	a	26.	c	27.	b	28.	a
29.	a	30.	c										

ANALOGY

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **MERCENARY : SOLDIER**
(a) Amateur : artist
(c) Pedant : teacher
2. **INSTIGATOR : INCITE**
(a) Accomplice : threaten
(c) Employee : strike
3. **ANECDOTE : AMUSEMENT**
(a) Parable : brevity
(c) Harangue : complacency
4. **NEXORABLE : DISSUASION**
(a) Indomitable : conquest
(c) Insatiable : nourishment
5. **SONNET : POET**
(a) Stage : actor
(c) Music : dancer
6. **CRAVEN : ADMIRABLE**
(a) Unruly : energetic
(c) Deft : awkward
7. **INVENTORY : MERCHANDISE**
(a) Entry : ledger
(c) Photograph : negative
8. **PATRONIZE : CONDESCENSION**
(a) Exasperate : anger
(c) Compensate : apology
9. **MAELSTROM : TURBULENT**
(a) stricture : imperative
(c) Antique : rare
10. **ETCH : CORROSIVE**
(a) Shrink : diminutive
(c) Glue : adhesive
11. **ATROCIOUS : BAD**
(a) Excessive : adequate
(c) Unavailing : helpful
12. **SCHOLARLY : PEDANTIC**
(a) Thrifty : extravagant
(c) Modest : prudish
13. **POTABLE : BEVERAGE**
(a) Attainable : effort
(c) Quantifiable : phenomenon
14. **ANONYMOUS : IDENTIFY**
(a) Nonchalant : excite
(c) Misled : trust
15. **EMBARRASS : SHAME**
(a) Coax : reluctance
(c) Doubt : uncertainty
- (b) Apprentice : student
(d) Hack : writer
- (b) Adjudicator : quarrel
(d) Bully : browbeat
- (b) Lecture : instruction
(d) Caption : illustration
- (b) Invulnerable : protection
(d) Unfathomable : mystery
- (b) Orchestra : conductor
(d) Symphony : composer
- (b) Listless : attractive
(d) Trifling : amusing
- (b) Number : set
(d) Manifest : cargo
- (b) Deride : mockery
(d) Hurry : decision
- (b) Mirage : illusory
(d) Myth : authentic
- (b) Destroy : worthless
(d) Sculpt : malleable
- (b) Momentous : important
(d) Contagious : diseased
- (b) Tactful : diplomatic
(d) Generous : philanthropic
- (b) Indigestible : food
(d) Habitable : dwelling
- (b) Repressed : constrain
(d) Annoying : assist
- (b) Sleep : fatigue
(d) Console : comfort

16. **PESTLE : GRIND :**
(a) Whetstone : sharpen
(c) Mill : turn
(b) Balloon : float
(d) Hinge : fasten
17. **ENTHUSIASM : MANIA**
(a) Idea : inspiration
(c) Failure : disgust
(b) Nightmare : hallucination
(d) Suspicion : paranoia
18. **INURED : TOLERANCE**
(a) Sensitized : generosity
(c) Addicted : dependency
(b) Disinterested : dishonesty
(d) Satisfied : apathy
19. **INSTRUMENTALIST : SYMPHONY**
(a) Author : drama
(c) Composer : concerto
(b) Photographer : cinema
(d) Dancer : ballet
20. **SYNOPSIS : CONCISENESS**
(a) Distillate : purity
(c) Replication : precedence
(b) Mutation : viability
(d) Illusion : quickness
21. **MIRTH : LAUGHTER**
(a) Uncertainty : nod
(c) Danger : alarm
(b) Approval : applause
(d) Labour : sweat
22. **PORE : MEMBRANE**
(a) Mouth : lip
(b) Eyelid : eye
(c) Door : wall
(d) Tunnel : passage
23. **IMMUTABLE : ALTERED**
(a) Impassable : attempted
(c) Desiccated : moistened
(b) Untenable : debated
(d) Implacable : propitiated
24. **UNFLAPPABLE : UPSET**
(a) Veracious : deceive
(c) Vigorous : impede
(b) Affable : befriend
(d) Obstinate : persuade
25. **VENIAL : EXCUSE**
(a) Implausible : decry
(c) Pellucid : understand
(b) Experimental : explore
(d) Preponderant : balance
26. **PRETENSE : DECEIVE**
(a) Compunction : repel
(c) Restitution : forestall
(b) Admonition : reprove
(d) Hoax : entertain
27. **CARTOGRAPHER : MAP**
(a) Astronomer : stars
(b) Carpenter : wood
(c) Lumberjack : saw
(d) Tailor : clothing
28. **ANALGESIC : PAIN**
(a) Sedative : sleep
(c) Antiseptic : odour
(b) Stimulant : mood
(d) Anaesthetic : sensation
29. **PESTLE : GRIND**
(a) Scissors : sharpen
(b) Spice : flavour
(c) Spoon : stir
(d) Hammer : swing
30. **TREE : FORESTRY**
(a) Tractor : agriculture
(c) Fuel : combustion
(b) Experiment : laboratory
(d) Flower : horticulture
31. **FOOTBALL : GRIDIRON**
(a) Wrestling : mat
(c) Bowling : floor
(b) Court : tennis
(d) Baseball : diamond
32. **EXPURGATE : PASSAGE**
(a) Abridge : text
(b) Filter : water
(c) Irritate : wound
(d) Burn : book
33. **IMPECUNIOUS : HOVEL**
(a) Progress : prosper
(c) Prosperity : poverty
(b) Mendicant : evasion
(d) Affluent : mansion

34. **APIARY : BEE**
(a) Museum : painting (b) Dam : water
35. **SAND PAPER : ABRASIVE**
(a) Gasoline : refined (b) Gravity : irritant
36. **DIAPHANOUS : CACOPHONOUS**
(a) Translucent : transparent
(c) Sheer : opaque
37. **INFANCY : SENILITY**
(a) January : October (b) Incipient : critical
38. **RIG : CONTEST**
(a) Solve : conundrum
(c) Repudiate : thesis
39. **ARBORETUM : TREES**
(a) Aviary : birds
(c) Museum : painters
40. **BULLET : BARREL**
(a) Fame : films (b) Train : track
41. **PARENTHESIS : EXPLANATION**
(a) Ellipsis : omission
(c) Synopsis : affectation
42. **CENSUS : POPULATION**
(a) Manifest : debts
(c) Itinerary : journeys
43. **STANZA : POEM**
(a) Mimicry : pantomime
(c) Act : opera
44. **EXHORT : SUGGEST**
(a) Conspire : plan (b) Tamper : adjust
45. **ALACRITY : APATHETIC**
(a) Compliance : deft
(c) Despotism : arrogant
46. **FIRE : STORM**
(a) Whale : minnow
(c) Plant : flower
47. **COLLUSION : CONSPIRATORS**
(a) Identification : arbitrators
(c) Conclusion : messengers
48. **CYNOSURE : BRILLIANT**
(a) Word : common
(c) Rock : large
49. **PLEBISCITE : UKASE**
(a) Lack : abundance
(c) Cancel : construct
50. **MENDICANT : IMPECUNIOUS**
(a) Hat : askew
(c) Complainer : petulant
51. **RELAPSE : CONVALESCENCE**
(a) Dissonance : harmony
(c) Repetition : monotony
- (c) Arboretum : tree (d) Forum : speech
- (c) Polish : floors (d) Oil : lubricant
- (b) Transparent : noisy
(d) Harmonious : discordant
- (c) Day : night (d) Dawn : dusk
- (b) Predict : race
(d) Gerrymander : district
- (b) Greenhouse : garden
(d) Grove : forest
- (c) Idea : brain (d) Plane : clouds
- (b) Asterisk : exaggeration
(d) Apostrophe : annotation
- (b) Roster : audience
(d) Inventory : merchandise
- (b) Duet : chorus
(d) Rhyme : verse
- (c) Crave : accept (d) Goad : direct
- (b) Temerity : timid
(d) Candour : bungling
- (b) Speech : shout
(d) Tornado : hurricane
- (b) Co-operation : partners
(d) Revision : correspondents
- (b) Student : attentive
(d) Magnet : attractive
- (b) Vote : musical instrument
(d) Public : ruler
- (b) Liar : poor
(d) Critic : quizzical
- (b) Feudalism : industrialization
(d) Recidivism : rehabilitation

52. **AMBULATORY : BEDRIDDEN**
(a) Strong : weak (b) Wheelchair : bed
53. **SUBPOENA : WITNESS**
(a) Hire : labourer
(c) Elect : officer (b) Tax : worker
(d) Conscript : soldier
54. **INVINCIBLE : SUBDUED**
(a) Expensive : bought
(c) Bolted : separated (b) Inconsistent : expressed
(d) Impervious : damaged
55. **BURLESQUE : PLAY**
(a) Operetta : symphony (b) Limerick : sonnet (c) Doggerel : verse (d) Table : narration
56. **GROW : BURGEON**
(a) Flourish : thrive
(c) Beat : palpitate (b) Transport : enrapture
(d) Evolve : multiply
57. **EXTROVERT : RETICENT**
(a) Reprobate : humility
(c) Zealot : loyalty (b) Strategist : decisiveness
(d) Maverick : conformity
58. **HYGROMETER : BAROMETER**
(a) Snow : rain
(c) Water : mercury (b) Humidity : pressure
(d) Temperature : weather
59. **EXEMPTION : EXCLUSIONS**
(a) Discharge : elimination
(c) Immunity : isolation (b) Debarment : prevention
(d) Forgive : condone
60. **FEBRILE : ILLNESS**
(a) Classic : cultivation
(c) Eccentric : discrimination (b) Delusional : insanity
(d) Tenacious : astonishment
61. **CONDUIT : WATER**
(a) Behaviour : liquid
(c) Artery : blood (b) Electricity : television
(d) Wire : sound
62. **BIZARRE : EXOTIC**
(a) Wild : tame
(c) Stage : dancer (b) Lively : livid
(d) Commonplace : routine
63. **ENTREPRENEUR : LABORER**
(a) Mediator : conflict
(c) Profits : wages (b) Capitalism : communism
(d) Arbitrator : capitalist
64. **ANTIMACASSAR : SOFA**
(a) Picture : frame (b) Rug : floor (c) Pillow : bed (d) Door : window
65. **NOTABLE : NOTORIOUS**
(a) Heinous : atrocious
(c) Philanthropic : miserly (b) Philandering : pleasant
(d) Philanthropic : benevolent
66. **ANGLE : DEGREE**
(a) Area : square inch
(c) Society : classes (b) Milk : quart
(d) Letter : alphabet
67. **CONFIRMED : INVETERATE**
(a) Knowledge : supposed
(c) Immature : callow (b) Financial : bankrupt
(d) Credible : incredible
68. **LULLABY : BARCAROLE**
(a) Birth : marriage (b) Night : morning (c) Cradle : gondola (d) Song : poem
69. **ZOOLOGY : ANIMALS**
(a) Ecology : pollution
(c) Chemistry : atoms (b) Botany : plants
(d) History : people

70. **DORY : VAN**
 (a) Dairy : cow
 (c) Freighter : caisson
71. **BABBLE : TALK**
 (a) Though : blank
 (b) Look : espy
72. **ALCOVE : RECESS**
 (a) Column : entrance
 (c) Dome : roof
73. **EQUIVOCATE : COMMITMENT**
 (a) Collaborate : falsification
 (c) Procrastinate : action
74. **MORPHINE : SEDATES**
 (a) Oil : smears
 (b) Bandage : protects
 (c) Drug : addicts
 (d) Liquor : sedates
75. **SAW : CARPENTER**
 (a) Scissors : tailor
 (b) Wagon : farmer
 (c) Brush : painter
 (d) Typewriter : author
76. **LURK : WAIT**
 (a) Boost : elevate
 (b) Deplete : drain
 (c) Abscond : depart
 (d) Bilk : cheat
77. **ALCHEMY : SCIENCE**
 (a) Nostrum : remedy
 (c) Ploy : tactic
 (b) Sideshow : carnival
 (d) Forgery : imitation
78. **NEEDLE : KNIT**
 (a) Bait : fish
 (b) Match : fire
 (c) Loom : weave
 (d) Soap : wash
79. **PARQUET : WOOD**
 (a) Colour : painting
 (c) Potpourri : medley
 (b) Mosaic : glass
 (d) Collage : tapestry
80. **STICKLER : APPROXIMATION**
 (a) Laggard : indolence
 (c) Scientist : theorizing
 (b) Connoisseur : anachronism
 (d) Purist : adulteration
81. **LOOM : WEAVE**
 (a) Couch : sleep
 (b) Needle : knit
 (c) Soap : wash
 (d) Machine : stitch
82. **BODY GUARD : PERSON**
 (a) Teacher : pupil
 (c) Police officer : traffic
 (b) Mayor : city
 (d) Soldier : country
83. **BOUQUET : FLOWERS**
 (a) Corn : husk
 (b) Woodpile : logs
 (c) Forest : thicket
 (d) Mist : fog
84. **TRIANGLE : QUADRILATERAL**
 (a) Rectangle : octagon
 (c) Pentagon : hexagon
 (b) Cone : cube
 (d) Plane : solid
85. **SARTORIAL : TAILOR**
 (a) Thespian : designer
 (c) Pictorial : musician
 (b) Rhetorical : questioner
 (d) Terpsichorean : dancer

PART-II

FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INLAND REVENUE (FBR)

BRIEF HISTORY OF FBR

On July 15 2006, the government has decided to convert the Central Board of Revenue (CBR) into an independent entity as 'Federal Board of Revenue' (FBR), enhancing its financial and operational autonomy for smooth functioning, with additional powers to take decisions on taxation/reforms related matters, and to authorize it to demand taxpayer's related information from any department/bank/financial institution/housing society to maintain a 'national database'. The CBR has drafted 'Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) Act, 2006' which would repeal the 'Central Board of Revenue (CBR) Act, 1924'. The FBR would have provisions to override any other government law. The 'FBR Act' would set up an 'Advisory Board' comprising Minister of Finance or Advisor to Prime Minister on Finance and Revenue; Chairman CBR and three other members from the public/private sector. The 'Advisory Board' would be supervisory body to monitor the functioning of 'FBR' and independently make annual budget allocations.

The draft stated that the 'Federal Board of Revenue' shall continue to operate without interruption. The head office of the 'Board' shall be Islamabad. The 'Board' may establish and close down offices, re locate the offices according to the stream of the taxes, at other places in Pakistan. The federal government would appoint any suitable person as its chairman for tenure of 3 years, which may be extended on eligibility for another 3 years. The chairman shall be the chief executive officer of the 'Board' and shall, together with other members, be responsible for administration of the affairs of the Board.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF 'FBR'

The 'Board' shall have all necessary powers as may be necessary to perform its duties and functions under 'FBR Act 2006'. It will prepare, with the advice of the Advisory Board, the revenue expenditure budget for each financial year. The 'FBR Board' shall be responsible for the regulation, administration, assessment and collection of taxes, whether federal or provincial, if so provided by law. It will be empowered to conduct research and frame a code of conduct for employees to enforce accountability. The 'Board' may in consultation with the Advisory Board, calculate taxes and duties, adopt streams of taxes and duties and/or make it identifiable as inland revenue and customs duties, or internal taxes and duties. It will identify matters to make policy decisions and may also make recommendations regarding policy to the federal government for its consideration. The 'Board' may adopt best international practices followed in other countries for improving collecting of duties/taxes.

POWER TO COLLECT REVENUE

The 'Board' may, from time to time, and with the approval of the federal government, collect revenue from sources within Pakistan or from abroad as the case may be, as envisaged in the various legislation to the extent applicable.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for all or any of the matters in respect of which it is required to make rules to carry out the purposes of the 'FBR Act 2006'. It will be empowered to make rules in the matters relating to the imposition and levy of taxes, duties, and procedures. This shall be subject to the condition of previous publication and before making any rules the draft shall be published in the official Gazette for eliciting public opinion within a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

ASSISTANCE TO THE BOARD

The federal divisions, attached departments, wings, offices, corporations and all the provincial government departments, attached departments, wings and FATA, NA administrations shall assist the 'Federal Board of Revenue' to carry out its functions smoothly.

FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE (FBR)

Most of the countries in the world strongly depend on their highest revenue generated organization known as their taxation departments and in the same manner Pakistan has FBR. This department is working from the independence of the country first known as CBR. Since the early days this department is facing various problems like corruption & irresponsibility issues.

Now a day's IMF is forcing FBR to work as an independent organization and for this matter the department changes a lot since last 2 years implementing and introducing new ways to find and take actions on taxation theft. Department is trying to centralize all data on a one platform so then they can reach and catch the biggest fishes of revenue theft.

1. An organization exercises internal control in order to accomplish specific goals and objectives. The Directorate General of Internal Audit (Inland Revenue) being Internal Control of Federal Board of Revenue safeguards revenue leakages, checks the accuracy and reliability of departmental working, promotes efficiency, and encourages adherence to prescribed law and procedures. Since its inception the Directorate General has proved to be custodian of state revenues.
2. The Directorate General has a significant history of detection of events of tax evasion, under-reporting, under-assessments and issuance of bogus/illegal refunds caused due to inefficiency, corrupt practices, lack of adequate skills, omissions and commissions. This inter-alia includes incorrect application of law, non-maintenance of proper records, wrong appreciation of facts, mal-practices and connivance, improper training and lack of knowledge of respective trades and procedural lapses. The core functions performed by the Directorate General are remedial, curative and preventive in nature. The Inspection and Audit authorities make recommendations for an efficient system with the objective to create a taxpayers' friendly transparent culture envisioned in Tax Administration Reform Programmers.

3. The "Directorate of Inspection & Audit" was initially created through CBR's Notification, which remained valid up to 1991. It was upgraded as "Directorate General of Inspection, Audit & Enquiries (Direct Taxes)" in 1991, and was attached to the Ministry of Finance. It was re-organized/re-designated as a statutory body through Finance Act 1995, and was re-named as Directorate General of Inspection (Direct Taxes) in 1995.
4. The administrative control was reverted to the CBR/Revenue Division in 1996. Through Finance Act (2007), this organization was renamed as "Directorate General of Internal Audit (Direct Taxes)" and it works under the administrative control of the Chairman, FBR. With the inception of the Inland Revenue Service and consequential restructuring, the mandate of the organization of Internal Audit has been redefined as is discussed in detail, in subsequent paragraphs. Organizational set up of the Directorate General of Internal Audit (IR) is as under:

MANDATE

The Directorate General derives its mandate from Section 228 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Its functions, jurisdiction and powers have been specified vide SRO No.660 (1)/2005 dated 30-06-2005. Section 228 and the said SRO is reproduced for the sake of convenience as under:

Section 228. The Directorate-General of Internal Audit. (1) The Directorate General of Internal Audit shall consist of a Director-General and as many Directors, Additional Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors and such other officers as the Board, may by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

SRO No.660 (1)/2005. The Federal Board of Revenue has specified functions, jurisdiction and powers of the Directorate-General of Internal Audit (Direct Taxes) as under:-

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 228 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (XLIX of 2001), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to specify functions, jurisdiction and powers of Directorate-General of Inspection (Direct Taxes) as under, namely,

Inspection authorities: - (1) The Directorate General of Inspection shall consist of the following namely:-

- (a) Director General of Inspection
 - (b) Directors of Inspection
 - (c) Additional Directors
 - (d) Deputy Directors
 - (e) Assistant Directors
 - (f) Extra Assistant Directors
- (2) The Directors, Additional Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Extra Assistant Directors of Inspection shall be subordinate to the Director General of Inspection.
 - (3) Additional Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Extra Assistant Directors of Inspection shall be subordinate to the Director of Inspection within whose jurisdiction they perform their functions.
 - (4) Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Extra Assistant Directors shall be subordinate to the Additional Director of Inspection within whose jurisdiction they perform their functions.
 - (5) Assistant Directors of Inspection shall be subordinate to the Deputy Director of Inspection within whose jurisdiction they perform their functions.

- (6) Extra Assistant Directors of Inspection shall be subordinate to the Assistant Director of Inspection within whose jurisdiction they perform their functions.

Functions and powers: - (1) The functions of Directorate-General of Inspection shall be, as under, namely:

- to carry out inspections of income tax cases and offices;
- to investigate or cause investigation to be carried out in respect of cases involving leakage of revenue or evasion of taxes;
- to carry out internal audit of cases or offices involving income tax revenues and expenditure;
- to furnish an annual report about the working of income tax offices to the Central Board of Revenue (now Federal Board of Revenue) by the thirty-first day of December, following the end of the financial year to which it relates; and
- to carry out any other work or function that may be assigned to it by the Federal Government.

- (2) In discharge of its functions under (1) above, the Directorate General of Inspection shall have the powers specified in section 176 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

Jurisdiction:- (1) The Directors of Inspection shall perform their functions in respect of such persons or classes of persons or such areas as may be assigned to them by the Director General of Inspection.

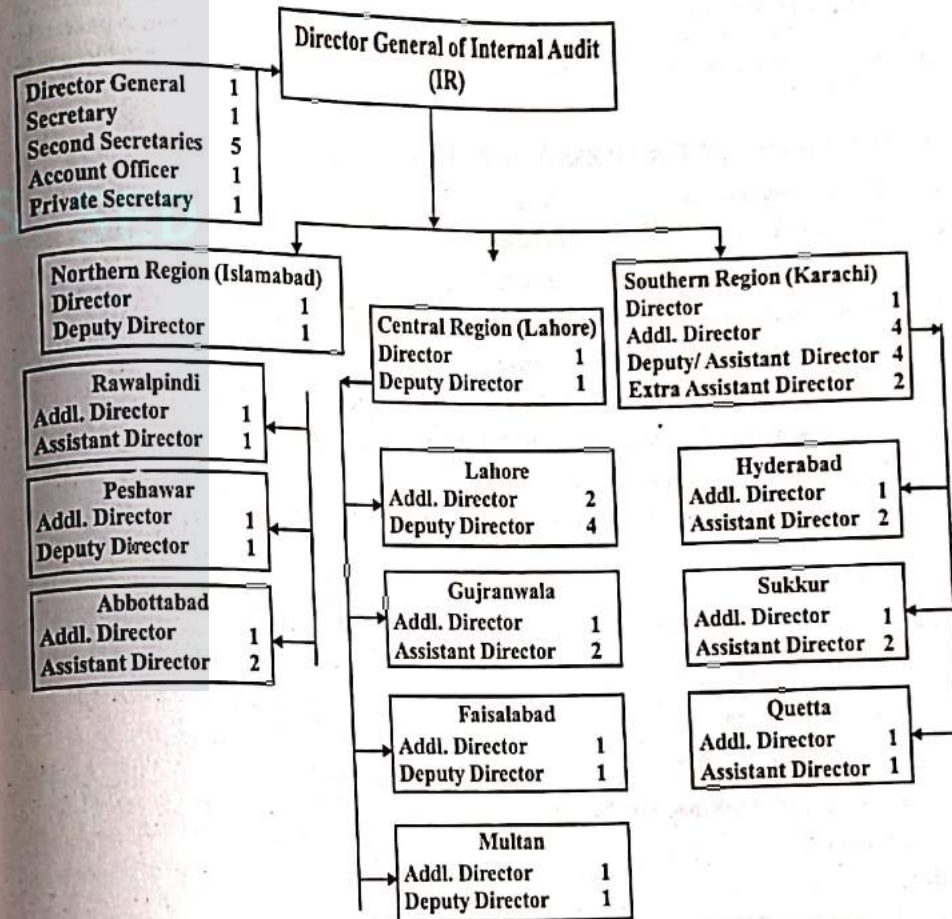
- (2) The Director General or a Director of Inspection may assign any function in respect of any area, or office or offices located within an area, case, class of cases, persons or classes of persons to any inspection officer working under his control.

Explanation: - "Inspection Officer" means an Additional Director, a Deputy Director, an Assistant Director and an Extra Assistant Director.

The notification shall take effect from 1st July, 2005."

2. Consequent upon the amendments made in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 through Finance (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 and renaming of tax functionaries as the officers of Inland Revenue accordingly, the Board, vide order C.No.1(6) IR-Judicial/2009 dated 11th November, 2009 conferred powers under the Ordinance of 2001 to the re-designated officers. Similarly, vide notifications of even number and date, powers conferred to the authorities under the Sales Tax Act, 1990 and the Federal Excise Act, 2005 have also been conferred to the officers of Inland Revenue. Subsequently, vide notification No. 1046-02/SSM/2010 dated 28/04/2010; the Directorate General of Internal Audit (Direct Taxes) has been renamed as the Directorate General of Internal Audit (Inland Revenue). The Regional Directorates of Internal Audit (Direct Taxes) and the offices of Additional Directors of Internal Audit (Direct Taxes) have also been renamed accordingly.

ORGANOGRAM



INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL WING

FBR is in the process of achieving growth in revenues by reposing confidence in the taxpayer community and simultaneously implementing the tax laws fairly and squarely. Legal Wing of the FBR helps in implementation of the tax laws. The objective of growth in revenue is achieved in coordination with other Wings of FBR. Legal Wing of FBR is in incessant efforts to ensure proper representation of Revenue before various legal forums.

ABOUT PAKISTAN CUSTOMS - AN INTRODUCTION

Pakistan Customs is the guardian of Pakistan borders against movement of contra band goods and is facilitator of bona fide trade. It provides a major source of revenue to the Government of Pakistan in the form of taxes levied on the goods traded across the borders. It also helps to protect the domestic industry, discourage consumptions of luxury goods and stimulate development in the under developed areas.

JOB DESCRIPTION OF TAXPAYERS AUDIT WING

1. Planning and designing audit procedures.
2. Evaluating tax audits for all domestic taxes.
3. Devise and implement a National Audit Plan.
4. Design selection criteria for coverage of all higher risk areas.
5. Develop audit methodology to ensure audit quality.
6. Audit and Monitoring of Unlawful Sales Tax input adjustment.
7. Monitoring Post Refund Audit of Income Tax, Sales Tax and FED.
8. Desk Audit and resultant legal actions.
9. Any other duties assigned by Chairman FBR.

LAWS AND RULES

Acts

- Customs Act, 1969
- Sales Tax Act, 1990
- Federal Excise Act, 2005
- Federal Board of Revenue Act, 2007
- Finance Act

Rules

- Customs Rules, 2001
- Sales Tax Rules, 2006
- Sales Tax Special Procedures Rules, 2007
- Sales Tax Special Procedure (Withholding) Rules, 2007
- Federal Excise Rules 2005
- Income Tax Rules, 2002

INCOME TAX ORDINANCE

The history of taxation in Pakistan

Governments to meet their military and civil expenditure and not only to ensure safety to the subjects but also to meet the common needs of the citizens like maintenance of roads, administration of justice and such other functions of the State. That is the very reason that stress is laid down on implementing such a tax policy which could fulfill its task of revenue collection by targeting the right areas. The history of taxation in Pakistan has undergone many such initiatives and tests to consolidate its revenue collection system to come at par with the international standards while measuring up to the domestic requirements.

Income Tax

A very basic introduction to the concept of income tax can generally said to be a tax on the income of a person. The constitution of Pakistan provides the justification of its levy. Income Tax Ordinance is the competent authority to provide a format for the levy of this tax.

Sales Tax

Generally speaking Sales tax is a tax levied on the sale of goods and services. It has been explicitly defined in the Sales Tax Ordinance under section 2 subsection (29A) as (a) the tax, additional tax, or default surcharge levied under this Act; (b) a fine, penalty or fee imposed or charged under this Act; and (c) any other sum payable under the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under.

Federal Excise Duty

Federal excise duty is a tax that is levied on production or consumption of goods in a country. An excise is considered as an indirect tax.

Concept of Integration

The basic aim of taxation is to generate revenue effectively. In this regard the concept of integration provides a solid framework to bring about efficacy in the system. Integration tries to make sure that the total tax the government receives is the same whether your business is a corporation, a partnership, or sole Proprietorship.

Structure of the Tax Administration

Tax Administration is structured on type of tax basis. The longer term vision for the FBR is to establish a functionally integrated tax administration; however, recognizing the challenges of the change process, during the transitional period, separation of functions by tax type would have been required, but gradually reduced over time.

INLAND REVENUE SERVICES

The federal board of revenue (FBR) announced the formation of Inland Revenue Service (IRS) as proposed by the World Bank for functional integration of income tax, sales tax and federal excise duty as part of the reforms of the tax administration.

The new FBR management structure was put in place as of June 30, 2009 and the functional reorganization of the FBR, including the revision of the structures of RTOs and LTUs, will be completed by end-September 2009.

ABOUT INLAND REVENUE WING

Domestic Taxes, comprising Income Tax, Sales Tax and Federal Excise Duty, constitute about 90% of the Revenue collected by FBR. These taxes are not only similar in essence, but also are interdependent in practice. The time tested international tenor vindicates the same. The assimilation of these taxes into a single administrative structure was imminent since long, but never in the history of the Pakistan's Economy, was the need so great for the materialization of this change. Spurred by these exigencies and with a view to apply the modern taxation techniques to improve the tax to G.D.P ratio, the Inland Revenue Wing of the FBR was created, combining the three domestic taxes. It is expected that the inception of this wing would facilitate the taxpayers, as it would provide them to carry through their tax matters in one organizational structure. The creation of this wing would also be conducive for the tax administration, as the access to the taxpayer's data in respect of different domestic taxes would be easily available.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

- The Central Board of Revenue became Federal Board of Revenue by the enactment of
 - FBR Act 2006
 - FBR Act 2007**
 - FBR Act 2008
 - FBR Act 2009
- The current chairman of FBR is
 - Qamar Zaman Chaudhry
 - Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan**
 - Nisar Muhammad Khan
 - Usman Yousaf Mobeen
- The Chairman FBR is
 - Executive head of the Board
 - Secretary of the Revenue Division
 - Chief Commissioner Inland Revenue
 - I only
 - II only
 - I and II**
 - I, II and III
- To provide convenience to the Large Taxpayers, the posts of Chief Commissioner Inland Revenue Large Taxpayers Unit (LTUs) were established in
 - Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi**
 - Islamabad, Karachi and Peshawar
 - Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta
 - Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta and Muzaffarabad
- The Chief Collectors Southern region include Chief Collectors:
 - Karachi, Lahore and Hyderabad
 - Karachi, Hyderabad and Quetta
 - Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar
 - Karachi, Hyderabad, Quetta and Gwadar**

- The Chief Collectors Northern region include Chief Collectors:
 - Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar
 - Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Multan
 - Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Multan and Faisalabad
 - Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Multan, Faisalabad and Sambrial**
- Which from the following are the responsibilities of FBR chairman?
 - Formulation and administration of fiscal policies
 - Levy and collection of federal taxes
 - All matter relating to administrative control
 - I and II**
 - I and III
 - II and III
 - I, II and III
- Which from the following are called domestic taxes?
 - Income Tax
 - Sales Tax
 - Federal Excise Duty
 - All of the above**
- The Inland Revenue Wing of the FBR is responsible to collect
 - Income Tax
 - Sales Tax
 - Federal Excise Duty
 - All of the above taxes**
- Domestic Taxes constitute about _____ of the Revenue collected by FBR.
 - 80%
 - 85%
 - 90%**
 - 95%
- Which from the following is the direct responsibility of chairman FBR?
 - All matter relating to administrative control
 - All legal issues pertaining to the jurisdiction
 - Quasi-judicial function of hearing of appeals**
 - Generation of revenue within jurisdiction
- Which from the following is NOT the responsibility of Chief Commissioners LTUs?
 - Enforcement/collection of revenue
 - Facilitation of Taxpayer
 - Generation of revenue within jurisdiction
 - Interaction with the concerned ministries**
- Which from the following is the responsibility of Chief Commissioners LTUs?
 - All matter relating to administrative control
 - Generation of revenue within jurisdiction
 - All legal issues pertaining to the jurisdiction
 - All of the above**
- The total number of Inland Revenue Wings chiefs at the FBR Headquarter is
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6**
- Which from the following sections work under Chief Inland Revenue (IR) Headquarter?
 - IR General and IR Judicial section
 - IR General, IR Judicial section and IR coordination section
 - IR General, IR Judicial section, IR coordination section and IR Revenue Budget**
 - IR General, IR Judicial section, IR coordination section, IR Revenue Budget and IR ST/FED section

16. Valuation of goods and tariff values is the responsibility of
 (a) Chief IR (HQs) (b) Chief (ST/FED - Policy)
 (c) Chief (Income Tax - Policy) (d) Chief IR (Operations)
17. Post budget clarifications and issuance of SROs is the responsibility of
 (a) Chief IR (HQs) (b) Chief (ST/FED - Policy)
 (c) Chief (Income Tax - Policy) (d) Chief IR (Operations)
18. Taxpayers Registration for Income Tax and Sales Tax is the responsibility of Inland Revenue
 (a) General Section (b) Judicial Section
 (c) Coordination Section (d) Revenue Budget Section
19. Assignment and monitoring of collection targets of Income Tax, Sales Tax and Federal Excise duty is the responsibility of IR
 (a) General Section (b) Judicial Section
 (c) Coordination Section (d) Revenue Budget Section
20. Matters pertaining to Income Tax, Sales Tax and Federal Excise duty Jurisdiction is the responsibility of IR
 (a) General Section (b) Judicial Section
 (c) Coordination Section (d) Revenue Budget Section
21. All budget and policy matters relating to dutiable / taxable goods and services is the responsibility of
 (a) Chief IR (HQs) (b) Chief (ST/FED - Policy)
 (c) Chief (Income Tax - Policy) (d) Chief IR (Operations)
22. The each chief of the three Chiefs Inland Revenue (IR) is assisted by Secretary and _____ RTOs/LTUs offices.
 (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8
23. Which from the following sections work under the Chief (Income Tax - Policy)?
 (a) Secretary (ITP) and Secretary (WHT)
 (b) Secretary (ITP), Secretary (WHT) and Secretary (Exemptions)/(I.T Rules)
 (c) Secretary (ITP), Secretary (WHT) and Secretary (International Taxes)
 (d) Secretary (ITP), Secretary (WHT), Secretary (Exemptions)/(I.T Rules) and Secretary (International Taxes)
24. Matters pertaining to reforms/ restructuring/ reorganization is the responsibility of IR
 (a) General Section (b) Judicial Section
 (c) Coordination Section (d) Revenue Budget Section
25. Matters related to parliament business, cabinet matters and ADR, FTO matters (Income Tax/ Sales Tax) is the responsibility of IR
 (a) General Section (b) Judicial Section
 (c) Coordination Section (d) Revenue Budget Section

26. A tax that takes a larger percentage from high-income earners than it does from low-income earners is called
 (a) proportional tax (b) progressive tax
 (c) regressive tax (d) suppressive tax
27. Which from the following is NOT an indirect type of tax?
 (a) Income Tax (b) Sales Tax
 (c) Custom Tax (d) Federal Excise Duty
28. The sales tax paid at any stage does not exceed _____ of the total sales price of the supplies.
 (a) 15% (b) 16% (c) 17% (d) 18%
29. Income tax is levied generally on the
 (a) net income (b) gross income
 (c) gross income - net income (d) any from the above
30. Capital Value Tax is levied on transaction of
 (a) movable property (b) immoveable property
 (c) perishable property (d) damaged goods
31. Which from the following is NOT among the heads of "Total Income"?
 (a) Salary (b) Income from property/business
 (c) Income from sales (d) Capital gains
32. Custom duty is levied on goods
 I. imported into Pakistan
 II. exported from Pakistan
 III. transported through Pakistan
 (a) I only (b) II only (c) I and II (d) I and III
33. Excise duties are levied on a limited number of goods manufactured, and services provided _____ Pakistan.
 (a) in (b) outside (c) both A and B (d) None of these
34. All exports are liable to _____ Federal Excise Duty.
 (a) 0% (b) 5% (c) 10% (d) 17%
35. Which from the following is/are considered as "Good(s)"?
 (a) Actionable claims (b) Money
 (c) Stocks, Shares and Securities (d) None of these
36. Which Section of the Sales Tax Act 1990 stipulates the goods that are exempt from levy of sales tax?
 (a) Section 4 (b) Section 10
 (c) Section 13 (d) Section 15
37. Which Schedule of Section 13 of the Sales Tax Act 1990 includes a list of items on which no sales tax is levied?
 (a) Third Schedule (b) Fourth Schedule
 (c) Fifth Schedule (d) Sixth Schedule

38. Sales Tax is levied at the rate of _____ on all goods imported into Pakistan.
 (a) 0% (b) 5% (c) 10% (d) 17%
39. The sales tax on goods imported into Pakistan is paid by the
 (a) Importers (b) exporters (c) both A and B (d) None of these
40. All supplies made in Pakistan by a registered person in the course of any business carried on by him, is liable to pay _____ sales tax.
 (a) 0% (b) 5% (c) 10% (d) 17%
41. Taxable supply means a supply of taxable goods. The supply of taxable goods does not include taxable supply made by a/an
 (a) importer (b) transporter (c) retailer (d) manufacturer
42. Which from the following transactions do not constitute taxable supply?
 (a) Supply of exempt goods
 (b) Supply of goods chargeable to tax at the rate of zero per cent
 (c) Supply made by an importer (d) Supply made by a banker
43. Zero-rated supply means a taxable supply which is charged to tax at the rate of 0%. Which Section of the Sales Tax Act 1990 elucidates the goods that are chargeable to tax at the rate of 0 percent?
 (a) Section 4 (b) Section 10 (c) Section 13 (d) Section 17
44. Which Schedule of Section 4 of the Sales Tax Act 1990 includes a list of items on which 0% sales tax is levied?
 (a) Third Schedule (b) Fourth Schedule (c) Fifth Schedule (d) Sixth Schedule
45. Under which section of the Sales Tax Act 1990, the Federal Government is empowered to prescribe any specified taxable goods which can be imported without payment of whole or part of sales tax?
 (a) Section 30 (b) Section 40 (c) Section 50 (d) Section 60
46. Retailer means a person supplying goods to _____ for the purpose of consumption.
 (a) Departmental stores (b) General public (c) Wholesaler (d) Shops
47. Which from the following taxes is not included in the Retail Price?
 (a) Sales tax (b) Excise duty (c) Utilities (d) Capital value tax
48. Registered Person means a person who is:
 I. Registered
 II. Liable to be registered
 III. Tax avoider or Tax escaper
 (a) I only (b) II only (c) I and II (d) I, II and III
49. Which from the following activity is not considered as a taxable activity?
 (a) An economic activity carried on for profit
 (b) An economic activity carried on not for profit
 (c) Rendering services (d) Employee work and services

50. Value of supply is equal to
 (a) Taxable Supply (b) Taxable supply + All Taxes
 (c) Taxable Supply + All taxes + Duty Paid (d) Taxable Supply + All taxes - Duty Paid
51. In general, according to Sales Tax Act 1990, tax period is a period of
 (a) one month (b) six months (c) nine months (d) one year
52. The due date to furnish a return at the end of the tax period is the _____ day of the following month.
 (a) 7th (b) 10th (c) 15th (d) 18th
53. A computerized program for analysing and cross-matching of sales tax returns is called
 (a) Matlab (b) SPSS (c) SAS (d) CREST
54. Cottage industry means a manufacturer whose annual turnover from taxable supplies made in any tax period during the last twelve months ending any tax period does not exceed
 (a) Rs. 1.00 million (b) Rs. 5.00 million (c) Rs. 10.0 million (d) Rs. 100 million
55. Local supplies of goods made by a cottage industry are exempt from
 (a) Income Tax (b) Sales Tax (c) Capital Value Tax (d) Federal Excise Duty
56. General Sales Tax (GST) is charged on
 (a) Selling Price (b) Retail Price
 (c) Manufacturing Cost (d) None of these
57. Selling Price is equal to
 (a) Retail Price + GST (b) Retail Price - GST
 (c) Manufacturing Cost + GST (d) Manufacturing Cost - GST
58. According to Income Tax Ordinance 2001, the Normal tax year is a period of twelve months from _____ to _____.
 (a) 1 January, 31 December (b) 1 April, 30 March
 (c) 1 July, 30 June (d) 1 September, 31 August
59. The income of a resident person is computed by taking into account amounts that are:
 I. Pakistan-source income
 II. Foreign-source income
 (a) I only (b) II only (c) I + II (d) I - II
60. The income of a non-resident person is computed by taking into account amounts that are:
 I. Pakistan-source income
 II. Foreign-source income
 (a) I only (b) II only (c) I + II (d) I - II

FISCAL POLICY OF PAKISTAN

KEY POINTS

FOCUS OF GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN - TO IMPROVE FISCAL DISCIPLINE

The Government took following steps to improve the Fiscal Discipline:

- (a) Implementation of Public Finance Management Reforms and Cash Management System leading towards Treasury Single Account
- (b) Austerity and restructuring of the Federal Government to lessen financial burden.
- (c) No borrowing from SBP for budget financing
- (d) No supplementary grants approved
- (e) Maintain a Primary Surplus
- (f) To facilitate PSDP spending bottlenecks in efficient release of funds were removed
- (g) Existing stock of public guarantees was capped by the government
- (h) Refunds of Rs 254 billion issued to the business community which are 125% more than Rs 113 billion issued last year. Additionally, Rs 35 billion have been provided for payment of DLT claims
- (i) Launching of flagship "Ehsaas" program to improve cash transfers to the poorest segment of society through better targeting
- (j) Historic package of Rs 152 billion to the merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to ensure their development

FIRST 9 MONTHS OF FY 2019-20 - ON THE PATH TO STABILIZATION

The policy decisions of the Government helped in stabilizing the economy and bringing in improvement in major economic indicators during the first 9 months of the FY 2019-20.

- (a) Current Account deficit reduced by 73% from \$ 10 billion to \$ 3 billion
- (b) Trade deficit decreased by 31% from \$ 21 billion to \$ 15 billion
- (c) Fiscal deficit reduced from 5% to 3.8% of the GDP
- (d) Primary surplus of 0.4% of the GDP achieved first time in last 10 years
- (e) FBR revenue increased by 17% and the government was on track to achieve the revised target of Rs 4,800 billion
- (f) Non tax revenue increased by 134 % against the annual target of Rs 1,161 billion

- (g) Remittances increased to \$ 17 billion.
- (h) Foreign direct investment almost doubled from \$ 0.9 billion to \$ 2.15 billion
- (i) Debt management improved by shifting 74% of domestic debt portfolio to long term resulting in reduction of domestic borrowing rates from 14% to 10%. It saved Rs. 240 billion
- (j) Due to the reforms introduced by the government, Extended Fund Facility of
- (k) \$ 6 billion was approved by IMF
- (l) In December 2019, Bloomberg has ranked Pakistan Stock Exchange as one of the top performing markets of the world
- (m) Moody's ratings upgraded from B3-Negative to B3-Positive
- (n) Improvement in Pakistan's "Ease of Doing Business" ranking
- (o) Significant progress on 27 actionable items included in the FATF action plan

COVID 19 HAS CHANGED ALL: ADVERSE IMPACTS

Covid 19 has turned out to be a severe global economic threat, having the potential of destabilizing the international economic system. Pakistan was no exception as Corona virus adversely impacted the economy of the country. The immediate economic repercussions of Covid 19 for Pakistan during FY 2019-20 are highlighted as under;

- (a) The Industry and the retail businesses all over Pakistan have been badly affected
- (b) Economic growth has been reduced by Rs 03 trillion which brought down GDP growth projection from 3.3% to -0.4%
- (c) Projection of over-all budget deficit has been revised upward from 7.1% to 9.1% of GDP
- (d) FBR revenue loss has been projected at Rs 900 billion
- (e) Non tax revenue of the federal government has been reduced by Rs 102 billion
- (f) Exports and remittances have been badly affected
- (g) Unemployment and poverty have increased
- (h) Large scale manufacturing and FDI have declined
- (i) Domestic tourism in Pakistan has stalled

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE: ECONOMIC RELIEF PACKAGES

Government has stood up to the socio-economic challenge by reaching out to the vulnerable segments of the society and business community to neutralize the negative impact of lock down and unemployment. Government has approved a Stimulus Package of more than Rs 1,200 billion. In addition Government has given relief to farmers and daily wage earners. Incentives have been given to construction sector for stimulating the economy. State Bank of Pakistan has also introduced a number of initiatives for businesses to neutralize the negative impact of closures.

BUDGET PHILOSOPHY AND APPROACH

The next year budget is undoubtedly a crisis budget and its preparation requires well thought out philosophy and approach. Following are the main features of the budget 2020-21 philosophy:

- Striking a balance between corona expenditure and fiscal deficit
- Keeping primary balance at sustainable level
- Protection of social spending under the Ehsaas Program to support the vulnerable segments of the society
- Resource mobilization without unnecessary changes in tax structure
- Successful continuation of IMF program
- Carrying forward of Stimulus Package
- Keeping development budget at adequate level to stimulate economic growth.
- Defence and internal security of the country has been given due importance.
- Housing initiatives including Naya Pakistan Housing project have been funded
- Funding for special areas i.e erstwhile FATA, Azad Jammu and Kashmir,
- Gilgit Baltistan has also been ensured for their development
- The special initiatives led by the Prime Minister like Kamyab Jawan, Sehat Card, Billion tree Tsunami etc have also been protected.
- Austerity and rationalization of expenditures will be ensured.
- Subsidy regime will be rationalized to provide targeted subsidy to the deserving segments of the society.
- NFC award will be revisited. Moreover, the provinces will be asked to fulfill its funding commitment made at the time of merger of erstwhile FAT

BUDGET AT A GLANCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

(Rs. in Billion)

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	
Tax revenue	5,464	A. Current	6,346
FBR Taxes	4,963	Interest Payments	2,946
Other Taxes	501	Pension	470
Non-tax revenue	1,109	Defence Affairs & Services	1,289

a) Gross Revenue Receipts	6,573	Grants and Transfers to Provinces & Others	905
b) Less Provincial Share	2,874	Subsidies	209
I. Net Revenue Receipts (a-b)	3,700	Running of Civil Govt.	477
II. Non Bank Borrowing	1,395	Provision for Contingencies & Fund	50
III. Net External Receipts	810	B. Development	792
IV. Estimated Provincial Surplus	242	Federal PSDP	650
V. Bank Borrowing (T-Bills, PIBs, Sukuk)	889	Net Lending (Investments & Loans to PSEs minus recoveries)	72
VI. Privatization Proceeds	100	Other Dev. Expenditure Outside PSDP	70
Total resources (i to vi)	7,137	Total	
		Expenditure(a+b)	7,137

WORKING OF FEDERAL FISCAL DEFICIT AND FINANCING BUDGET 2020-21

(Rs. in Billion)

Fiscal Deficit		Financing	
(A) Federal Revenue (net)	3,700	(A) Net External Financing	810
(B) Total Federal Expenditure (i+ii)	7,137	Multilateral & Bilateral Sources	563
(i) Current Expenditure	6,346	Commercial Sources	248
(ii) Development (and Net Lending (a+b+c))	792	Net Domestic Financing	2,527
Federal PSDP	650	National Saving Schemes	227
Other Development Expenditure	70	Government Securities	2,300
Net Lending	72	Privatization Proceeds	100
Federal Deficit (A-B)	-3,437	Total Financing (A+B+C)	3,437

BUDGET ESTIMATES 2020-21

	(Rs. in Billion)		
	Budget 2019-20	Revised 2019-20	Budget 2020-21
FBR Revenue	5,555	3,908	4,963
Other Revenues	1,162	1,596	1,610
Gross Revenue	6,717	5,504	6,573
Less: Transfer to Provinces	-3,255	-2,402	-2,874
Net Revenue for Federal Government	3,462	3,102	3,700
Expenditure	7,022	6,830	7,137
Federal Budget Deficit	-3,560	-3,728	-3,437
Provincial Surplus	423	-81	242
Overall Budget Deficit	-3,137	-3,809	-3,195
% GDP	-7.1%	-9.1%	-7.0%
Primary Budget Deficit	-669	-1,099	-249
Memo: GDP	44,003	41,727	45,567

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Distribution of Resources Among Federation and Provinces

1. Pakistan is a Federal democracy. In order to maintain inter-governmental fiscal relationship, Article 160 of the Constitution provides for setting up of a National Finance Commission (NFC) with intervals not exceeding five years. The mandate of NFC is to make recommendations to the President for the distribution of resources between the Federal and Provincial Governments. The recommendations of the NFC are given legal cover through a President's Order. The relevant provisions of President's Order No. 5 of 2010 as amended vide No. 6 of 2015 are as under:

Distribution of Revenues.—(1) The divisible pool taxes in each year shall consist of the following taxes levied and collected by the Federal Government in that year, namely:—

- (a) taxes on income;
- (b) wealth tax;
- (c) capital value tax;
- (d) taxes on the sales and purchases of goods imported, exported, produced, manufactured or consumed;

- (e) export duties on cotton;
- (f) customs duties;
- (g) federal excise duties excluding the excise duty on gas charged at well-head; and
- (h) any other tax which may be levied by the Federal Government.

One percent of the net proceeds of divisible pool taxes shall be assigned to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to meet the expenses on war on terror.

After deducting the amounts as prescribed in clause (2), of the balance amount of the net proceeds of divisible pool taxes, fifty-six percent shall be assigned to provinces during the financial year 2010-11 and fifty-seven and half percent from the financial year 2011-12 onwards. The share of the Federal Government in the net proceeds of divisible pool shall be forty-four percent during the financial year 2010-11 and forty-two and half percent from the financial year 2011-12 onwards.

Allocation of shares to the Provincial Governments.—(1) The Province - wise ratios given in clause (2) are based on multiple indicators. The indicators and their respective weights as agreed upon are:—

- (a) Population .
 - (b) Poverty or backwardness
- 82.0%
10.3%
Revenue collection or generation
Inverse population density
5.0%
2.7%

The sum assigned to the Provincial Governments under Article 3 shall be distributed amongst the Provinces on the basis of the percentage specified against each:—

1. Balochistan
2. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
3. Punjab
4. Sindh

Total:

- 9.09%
14.62%
51.74%
24.55%
100.00%

The Federal Government shall guarantee that Balochistan province shall receive the projected sum of eighty-three billion rupees from the provincial share in the net proceeds of divisible pool taxes in the first year of the Award. Any shortfall in this amount shall be made up by the Federal Government from its own resources. This arrangement for Balochistan shall remain protected throughout the remaining four years of the Award based on annual budgetary projections.

Payment of net proceeds of royalty on crude oil.—Each of the provinces shall be paid in each financial year as a share in the net proceeds of the total royalties on crude oil an amount which bears to the total net proceeds the same proportion as the production of crude oil in the Province in that year bears to the total production of crude oil.

Payment of net proceeds of development surcharge on natural gas to the Provinces.—(1) Each of the Provinces shall be paid in each financial year as a share in the net proceeds to be worked out based on average rate per MMBTU of the respective province. The average rate per MMBTU shall be derived by notionally clubbing both the royalty on natural gas and development surcharge on Gas. Royalty on natural gas shall be distributed in accordance with clause (1) of Article 161 of the Constitution whereas the development surcharge on natural gas would be distributed by making adjustments based on this average rate.

(2) The development surcharge on natural gas for Balochistan with effect from 1st July 2002, shall be re-worked out hypothetically on the basis of the formula given in clause (1) and the amount, subject to maximum of ten billion rupees, shall be paid in five years in five equal installments by the Federal Government as grants to be charged on the Federal Consolidated Fund.

- (i) **Grants-in-Aid to the Provinces.**—There shall be charged upon the Federal Consolidated Fund each year, as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the province of Sindh an amount equivalent to 0.66% of the provincial share in the net proceeds of divisible pool as a compensation for the losses on account of octroi and zilla tax.
- (ii) **Sales tax on services.**—NFC recognizes that sales tax on services is a Provincial subject under the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and may be collected by respective Provinces, if they so desired.
- (iii) Recently, the President has constituted 10th NFC Award for consideration on distribution of resources afresh.
- (iv) Detail of Provincial share of Federal Taxes for budget estimates and revised estimated of 2019-20 and budget estimates of 2020-21 are given in table 3 below:-

DETAILS OF PROVINCIAL SHARE IN FEDERAL TAXES

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2019-20	Revised 2019-20	Budget 2020-21
A. DIVISIBLE POOL TAXES			
- Income Tax	1,176,770	941,574	1,156,193
- Capital Value Tax	2,234	1,461	1,744
- Sales Tax (Excl. GST on Services)	1,206,911	851,912	1,098,916
- Federal Excise (excl. Excise Duty on Natural Gas)	199,770	174,001	198,403
- Customs Duties (excl. Export Development Surcharge)	568,086	331,534	361,957

B. STRAIGHT TRANSFERS			
- Gas Development Surcharge	100,756	101,598	106,506
- Royalty on Natural Gas	9,800	9,799	15,867
- Royalty on Crude Oil	50,627	53,949	52,736
- Excise Duty on Natural Gas	24,179	25,126	23,199
C. Less	16,149	12,724	14,705
Tax Refund			
TOTAL (A + B - C):	0	0	50,000
PROVINCE- WISE SHARE			
Punjab			
Sindh	1,611,364	1,135,447	1,439,116
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	814,916	592,321	742,030
Balochistan	533,261	379,097	477,519
Tax Refund	294,983	295,214	265,054
	0	0	-50,000
TOTAL PROVINCIAL SHARE:	3,254,526	2,402,080	2,873,719

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

SET-I

- Modern microeconomics theory generally regards utility as:**
(a) Cardinal (b) Ordinal (c) Independent (d) Republican
- A basic assumption of the theory of consumption choice is that:**
(a) The consumer tries to get on the highest indifference curve
(b) The consumer tries to get the most of good Y
(c) The budget line is concave (d) None of these
- The substitution effect must always be:**
(a) Positive (b) Negative
(c) Zero (d) Bigger than the income effect
- The income effect:**
(a) Must always be negative (b) Must always be positive
(c) Can be negative or positive (d) Must be smaller than substitution effect
- Normal goods experience an increase in consumption when:**
(a) Real income increase (b) Real income falls
(c) Price rises (d) Tastes change

6. **The demand for a good is price inelastic if:**
 (a) The price elasticity is one (b) The price elasticity is less than one
 (c) The price elasticity is greater than one (d) None of these
Note: The demand for a good is price inelastic if the price elasticity of good is zero.
7. **A demand curve with unitary elasticity at all points is:**
 (a) A straight line (b) A parabola (c) A hyperbola (d) All of these
8. **The marginal product equals the average product when the latter is:**
 (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ of its maximum value (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ of its maximum value
 (c) Equals to its maximum value (d) Equals to its minimum value
9. **A firm's aspiration level is:**
 (a) Its profits last year
 (b) The boundary between "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory" outcomes
 (c) Its highest previous profit level
 (d) None of these (ANS: Average profit level)
10. **The firm's cost functions are determined by:**
 (a) The price of its product (b) Its assets
 (c) Its production function (d) The age of the firm
11. **The following industry often is a natural monopoly:**
 (a) Cigarette industry (b) Publishing industry
 (c) Drug industry (d) Electric power industry
12. **Recognizing that the assumptions of perfect competition never hold at all precisely, the perfectly competitive model is:**
 (a) Interesting mainly for academic studies
 (b) Outmoded and seldom used even by academic economists
 (c) Of considerable use to industrial economists, as well as academic economists
 (d) All of these
13. **Under perfect competition, rivalry is:**
 (a) Impersonal
 (b) Very personal and direct, advertising being important
 (c) Nonexistent since the firms cooperate (d) All of these
14. **If average total cost is less than marginal cost at its profit-maximizing output, a perfectly competitive firm:**
 (a) Will make positive profit
 (b) Will operate at a point to the right of the minimum point on the average total cost curve
 (c) Will not discontinue production (d) All of these
15. **Monopolies arise as a consequence of:**
 (a) Patents (b) Control over the supply of a basic input
 (c) Franchise (d) All of these
16. **A monopolistic firm will expand its output when:**
 (a) Marginal revenue exceeds marginal cost (b) Marginal cost exceeds marginal revenue
 (c) Marginal cost equals marginal revenue (d) Marginal revenue is negative
17. **A monopolist will never produce at a point where:**
 (a) Demand is price-inelastic (b) Demand is price-elastic
 (c) Marginal cost is positive (d) Marginal cost is increasing

18. **When demand is elastic:**
 (a) A fall in price is more than offset by an increase in quantity demanded, so that total revenue rises.
 (b) The good is probably a necessity, so price has little effect on quantity demanded
 (c) A rise in price will increase total revenue, even though less is sold
 (d) Buyers are not much influenced by prices of competing products
19. **If the price elasticity of demand for product is 0.5, this means that:**
 (a) A 1 percent change in price will change quantity demanded by 50%
 (b) A 1 percent increase in quantity demanded is associated with a 0.5 percent fall in price
 (c) A 1 percent increase in price is associated with 0.5% fall in quantity demanded
 (d) A 1 percent increase in price will cause a 0.5% increase in quantity demanded.
20. **Price elasticity of demand for a commodity tends to be greater:**
 (a) The more of a necessity it is (b) The more substitutes there are for it
 (c) Over shorter time periods (d) The lower the price
21. **Ceteris paribus is a Latin term meaning:**
 (a) "one by one" (b) "equal under the law."
 (c) "other things being equal." (d) "in accordance with the law."
22. **The slope of a curve is:**
 (a) constant in the case of a straight line
 (b) positive in the case of a direct relationship
 (c) negative in the case of an inverse relationship
 (d) equal to the change in vertical movement divided by the change in horizontal movement.
23. **If the quantity of X increases whenever the price of X decreases, one can conclude that:**
 (a) The relationship between the price and the quantity of X is direct
 (b) The relationship between the price and the quantity of X is inverse
 (c) The relationship between the price and the quantity of X is linear
 (d) The relationship between the price and the quantity of X is nonlinear
24. **A simultaneous decrease in demand and supply will always result in:**
 (a) A decrease in the equilibrium price (b) An increase in the equilibrium price
 (c) A decrease in the equilibrium quantity (d) An increase in the equilibrium quantity
25. **The marginal utility of a good refers to the:**
 (a) total utility of the good prior to consumption of the last unit
 (b) extra utility associated with consuming another unit of the good
 (c) utility associated with consuming an alternative good
 (d) consumer surplus associated with the consumption of an alternative good
26. **When a firm is experiencing economies of scale:**
 (a) the MP curve slopes upward (b) the LRAC curve slopes downward
 (c) diminishing returns to labor have been suspended
 (d) the MC curve slopes downward
27. **Actual GDP may exceed potential GDP for a short period of time when:**
 (a) the unemployment rate is high
 (b) plants run extra shifts that ordinarily are not scheduled.
 (c) plants are shut down to remove old equipment and install new equipment
 (d) any or all of the above occur.

28. An example of frictional unemployment is:
 (a) workers at General Motors plants laid off because of slow car sales.
 (b) steel workers laid off by plant closings.
 (c) a teenager who has quit work at McDonald's waiting to take a job next week at the car wash
 (d) Inner-city welfare mothers taking classes to earn high-school equivalency degrees.
29. If inflation is expected to be 5 percent in the coming year and the nominal interest rate is 8 percent, then the real interest rate is:
 (a) -3 percent (b) 3 percent (c) 8 percent (d) 13 percent
30. Which of the following is included in GDP as currently measured?
 (a) food stamps (b) used car sales
 (c) additions to inventories (d) purchases of Ford stock
31. Disposable income is:
 (a) the same as personal income
 (b) Income that is used only for consumption
 (c) Personal income remaining after income taxes
 (d) exclusive of social security payments or welfare.
32. The difference between GNP and GDP is:
 (a) Net factor payments to foreigners
 (b) Indirect business taxes paid to all levels of government
 (c) Net exports of goods and services. (d) Capital consumption allowances.
33. A country that makes large net income payments to investors in another country is likely to:
 (a) Have a large GDP than GNP (b) Have smaller GDP than GNP
 (c) Grow slower economically than the other country
 (d) Grow faster economically than the other country.
34. Which of the following would be the best measure of changes in the standard of living in an economy, expressed in a time series?
 (a) Real GDP (b) Output per labor hour of output
 (c) Real GDP per capita (d) Nominal GDP per capita
35. An MPC of less than 1 means that an increase in current disposable income would cause desired consumption expenditures to:
 (a) rise by less than full increase in disposable income.
 (b) fall slightly because the increase in income will increase saving.
 (c) rise by the full increase in disposable income.
 (d) stay the same because the MPS is also less than 1.
36. For money to serve as an efficient medium of exchange, it must have all but which of the following characteristics?
 (a) general acceptability (b) convertibility into precious metals
 (c) high value relative to its weight (d) divisibility
37. A bond that pays interest forever and never repays the principals is called a:
 (a) perpetuity (b) preferred share (c) fixed-term bond (d) treasury bill
38. If given the same amount of inputs, U.S farmers produce 2 tons of rice per acre while Japanese farmers produce 1 ton of rice per acre, we can be certain that:
 (a) the United States should export rice to Japan.
 (b) the United States has a comparative in rice production.

- (c) the United States has an absolute advantage in rice production.
 (d) Japanese farmers must be paid twice as much as American farmers.
39. The doctrine of comparative advantage says that there are gains from international trade:
 (a) only if both comparative and absolute advantage are present in both countries.
 (b) if opportunity costs are the same in the countries involved.
 (c) only there are economies of scale available.
 (d) if countries specialize in the production of goods in which they are relatively more efficient.
40. The terms of trade are measured by:
 (a) the quantity of imported goods that can be obtained for each unit of an exported good.
 (b) the ratio of the price of imports to the price of exports.
 (c) the value of imported goods that can be obtained for each dollar of exported goods.
 (d) all of the above.
41. Demand curve in case of Giffen good is:
 (a) Negatively sloped (b) Vertical (c) Positively sloped (d) None of these
42. Price consumption curve in case of complementary goods is:
 (a) Downward sloping (b) Vertical
 (c) Upward sloping (d) None of these
43. In case of two goods, following utility approach, a consumer is in equilibrium when:
 (a) $MU_x/P_x = MU_y/P_y$ (b) $MU_x/P_x < MU_y/P_y$
 (c) $MU_x/M_x > MU_y/P_y$ (d) Both (b) and (c)
44. In short run:
 (a) Labour is variable (b) Both labour and capital are variable
 (c) Both labour and capital fixed (d) None of these
45. When MC is equal to AC, the AC:
 (a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) Remains constant (d) None of these
46. Normal profit, excess profit and loss of the firm depends on level of:
 (a) Average costs in short run (b) Total costs in short run
 (c) Marginal costs in short run (d) All of these
47. In case of perfect competition, the sellers are:
 (a) Two (b) A few (c) Very large (d) None of these
48. The firm is in equilibrium when:
 (a) Slope of TC = Slope of TR (b) Slope of TC is less than slope of TR
 (c) Slope of TC is more than slope of TR (d) None of these
49. The Marginal Revenue Product of labour MRPL is:
 (a) $MR \times MP$ (b) MR / MP (c) $MR - MP$ (d) Both (b) and (c)
50. In case of imperfect competition the MRPL is the:
 (a) Supply of labour curve (b) Demand for labour curve
 (c) Both of these (d) None of these
51. Per Capita Income is calculated as:
 (a) $N.I + Population$ (b) $N \cdot Population$ (c) $N.I / Population$ (d) Both (a) and (c)
52. Gross Domestic Product equals:
 (a) $GNP - NFI$ (b) $GNP + NFI$
 (c) $GNP - indirect\ taxes$ (d) Both (a) and (c)