

MCQs Bank

(11TH FBISE English)

Some of the stories evoke nostalgia and create interest of the readers. The underlined word refers to memory about:

- A) Past
- B) Present
- C) Future
- D) Mode

Correct answer: A

"Love winged my hopes and taught me how to fly..." Which figure of speech is used in this line?

- A) Simile
- B) Metaphor
- C) Personification
- D) Allusion

Correct answer: B

"Soft smooth fur felt good against the skin." This sentence is an example of:

- A) Visual Imagery
- B) Auditory Imagery
- C) Olfactory Imagery
- D) Tactile Imagery

Correct answer: D

Which of the following elements of play is the major reason of literary composition?

- A) Theme
- B) Character
- C) Spectacle

D) Plot

Correct answer: D

"He works hard whereas his brother enjoys his life." The sentence contains transitional device of:

A) Time

B) Contrast

C) Addition

D) Consequence

Correct answer: B

Integrity is found among the noble people. The underlined noun is:

A) Abstract

B) Countable

C) Concrete

D) Appositive

Correct answer: A

To be or not to be is the question. The underlined part is:

A) Adverbial phrase

B) Adverbial clause

C) Noun clause

D) Noun phrase

Correct answer: C

Which one of the following sentences has an Optative mode?

A) You may go now.

B) May I come in?

C) May you live long!

D) You may not go now.

Correct answer: C

Identify the sentence that has Simple Past Tense:

A) She puts the cup on the table.

B) She has put the cup on the table.

- C) She put the cup on the table.
- D) She had put the cup on the table.

Correct answer: C

The _____ introduces the characters and setting in a story or play.

- A) Denouement
- B) Plot
- C) Conflict
- D) Introduction

Correct answer: D

Falling actions, is a situation in a play or a story that releases tension after:

- A) Denouement
- B) Exposition
- C) Climax
- D) Beginning

Correct answer: C

"A short story, more specifically one in which animals play the part of human beings, is called:

- A) Novel
- B) Fable
- C) Parable
- D) Tale

Correct answer: B

Which one of the following sentences uses alliteration?

- A) The calm lake was a mirror
- B) Laughter is the music of soul
- C) He is as innocent as an angel
- D) Fly over waste fens and windy fields

Correct answer: D

Teachers are always known for their passion for work.

- A. Common noun
- B. Proper noun
- C. Material noun
- D. Abstract noun

Correct answer: D. Abstract noun

He could manage it all by himself.

- A. Personal
- B. Demonstrative
- C. Emphatic
- D. Reflexive

Correct answer: D. Reflexive

There was enough space in the apartment.

- A. Adjective of Quantity
- B. Adjective of Quality
- C. Numeric Adjective
- D. Demonstrative Adjective

Correct answer: A. Adjective of Quantity

Why have you done all this?

- A. Interrogative Adjective
- B. Interrogative Adverb
- C. Interrogative Pronoun
- D. Demonstrative Adjective

Correct answer: B. Interrogative Adverb

Playing under such tough conditions was not easy.

- A. A transitive verb
- B. An intransitive verb
- C. A verbal noun
- D. A verbal adjective

Correct answer: C. A verbal noun

I could not make out how to tackle that matter.

- A. Simple sentence
- B. Compound sentence
- C. Complex sentence
- D. Compound-complex sentence

Correct answer: C. Complex sentence

She hopes that she will travel around the world someday.

- A. Noun phrase
- B. Noun clause
- C. Adjective clause
- D. Adverbial clause

Correct answer: B. Noun clause

We stayed in a house near to the canal.

- A. Noun phrase
- B. Adjective phrase
- C. Adverb phrase
- D. Adjective clause

Correct answer: C. Adverb phrase

Laws were quickly passed so that the child abuse could be checked.

- A. Noun clause

- B. Adjectival clause
- C. Adverbial clause
- D. Independent clause

✓ **Correct answer:** C. Adverbial clause

The resolution or the final outcome of the main dramatic complication in a literary work is called:

- A. Exposition
- B. Climax
- C. Anti-climax
- D. Denouement

✓ **Correct answer:** D. Denouement

I was so hungry; I could have eaten a horse.

- A. Metaphor
- B. Oxymoron
- C. Hyperbole
- D. Synecdoche

✓ **Correct answer:** C. Hyperbole

'The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew' illustrates the best use of:

- A. Alliteration
- B. Anaphora
- C. Refrain
- D. Allusion

✓ **Correct answer:** A. Alliteration

A repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of a line throughout the work is called:

- A. Oxymoron
- B. Alliteration
- C. Apostrophe
- D. Anaphora

Correct answer: D. Anaphora

'The waves winked in the sunlight' illustrates the use of:

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Personification
- D. Consonance

Correct answer: C. Personification

Pick the correct synonym for the word 'Retrospection':

- A. Memorization
- B. Analysis
- C. Contemplation
- D. Correction

Correct answer: C. Contemplation

The word opposite in meaning to the word 'Tardiness' is:

- A. Laziness
- B. Idleness
- C. Punctuality
- D. Negligence

Correct answer: C. Punctuality

Choose the option with correct spelling:

- A. Entreperneur

- B. Entrepreneur
- C. Entreprenur
- D. Entreprenure

Correct answer: B. Entrepreneur

Identify the example of complex sentence:

- A. I think about what I am doing later in the day and I daydream.
- B. I can't go back to school until I recover from flu.
- C. In The Civil War in America was a turning point.
- D. The dog is black, white and brown.

Correct answer: B. I can't go back to school until I recover from flu.

There are many _____ still believe in superstitions.

- A. which
- B. who
- C. what
- D. as

Correct answer: B. who

If the theme of a text is NOT limited to a particular culture but is relevant to all times and places, it is said to have a/an:

- A. communal appeal
- B. emotional appeal
- C. national appeal
- D. universal appeal

Correct answer: D. universal appeal

_____ you take a taxi, you will still miss your plane.

- A. Even if
- B. In case
- C. Only if
- D. May be

Correct answer: A. Even if

When he arrived, Zain noticed that the door was open.

- A. anaphoric reference B. cataphoric reference
C. cross reference D. lexical reference

✔ **Correct answer: B** Cataphoric reference

Unlike mammals, birds incubate their eggs outside their body.

- A. break B. lay
C. hatch D. inhibit

✔ **Correct answer: C.** hatch

A traditional story sometimes popularly regarded as historical but NOT authenticated is termed as a/an:

- A. ballad B. parable
C. legend D. epic

✔ **Correct answer: C.** legend

Kiran comes home after her interview, runs to her bedroom, and slams the door. You can infer that _____.

- A. her interview went well.
B. her interview did not go well.
C. she is tired.
D. she is excited.

✔ **Correct answer: B.** her interview did not go well.

The tourists were mesmerized to see the beauty of K-2, and it was hard for them to take their eyes off it.

- A. thrilled B. shocked
C. spellbound D. excited

✔ **Correct answer: C.** spellbound

Being imperious, he expected everyone to obey him.

- A. peremptory B. short-tempered
C. wise D. abnormal

Correct answer: A. peremptory

When the teacher was delivering his lecture, the students were all ears.

- A. observing carefully
B. involved whole heartedly
C. taking notes
D. listening carefully

Correct answer: D. listening carefully

My village is situated on the east bank of _____ Indus.

- A. a B. an
C. the D. No article

Correct answer: C. the

Marty, the class clown, made everyone laugh with his funny gestures.

- A. Subject phrase
B. Object phrase
C. Appositive phrase
D. Adjective phrase

Correct answer: C. Appositive phrase

One must always be aware of _____ duties.

- A. one's B. his

C. hers D. theirs

Correct answer: A. one's

You _____ see a doctor.

A. could B. may

C. had better D. might

Correct answer: C. had better

They played well and won the game.

A. finite, nonfinite

B. transitive, intransitive

C. regular, irregular

D. main, auxiliary

Correct answer: C. regular, irregular

After he had finished the work on time, Ali went out for a walk.

A. Having been finished the work on time

B. Having finished the work time

C. Have been finishing the work on time

D. Had finished the work on time

Correct answer: D. Had finished the work on time

I will be able to get in although I have no ticket.

A. noun clause B. adjective clause

C. adverb clause D. main clause

Correct answer: C. adverb clause

Identify the phrase exemplifying the most appropriate order of adjectives.

- A. An expensive, new, imported car.
- B. A new, expensive, imported car.
- C. An imported, expensive, new car.
- D. An imported, new, expensive car.

Correct answer: B. A new, expensive, imported car.

Which one of the following sentences exemplifies future perfect continuous tense?

- A. I will be shopping at 3 pm.
- B. I will be doing shopping at 3 pm.
- C. I will have shopping since 3 pm.
- D. I will have been shopping since 3 pm.

Correct answer: D. I will have been shopping since 3 pm.

I moved to Lahore _____ the age of ten.

- A. on B. at
- C. by D. above

Correct answer: B. at

Identify the subject complement in the sentence:

"The most promising candidate for the position was she."

- A. candidate
- B. she
- C. position
- D. most promising

Correct answer: B. she

In the sentence "They elected her captain of the debate team," what is the function of the phrase "captain of the debate team"?

- A. Subject complement
- B. Object

- C. Object complement
- D. Appositive

Correct answer: C. Object complement

Which of the following sentences contains a subject complement?

- A. She named her dog Max.
- B. The sky turned orange during sunset.
- C. They painted the house red.
- D. We called him our leader.

Correct answer: B. The sky turned orange during sunset.

Choose the sentence that includes an object complement:

- A. The teacher looks tired after the exam.
- B. The students found the lecture boring.
- C. The winner was clearly Sarah.
- D. This soup tastes amazing.

Correct answer: B. The students found the lecture boring.

Which of the following sentences is **not** an **optative sentence**?

- A. Long live the king!
- B. May your dreams come true.
- C. I hope you get well soon.
- D. She was hoping to win the prize.

Correct answer: D. She was hoping to win the prize.

Choose the sentence that is **imperative in form** but **expresses permission**:

- A. Let me borrow your notes.
- B. Let there be peace.
- C. Please help me carry this box.
- D. You must leave now.

Correct answer: A. Let me borrow your notes.

“What a brilliant idea you had last night.”

This sentence is technically:

- A. Exclamatory but declarative in form
- B. Imperative with a polite tone
- C. Assertive with an optative meaning
- D. Emphatic in its clause structure

Correct answer: A. Exclamatory but declarative in form

She asked me where I was going.

What type of sentence is this?

- A. Simple
- B. Compound
- C. Complex
- D. Compound-complex

Correct answer: C. Complex

The children are playing.

What type of sentence is this?

- A. Simple
- B. Compound
- C. Complex
- D. Compound-complex

Correct answer: A. Simple

He went to the market and purchased books.

What type of sentence is this?

- A. Simple
- B. Compound

- C. Complex
- D. Compound-complex

Correct answer: B. Compound

She said that she would help her.
What type of sentence is this?

- A. Simple
- B. Compound
- C. Complex
- D. Compound-complex

Correct answer: C. Complex

She knew that I would help her.
What type of sentence is this?

- A. Simple
- B. Compound
- C. Complex
- D. Compound-complex

Correct answer: C. Complex

The answer which you wrote was not correct.
What type of sentence is this?

- A. Simple
- B. Compound
- C. Complex
- D. Compound-complex

Correct answer: C. Complex

Some people live to eat, but some eat to live.

What type of sentence is this?

- A. Simple
- B. Compound
- C. Complex
- D. Compound-complex

Correct answer: B. Compound

The boy who is standing in the corner is my cousin.

What type of sentence is this?

- A. Simple
- B. Compound
- C. Complex
- D. Compound-complex

Correct answer: C. Complex

Which of the following sentences correctly uses a possessive noun?

- A. The book of the teacher is on the desk.
- B. The teacher's book is on the desk.
- C. The teacher books is on the desk.
- D. The book of teacher is on the desk.

Correct answer: B. The teacher's book is on the desk.

Which of the following is an example of an abstract noun?

- A. Happiness
- B. Mountain
- C. Dog
- D. Chair

Correct answer: A. Happiness

Which of the following correctly uses a possessive noun in a compound form?

- A. The brother-in-law's car is parked outside.
- B. The brother in law car is parked outside.
- C. The brother in-law car is parked outside.
- D. The brother-in-law car is parked outside.

Correct answer: A. The brother-in-law's car is parked outside.

Which of the following sentences includes an abstract noun used as the subject of the sentence?

- A. The truth will set you free.
- B. John went to the park.
- C. He was writing the letter.
- D. I saw the mountain.

Correct answer: A. The truth will set you free.

Which of the following sentences correctly uses a reciprocal pronoun?

- A. She asked him for advice.
- B. The students helped each other with their homework.
- C. They gave each other a surprise gift.
- D. I helped him and he helped me.

Correct answer: B. The students helped each other with their homework.

Identify the sentence where the indefinite pronoun is used incorrectly.

- A. Everyone is invited to the event.
- B. Some were absent due to illness.
- C. All of them were satisfied with the decision.
- D. She doesn't have anyone to talk to.

Correct answer: D. She doesn't have anyone to talk to.

Which of the following sentences contains a distributive pronoun?

- A. Each of the students must submit their report by Friday.
- B. All of the team members were congratulated.
- C. They gave the report to anyone who asked.
- D. None of them knew about the surprise meeting.

Correct answer: A. Each of the students must submit their report by Friday.

In the sentence "This is the book which I was referring to," the word "which" is an example of:

- A. Reciprocal pronoun
- B. Reflexive pronoun
- C. Relative pronoun
- D. Indefinite pronoun

Correct answer: C. Relative pronoun

Which sentence demonstrates the incorrect usage of a reflexive pronoun?

- A. She looked at herself in the mirror.
- B. I did it myself without any help.
- C. They helped themselves to the dessert.
- D. He went to the park by himself.

Correct answer: D. He went to the park by himself.

Select the sentence that incorrectly uses an emphatic pronoun.

- A. I myself completed the project.
- B. She herself is responsible for the task.
- C. John did the work by himself.
- D. They themselves will decide what to do.

Correct answer: C. John did the work by himself.

Choose the sentence where the interrogative pronoun is used incorrectly.

- A. Who is going to the party tonight?
- B. What is your favorite book?

- C. Where did you put it?
- D. Which is your preferred method of communication?

Correct answer: D. Which is your preferred method of communication?

In the sentence "If anyone comes to the door, tell them to wait," the word "anyone" is an example of:

- A. Reciprocal pronoun
- B. Distributive pronoun
- C. Indefinite pronoun
- D. Relative pronoun

Correct answer: C. Indefinite pronoun

Which of the following sentences correctly uses a reciprocal pronoun in a negative construction?

- A. They didn't help each other during the crisis.
- B. No one helped each other in the group.
- C. They never helped each other in their lives.
- D. None of them helped each other during the project.

Correct answer: A. They didn't help each other during the crisis.

Identify the sentence with the incorrect use of a distributive pronoun.

- A. Each of the participants received a certificate.
- B. Either of the two options will work.
- C. Neither of the solutions was satisfactory.
- D. Every student has completed their assignment.

Correct answer: D. Every student has completed their assignment.

Which of the following sentences uses adjectives in the correct order?

- A. She wore a black long leather coat.
- B. She wore a long black leather coat.
- C. She wore a leather long black coat.
- D. She wore a leather black long coat.

Correct answer: B. She wore a long black leather coat.

In the sentence "Each of the students participated in the contest," which adjective is distributive?

- A. Each
- B. Of
- C. Participated
- D. Contest

Correct answer: A. Each

Which sentence correctly uses a proper adjective?

- A. He visited the French restaurant for dinner.
- B. We stayed at an English hotel.
- C. They bought some Italian shoes.
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D. All of the above

Choose the sentence that correctly uses an exclamatory adjective.

- A. What a beautiful sunset it is!
- B. How lovely the scenery looks!
- C. That is a great movie!
- D. The sunset is beautiful!

Correct answer: A. What a beautiful sunset it is!

Which of the following sentences contains an interrogative adjective correctly?

- A. What game do you like to play?
- B. Which movie did you watch last night?
- C. Which is the shortest route?
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D. All of the above

In the sentence "I have never seen such a beautiful painting," which adjective is emphasizing?

- A. Never
- B. Seen

- C. Such
- D. Beautiful

Correct answer: C. Such

Which sentence correctly uses a possessive adjective?

- A. His mother is coming to visit.
- B. Their parents are arriving soon.
- C. My sister is studying abroad.
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D. All of the above

Choose the sentence that correctly uses demonstrative adjectives.

- A. This apple is delicious.
- B. These chairs are very comfortable.
- C. I like that cake better than this one.
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D. All of the above

Which of the following sentences uses distributive numeral adjectives correctly?

- A. Every of the guests arrived on time.
- B. Two of the books were missing.
- C. None of the teachers were absent.
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: B. Two of the books were missing.

In the sentence "I cannot find my yellow shirt," which adjective is a proper adjective?

- A. Yellow
- B. Shirt
- C. My
- D. Cannot

Correct answer: A. Yellow

Which of the following sentences correctly uses an exclamatory adjective?

- A. What a great idea you have!
- B. How wonderful it was to meet you!
- C. What an exciting game it was!
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D. All of the above

Which of the following sentences uses adjectives in the correct order?

- A. She wore a red beautiful silk dress.
- B. She wore a beautiful red silk dress.
- C. She wore a silk red beautiful dress.
- D. She wore a silk beautiful red dress.

Correct answer: B. She wore a beautiful red silk dress.

Which of the following sentences correctly uses a transitive verb?

- A. She slept during the meeting.
- B. The manager asked the employees to submit their reports.
- C. He arrived at the airport at noon.
- D. They ran across the park.

Correct answer: B. The manager asked the employees to submit their reports.

In the sentence "She quickly ran through the corridor," which type of verb is used?

- A. Transitive verb
- B. Intransitive verb
- C. Linking verb
- D. Modal verb

Correct answer: B. Intransitive verb

Which sentence uses an irregular verb correctly?

- A. She swam across the lake.
- B. I have written an article about the event.

- C. He runned to the station.
- D. They have spoke with the manager.

Correct answer: B. I have written an article about the event.

The verb "to be" in the sentence "She is a doctor" functions as which type of verb?

- A. Finite verb
- B. Modal verb
- C. Linking verb
- D. Regular verb

Correct answer: C. Linking verb

Identify the finite verb in the sentence: "If he had known, he would have helped us."

- A. Had known
- B. Would have helped
- C. Knew
- D. Helped

Correct answer: A. Had known

In the sentence "He must leave before 5 PM," what is the function of "must"?

- A. Finite verb
- B. Modal verb
- C. Regular verb
- D. Linking verb

Correct answer: B. Modal verb

Which of the following sentences contains an infinitive verb phrase?

- A. She is running every morning.
- B. They have promised to help us.
- C. He cooked dinner last night.
- D. I am reading a novel.

Correct answer: B. They have promised to help us.

Which of the following sentences correctly uses a linking verb?

- A. The teacher explained the concept clearly.
- B. The students are excited about the trip.
- C. He studies the book regularly.
- D. They arrived at the airport yesterday.

Correct answer: B. The students are excited about the trip.

In the sentence "The sun rises in the east," the verb "rises" is an example of:

- A. Regular verb
- B. Irregular verb
- C. Linking verb
- D. Modal verb

Correct answer: A. Regular verb

Which of the following sentences correctly uses an irregular verb in the past tense?

- A. He have gone to the store.
- B. They was happy to see us.
- C. I ate all the food.
- D. She has swam across the river.

Correct answer: C. I ate all the food.

What type of verb is used in the sentence "They are working on the project"?

- A. Finite verb
- B. Modal verb
- C. Regular verb
- D. Intransitive verb

Correct answer: A. Finite verb

In the sentence "She has been reading for two hours," which verb is used in the present perfect continuous tense?

- A. Has
- B. Been

- C. Reading
- D. For

Correct answer: B. Been

Which of the following sentences contains a transitive verb?

- A. The dog ran across the yard.
- B. I cooked dinner last night.
- C. She smiled at him.
- D. They waited for the bus.

Correct answer: B. I cooked dinner last night.

Identify the modal verb in the sentence: "You should call him back."

- A. Call
- B. Should
- C. Back
- D. You

Correct answer: B. Should

In the sentence "The cake smells delicious," what type of verb is "smells"?

- A. Regular verb
- B. Linking verb
- C. Transitive verb
- D. Intransitive verb

Correct answer: B. Linking verb

Which of the following sentences contains an infinitive verb used correctly?

- A. I like to read books.
- B. They are working to study.
- C. She enjoys reading to books.
- D. He has been to the market to buy fruits.

Correct answer: A. I like to read books.

Which sentence contains a finite verb in the past tense?

- A. He was singing when I entered the room.
- B. He had been singing when I entered the room.
- C. He sings when I entered the room.
- D. He sang when I entered the room.

Correct answer: D. He sang when I entered the room.

In the sentence "She never listens to me when I speak," the word "never" functions as which type of adverb?

- A. Adverb of negation
- B. Adverb of degree
- C. Adverb of duration
- D. Adverb of affirmation

Correct answer: A. Adverb of negation

In the sentence "I have waited for you for two hours," the word "for" is part of which type of adverbial phrase?

- A. Adverb of reason
- B. Adverb of duration
- C. Adverb of degree
- D. Adverb of negation

Correct answer: B. Adverb of duration

Which of the following sentences correctly uses an adverb of affirmation?

- A. He is rarely seen in public.
- B. I can hardly wait for the concert.
- C. She will definitely arrive by noon.
- D. He is not feeling well today.

Correct answer: C. She will definitely arrive by noon.

In the sentence "I couldn't attend the meeting because I was sick," the word "because" is introducing an adverb of:

- A. Duration

- B. Negation
- C. Reason
- D. Degree

Correct answer: C. Reason

Which of the following sentences correctly uses an adverb of degree?

- A. She almost cried at the sad movie.
- B. We waited long for the bus.
- C. He never fails to disappoint us.
- D. She looked very happy at the party.

Correct answer: D. She looked very happy at the party.

In the sentence "He will not go to the party tonight," the word "not" is an example of:

- A. Adverb of negation
- B. Adverb of affirmation
- C. Adverb of degree
- D. Adverb of reason

Correct answer: A. Adverb of negation

In the sentence "She waited patiently for her turn," the word "patiently" is an example of which type of adverb?

- A. Adverb of degree
- B. Adverb of reason
- C. Adverb of negation
- D. Adverb of manner

Correct answer: D. Adverb of manner

Which of the following sentences uses an adverb of duration incorrectly?

- A. He has been studying since three hours.
- B. They lived in Paris for ten years.
- C. I have waited here for ages.
- D. She has known him for many years.

Correct answer: A. He has been studying since three hours.

In the sentence "We have seen this movie several times," the word "several" is modifying which type of adverb?

- A. Adverb of reason
- B. Adverb of degree
- C. Adverb of affirmation
- D. Adverb of duration

Correct answer: B. Adverb of degree

Which of the following sentences contains an adverb of affirmation?

- A. He can hardly believe the news.
- B. I certainly will attend the meeting.
- C. She hasn't visited us yet.
- D. He will rarely complain about anything.

Correct answer: B. I certainly will attend the meeting.

Which of the following sentences correctly uses a cumulative conjunction?

- A. He likes both the dress and the shoes.
- B. She went to the party, but she didn't enjoy it.
- C. He neither passed the test nor attended the classes.
- D. I will go to the store, or I will stay home.

Correct answer: A. He likes both the dress and the shoes.

In the sentence "You should either study harder or take a break," the conjunction "or" is a type of:

- A. Cumulative conjunction
- B. Adversative conjunction
- C. Disjunctive conjunction
- D. Illative conjunction

Correct answer: C. Disjunctive conjunction

In the sentence "I wanted to visit the museum, yet I didn't have enough time," the conjunction "yet" is an example of:

- A. Cumulative conjunction
- B. Adversative conjunction
- C. Subordinate conjunction
- D. Co-ordinate conjunction

Correct answer: B. Adversative conjunction

Which of the following pairs of conjunctions is an example of a correlative conjunction?

- A. Neither...nor
- B. Although...because
- C. Because...and
- D. However...therefore

Correct answer: A. Neither...nor

In the sentence "I studied hard so that I could pass the exam," the conjunction "so that" is an example of:

- A. Subordinate conjunction
- B. Co-ordinate conjunction
- C. Adversative conjunction
- D. Illative conjunction

Correct answer: A. Subordinate conjunction

Which of the following sentences contains an illative conjunction?

- A. He didn't want to go, for he was too tired.
- B. She cannot attend the meeting because she has a prior commitment.
- C. We cannot afford it, hence we will not buy it.
- D. He loves hiking, and he enjoys cycling as well.

Correct answer: C. We cannot afford it, hence we will not buy it.

Which of the following pairs of conjunctions is an example of a cumulative conjunction?

- A. Not only...but also
- B. Although...yet
- C. Either...or
- D. Neither...nor

Correct answer: A. Not only...but also

In the sentence "You will not succeed unless you work harder," the conjunction "unless" is an example of:

- A. Disjunctive conjunction
- B. Illative conjunction
- C. Subordinate conjunction
- D. Co-ordinate conjunction

Correct answer: C. Subordinate conjunction

"He was tired, but he continued working." The conjunction "but" is an example of which type?

- A. Adversative conjunction
- B. Cumulative conjunction
- C. Illative conjunction
- D. Disjunctive conjunction

Correct answer: A. Adversative conjunction

Which of the following is an example of a co-ordinate conjunction?

- A. Although
- B. So that
- C. Because
- D. And

Correct answer: D. And

What is "alliteration"?

- A. Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
- B. Repetition of vowel sounds within words.
- C. The use of exaggeration for emphasis.

D. The use of a harsh or blunt expression to replace a milder one.

Correct answer: A. Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.

What is "antagonist"?

A. The character who opposes the protagonist.

B. The character who helps the protagonist.

C. The character who remains unchanged throughout the story.

D. The character who tells the story from a third-person perspective.

Correct answer: A. The character who opposes the protagonist.

What is "protagonist"?

A. The character who opposes the antagonist.

B. The main character in a story, usually the hero or central figure.

C. A character who provides comic relief.

D. The narrator of the story.

Correct answer: B. The main character in a story, usually the hero or central figure.

What does "flashback" refer to in literature?

A. The moment when the protagonist achieves their goal.

B. A scene that interrupts the current action to show an earlier event.

C. A part of the story that describes future events.

D. A part of the story that describes the setting in detail.

Correct answer: B. A scene that interrupts the current action to show an earlier event.

What is "foreshadowing"?

A. A technique used to hint at future events in a story.

B. The use of humor or irony to mock the characters.

C. A sudden, surprising event that changes the course of the story.

D. The resolution of the central conflict.

Correct answer: A. A technique used to hint at future events in a story.

What is "irony"?

A. When the opposite of what is expected occurs.

- B. The repetition of the same vowel sound.
- C. The time and place where the story occurs.
- D. A character's moral dilemma in a story.

Correct answer: A. When the opposite of what is expected occurs.

What is "metaphor"?

- A. A comparison using "like" or "as."
- B. A type of irony where the opposite is meant.
- C. A direct comparison between two unlike things without using "like" or "as."
- D. An exaggerated statement.

Correct answer: C. A direct comparison between two unlike things without using "like" or "as."

What is "simile"?

- A. A direct comparison between two unlike things without using "like" or "as."
- B. A comparison using "like" or "as."
- C. A harsh expression to replace a mild one.
- D. The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.

Correct answer: B. A comparison using "like" or "as."

What does "suspense" refer to in a story?

- A. The resolution of the central conflict.
- B. The tension or excitement that keeps the reader uncertain about the outcome.
- C. A detailed description of the setting.
- D. A character's sudden change in attitude.

Correct answer: B. The tension or excitement that keeps the reader uncertain about the outcome.

What is "tone" in literature?

- A. The author's attitude toward the subject or audience.
- B. The emotions felt by the protagonist.
- C. The moral of the story.
- D. The use of detailed descriptions of characters.

Correct answer: A. The author's attitude toward the subject or audience.

What is "mood" in literature?

- A. The author's attitude toward the subject.
- B. The general feeling or atmosphere created in the story for the reader.
- C. The theme or main idea of the story.
- D. The moral lesson of the story.

Correct answer: B. The general feeling or atmosphere created in the story for the reader.

What is "symbolism"?

- A. The use of an object, character, or event to represent a deeper meaning.
- B. The direct comparison of two unlike things.
- C. The repetition of consonant sounds.
- D. A type of irony where the opposite is meant.

Correct answer: A. The use of an object, character, or event to represent a deeper meaning.

What is "climax" in a plot structure?

- A. The initial setup and introduction of characters.
- B. The point in the story where the conflict reaches its highest intensity.
- C. The resolution or ending of the story.
- D. The series of events leading up to the final conclusion.

Correct answer: B. The point in the story where the conflict reaches its highest intensity.

What is a "setting"?

- A. The central idea or message of the story.
- B. The time, place, and environment in which the story occurs.
- C. The sequence of events in the story.
- D. The emotional tone of the story.

Correct answer: B. The time, place, and environment in which the story occurs.

What is "theme" in literature?

- A. The series of events in the story.
- B. The emotional reaction that the reader has toward the story.
- C. The moral or central message explored in the story.

D. The detailed description of the characters.

Correct answer: C. The moral or central message explored in the story.

What is "conflict" in a story?

A. The emotional tone of the story.

B. The problem or struggle that drives the plot of the story.

C. The resolution of the story.

D. The background information provided at the beginning.

Correct answer: B. The problem or struggle that drives the plot of the story.

What is a "utopia"?

A. A fictional society that is perfect and ideal.

B. A dystopian world filled with misery.

C. A type of mythical creature.

D. A tragic event in literature.

Correct answer: A. A fictional society that is perfect and ideal.

What is "allusion"?

A. A direct comparison between two unlike things.

B. A reference to another work of literature, person, or event.

C. A type of humor or exaggeration.

D. The repetition of the same vowel sound.

Correct answer: B. A reference to another work of literature, person, or event.

What is "anaphora"?

A. The repetition of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of words.

B. The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.

C. A reference to another work or event.

D. A type of irony in which the outcome is opposite of what is expected.

Correct answer: B. The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.

Which of the following is an example of alliteration?

A. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

- B. The cat sat on the mat.
- C. The wind whispered through the trees.
- D. The bell rang through the hall.

Correct answer: A. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

110. Which of the following sentences is an example of assonance?

- A. The early bird catches the worm.
- B. The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain.
- C. The snake slithered silently in the sand.
- D. She sells seashells by the seashore.

Correct answer: B. The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain.

Which of the following is an example of consonance?

- A. She was a lovely lady.
- B. The furrow followed free.
- C. A big black bug bit a big black bear.
- D. The stars in the sky are high.

Correct answer: C. A big black bug bit a big black bear.

Which of the following sentences is an example of a rhetorical question?

- A. How could you do that to me?
- B. Why did you leave so early?
- C. Who do you think you are?
- D. Did you see that?

Correct answer: ALL OF THESE

Which of the following is an example of an oxymoron?

- A. The loud silence filled the room.
- B. The forest was dark and mysterious.
- C. He was a brave coward.
- D. The snow was deep and soft.

Correct answer: C. AND A

Which of the following sentences contains antithesis?

- A. "To be or not to be."

- B. "The sun is bright, and the sky is clear."
- C. "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times."
- D. "I am not the hero of this story."

Correct answer: C. "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times."

Which sentence contains an example of synecdoche?

- A. "The White House issued a statement today."
- B. "The city was alive with people."
- C. "He sailed across the seas."
- D. "The entire team celebrated their victory."

Correct answer: A. "The White House issued a statement today."

Which of the following is an example of metonymy?

- A. "The pen is mightier than the sword."
- B. "The forest is a living organism."
- C. "Her smile was brighter than the sun."
- D. "The loud music shook the walls."

Correct answer: A. "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Which of the following is an example of anaphora?

- A. "I have a dream that one day..."
- B. "I came, I saw, I conquered."
- C. "Life is what happens when you're busy making other plans."
- D. "Time flies like an arrow."

Correct answer: A. "I have a dream that one day..."

Which of the following is an example of a paradox?

- A. "Less is more."
- B. "The night was dark and silent."
- C. "She runs faster than the wind."
- D. "It was a peaceful storm."

Correct answer: A. "Less is more."

Which of the following sentences is an example of visual imagery?

- A. "The sweet scent of flowers filled the air."

- B. "The sky was painted with shades of orange and purple."
- C. "The cold wind nipped at my skin."
- D. "The sound of the waves crashing echoed in the distance."

Correct answer: B. "The sky was painted with shades of orange and purple."

Which of the following sentences is an example of foreshadowing?

- A. "It was the beginning of the end."
- B. "The storm clouds gathered in the distance."
- C. "He looked at her with love in his eyes."
- D. "She walked into the room with confidence."

Correct answer: B. "The storm clouds gathered in the distance."

Which of the following is an example of symbolism?

- A. "The red rose symbolizes love."
- B. "He walked into the room with a sense of purpose."
- C. "The sound of the clock ticking was unsettling."
- D. "She looked at the sky, lost in thought."

Correct answer: A. "The red rose symbolizes love."

Which of the following is an example of an analogy?

- A. "Just as a sword is the weapon of a warrior, a pen is the weapon of a writer."
- B. "The car roared to life."
- C. "The tree was as tall as the building."
- D. "The sun sank below the horizon."

Correct answer: A. "Just as a sword is the weapon of a warrior, a pen is the weapon of a writer."

Which of the following is an example of repetition?

- A. "It was a cold, cold night."
- B. "The sun set over the ocean."
- C. "The music played softly in the background."
- D. "The wind howled through the trees."

Correct answer: A. "It was a cold, cold night."

Which of the following is an example of an adage?

- A. "A penny saved is a penny earned."
- B. "You only live once."
- C. "Actions speak louder than words."
- D. "Life is like a box of chocolates."

Correct answer: A. "A penny saved is a penny earned."

Which of the following is an example of hyperbole?

- A. "I've told you a million times!"
- B. "The stars are shining brightly."
- C. "She walked gracefully across the stage."
- D. "The sound of the waves was calming."

Correct answer: A. "I've told you a million times!"

Which of the following is an example of diction?

- A. "The house was dark and quiet."
- B. "The storm raged outside the window."
- C. "His voice was soft, gentle, and warm."
- D. "The sky was a clear, bright blue."

Correct answer: C. "His voice was soft, gentle, and warm."

Which of the following is an example of cacophony?

- A. "The harsh sound of the bells filled the air."
- B. "The soft rustle of leaves in the wind."
- C. "The sound of birds singing in the morning."
- D. "The wind whispered through the trees."

Correct answer: A. "The harsh sound of the bells filled the air."

Which of the following is an example of a fable?

- A. "The Tortoise and the Hare"
- B. "Romeo and Juliet"
- C. "The Odyssey"
- D. "The Catcher in the Rye"

Correct answer: A. "The Tortoise and the Hare"

Which of the following is an example of an epiphany?

- A. "The moment he realized he had been wrong all along."
- B. "The clouds parted and the sun shone through."
- C. "She looked out at the world and saw everything differently."
- D. "He finally understood the true meaning of love."

Correct answer: A. "The moment he realized he had been wrong all along."

Which of the following is an example of a fallacy?

- A. "All dogs are friendly because my dog is friendly."
- B. "The sky is blue because it's always blue."
- C. "She should try this product because it's the best-selling one."
- D. "He didn't go to school, so he doesn't know anything."

Correct answer: A. "All dogs are friendly because my dog is friendly."

Which of the following is an example of an epilogue?

- A. The final chapter of a book that wraps up loose ends.
- B. The introduction to a story.
- C. A scene in the middle of a novel that provides key background information.
- D. A poem that sums up the themes of a work.

Correct answer: A. The final chapter of a book that wraps up loose ends.

Which of the following is an example of dialogue?

- A. "I can't believe you did that," she said, frowning.
- B. "The day was bright and beautiful."
- C. "She watched the birds fly across the sky."
- D. "The wind howled as it passed through the trees."

Correct answer: A. "I can't believe you did that," she said, frowning.

Which of the following is an example of a pun?

- A. "Time flies like an arrow; fruit flies like a banana."
- B. "The pen is mightier than the sword."
- C. "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat."

D. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Correct answer: A. "Time flies like an arrow; fruit flies like a banana."

Which of the following is an example of prose?

A. "The sun set slowly over the horizon, casting long shadows across the land."

B. "Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,

And sorry I could not travel both

And be one traveler, long I stood..."

C. "To be, or not to be: that is the question."

D. "Once upon a time, in a land far away, there lived a king."

Correct answer: A. "The sun set slowly over the horizon, casting long shadows across the land."

Which of the following reflects the theme of perseverance?

A. "In the end, only the strongest survive."

B. "The most important thing in life is love."

C. "The journey is long, but the reward is worth the effort."

D. "We are born, we live, we die; it is the cycle of life."

Correct answer: C. "The journey is long, but the reward is worth the effort."

Which of the following is an example of visual imagery?

A. "The aroma of fresh bread filled the room."

B. "The fire crackled and sparkled as the flames leaped higher."

C. "The soft sound of raindrops on the window calmed her."

D. "His touch was as smooth as silk."

Correct answer: B. "The fire crackled and sparkled as the flames leaped higher."

Which type of poem has 14 lines and follows a specific rhyme scheme, typically dealing with themes of love or nature?

- A. Limerick
- B. Sonnet
- C. Haiku
- D. Free verse

Correct answer: B. Sonnet

Which of the following poems has a consistent meter and rhyme pattern, often used in humorous or witty situations?

- A. Sonnet
- B. Limerick
- C. Epic
- D. Ballad

Correct answer: B. Limerick

Which type of meter is defined by alternating unstressed and stressed syllables in a line?

- A. Dactylic
- B. Iambic
- C. Anapestic
- D. Trochaic

Correct answer: B. Iambic

Which of the following is an example of the exposition in a plot?

- A. The moment the hero decides to embark on his journey.
- B. The introduction of the main character and setting.
- C. The climax of the story where the conflict reaches its peak.
- D. The resolution where all conflicts are resolved.

Correct answer: B. The introduction of the main character and setting.

Which element of plot occurs when the story's conflict is introduced and the main problem begins to unfold?

- A. Exposition
- B. Rising action
- C. Climax
- D. Denouement

Correct answer: B. Rising action

Which of the following describes the climax of a plot?

- A. The point where the protagonist achieves their goal.
- B. The moment when the central conflict reaches its highest point.
- C. The final resolution of the story's conflicts.
- D. The introduction of characters and setting.

Correct answer: B. The moment when the central conflict reaches its highest point.

What type of character remains largely unchanged throughout a story?

- A. Dynamic character
- B. Static character
- C. Protagonist
- D. Antagonist

Correct answer: B. Static character

What is the term for a poem or a piece of literature that is narrated from the perspective of a character, using "I" or "we"?

- A. First-person narrative
- B. Second-person narrative
- C. Third-person limited

D. Third-person omniscient

Correct answer: A. First-person narrative

In which point of view is the narrator all-knowing, revealing the thoughts and feelings of all characters?

A. First-person

B. Second-person

C. Third-person limited

D. Third-person omniscient

Correct answer: D. Third-person omniscient

Which type of imagery evokes a sense of touch or texture?

A. Visual imagery

B. Auditory imagery

C. Tactile imagery

D. Olfactory imagery

Correct answer: C. Tactile imagery

Which of the following themes is common in stories about survival?

A. The triumph of good over evil

B. The hero's journey

C. Man versus nature

D. The consequences of human folly

Correct answer: C. Man versus nature

Which of the following is an example of the denouement of a plot?

A. The protagonist defeats the villain in the final battle.

B. The characters reflect on their journey after the main conflict is resolved.

- C. The protagonist faces their greatest challenge.
- D. The characters encounter the main conflict.

Correct answer: B. The characters reflect on their journey after the main conflict is resolved.

In which type of poem is there a set rhyme and meter, but no specific theme or subject?

- A. Limerick
- B. Sonnet
- C. Free verse
- D. Ballad

Correct answer: C. Free verse

What type of character undergoes significant change throughout the story?

- A. Static character
- B. Dynamic character
- C. Protagonist
- D. Antagonist

Correct answer: B. Dynamic character

Which element of plot is defined as the conclusion, where all conflicts are resolved and the story ends?

- A. Exposition
- B. Rising action
- C. Climax
- D. Resolution (Denouement)

Correct answer: D. Resolution (Denouement)

Which meter pattern consists of one stressed syllable followed by one unstressed syllable?

- A. Iambic
- B. Trochaic
- C. Dactylic
- D. Anapestic

Correct answer: A. Iambic

Which type of poetry tells a story, often with a setting, characters, and plot?

- A. Sonnet
- B. Ballad
- C. Ode
- D. Haiku

Correct answer: B. Ballad

Which of the following describes a story with an underlying message or lesson?

- A. A moral tale
- B. An epic
- C. A lyric poem
- D. A ballad

Correct answer: A. A moral tale

What is the term for the repetition of a consonant sound at the beginning of words in a line or phrase?

- A. Assonance
- B. Alliteration
- C. Consonance
- D. Rhyme

Correct answer: B. Alliteration

Which of the following is an example of foreshadowing?

- A. A character dreams of their downfall, hinting at their fate later in the story.
- B. A character confronts their greatest fear in the climax.
- C. A character finds a clue that helps them solve a mystery.
- D. A character learns a valuable lesson by the end of the story.

Correct answer: A. A character dreams of their downfall, hinting at their fate later in the story.

Which of the following is an example of onomatopoeia?

- A. "The wind whispered through the trees."
- B. "The bell rang loudly through the hall."
- C. "The house was filled with the scent of freshly baked cookies."
- D. "The moon shone brightly in the night sky."

Correct answer: B. "The bell rang loudly through the hall."

Which of the following words is an example of onomatopoeia?

- A. "Silence"
- B. "Boom"
- C. "Peace"
- D. "Light"

Correct answer: B. "Boom"

Which sentence contains an example of onomatopoeia?

- A. "The bird flew across the sky."
- B. "The thunder rumbled in the distance."
- C. "She smiled brightly at him."

D. "The clock ticked softly in the corner."

Correct answer: B. "The thunder rumbled in the distance."

What is the effect of onomatopoeia in writing?

A. It creates a vivid image in the reader's mind by mimicking real-world sounds.

B. It enhances the mood of the story.

C. It provides clarity to the action in the scene.

D. It emphasizes the theme of the story.

Correct answer: A. It creates a vivid image in the reader's mind by mimicking real-world sounds.

Which of the following is an example of olfactory imagery?

A. "The smell of freshly baked bread filled the room."

B. "The cold wind cut through his jacket as he walked outside."

C. "The sound of the raindrops on the roof was soothing."

D. "She tasted the salt on her lips as the ocean breeze blew."

Correct answer: A. "The smell of freshly baked bread filled the room."

Which sentence demonstrates auditory imagery?

A. "The bright colors of the rainbow stretched across the sky."

B. "He could hear the soft whispers of the wind through the trees."

C. "The rough surface of the stone scraped against his skin."

D. "The hot sun beamed down on the golden sand."

Correct answer: B. "He could hear the soft whispers of the wind through the trees."

Which of the following sentences is an example of tactile imagery?

A. "The snow covered the ground, sparkling in the moonlight."

- B. "The sharp taste of lemon lingered on her tongue."
- C. "The rough bark of the tree scraped against his hand."
- D. "The scent of pine trees filled the air."

Correct answer: C. "The rough bark of the tree scraped against his hand."

Which of the following is an example of gustatory imagery?

- A. "The cold, crisp air stung his face."
- B. "The sweet, creamy chocolate melted in her mouth."
- C. "The bright green grass swayed in the breeze."
- D. "The smell of burning wood filled the forest."

Correct answer: B. "The sweet, creamy chocolate melted in her mouth."

Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The committee have made their decision.
- B. The committee has made their decision.
- C. The committee have made its decision.
- D. The committee has made its decision.

Correct answer: D. The committee has made its decision.

Choose the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement.

- A. Neither the teacher nor the students was ready.
- B. Neither the teacher nor the students were ready.
- C. Neither the teacher nor the students is ready.
- D. Neither the teacher nor the students are ready.

Correct answer: B. Neither the teacher nor the students were ready.

Identify the correct sentence in terms of subject-verb agreement.

- A. The pair of shoes are on the floor.
- B. The pair of shoes is on the floor.
- C. A pair of shoes are on the floor.
- D. A pair of shoes is on the floor.

Correct answer: B. The pair of shoes is on the floor.

Choose the sentence that is grammatically correct.

- A. Each of the players have their own locker.
- B. Each of the players has their own locker.
- C. Each of the players has his or her own locker.
- D. Each of the players have his or her own locker.

Correct answer: C. Each of the players has his or her own locker.

Which of the following sentences uses correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The books on the shelf needs to be organized.
- B. The books on the shelf need to be organized.
- C. The book on the shelf need to be organized.
- D. The books on the shelf is needed to be organized.

Correct answer: B. The books on the shelf need to be organized.

Identify the grammatically correct sentence.

- A. Neither of the answers are correct.
- B. Neither of the answers is correct.
- C. Neither of the answer are correct.
- D. Neither of the answer is correct.

Correct answer: B. Neither of the answers is correct.

Choose the sentence that correctly follows subject-verb agreement rules.

- A. The team are practicing every day for the championship.
- B. The team is practicing every day for the championship.
- C. The team were practicing every day for the championship.
- D. The team is practice every day for the championship.

Correct answer: B. The team is practicing every day for the championship.

Which sentence is correct?

- A. Either the teacher or the students was absent.
- B. Either the teacher or the students were absent.
- C. Either the teacher or the students is absent.
- D. Either the teacher or the students are absent.

Correct answer: B. Either the teacher or the students were absent.

Identify the correct sentence.

- A. None of the milk are spilled.
- B. None of the milk is spilled.
- C. None of the milks is spilled.
- D. None of the milk were spilled.

Correct answer: B. None of the milk is spilled.

Choose the correct sentence with proper subject-verb agreement.

- A. The number of students are increasing every year.
- B. The number of students is increasing every year.
- C. A number of students are increasing every year.
- D. A number of students is increasing every year.

Correct answer: B. The number of students is increasing every year.

Which of the following is correct?

- A. The news are troubling.
- B. The news is troubling.

- C. The news were troubling.
- D. The news was troubling.

Correct answer: B. The news is troubling.

Choose the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement.

- A. The manager, along with the employees, were present at the meeting.
- B. The manager, along with the employees, was present at the meeting.
- C. The manager, along with the employees, are present at the meeting.
- D. The manager, along with the employees, were presents at the meeting.

Correct answer: B. The manager, along with the employees, was present at the meeting.

Identify the correct sentence.

- A. The jury were divided in their opinions.
- B. The jury was divided in their opinions.
- C. The jury are divided in their opinions.
- D. The jury is divided in their opinions.

Correct answer: B. The jury was divided in their opinions.

Which of the following is correct?

- A. The media has been reporting the event all week.
- B. The media have been reporting the event all week.
- C. The media have reported the event all week.
- D. The media was reporting the event all week.

Correct answer: B. The media have been reporting the event all week.

Choose the correct form of the verb for the sentence.

- A. Each of the children were given a gift.
- B. Each of the children is given a gift.

- C. Each of the children are given a gift.
- D. Each of the children was given a gift.

Correct answer: D. Each of the children was given a gift.

Which sentence uses correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The pair of socks are new.
- B. The pair of socks were new.
- C. The pair of socks is new.
- D. The pair of socks have new.

Correct answer: C. The pair of socks is new.

Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- A. Neither the cat nor the dogs is ready.
- B. Neither the cat nor the dogs are ready.
- C. Neither the cat nor the dogs was ready.
- D. Neither the cat nor the dogs were ready.

Correct answer: B. Neither the cat nor the dogs are ready.

Which of the following sentences demonstrates proper subject-verb agreement?

- A. All of the cake was eaten by the time I arrived.
- B. All of the cakes was eaten by the time I arrived.
- C. All of the cakes is eaten by the time I arrived.
- D. All of the cake were eaten by the time I arrived.

Correct answer: A. All of the cake was eaten by the time I arrived.

Which of the following demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The series of novels have been bestsellers.
- B. The series of novels has been bestsellers.

- C. The series of novels were bestsellers.
- D. The series of novels are bestsellers.

Correct answer: B. The series of novels has been bestsellers.

Choose the correct sentence.

- A. The staff have been informed about the changes.
- B. The staff is informed about the changes.
- C. The staff was informed about the changes.
- D. The staff were informed about the changes.

Correct answer: C. The staff was informed about the changes.

Choose the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement.

- A. Neither the teacher nor the students was ready.
- B. Neither the teacher nor the students were ready.
- C. Neither the teacher nor the students is ready.
- D. Neither the teacher nor the students are ready.

Correct answer: B. Neither the teacher nor the students were ready.

Choose the correct form of the verb for the sentence.

- A. The number of students are increasing every year.
- B. The number of students is increasing every year.
- C. A number of students are increasing every year.
- D. A number of students is increasing every year.

Correct answer: B. The number of students is increasing every year.

Which of the following is correct?

- A. The news are troubling.
- B. The news is troubling.
- C. The news were troubling.
- D. The news was troubling.

Correct answer: B. The news is troubling.

Choose the correct sentence with proper subject-verb agreement.

- A. The manager, along with the employees, were present at the meeting.
- B. The manager, along with the employees, was present at the meeting.
- C. The manager, along with the employees, are present at the meeting.
- D. The manager, along with the employees, were presents at the meeting.

Correct answer: B. The manager, along with the employees, was present at the meeting.

Which of the following is correct?

- A. The jury were divided in their opinions.
- B. The jury was divided in their opinions.
- C. The jury are divided in their opinions.
- D. The jury is divided in their opinions.

Correct answer: B. The jury was divided in their opinions.

Which of the following demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The media has been reporting the event all week.
- B. The media have been reporting the event all week.
- C. The media have reported the event all week.
- D. The media was reporting the event all week.

Correct answer: B. The media have been reporting the event all week.

Choose the correct sentence.

- A. Each of the children were given a gift.
- B. Each of the children is given a gift.
- C. Each of the children are given a gift.
- D. Each of the children was given a gift.

Correct answer: D. Each of the children was given a gift.

Which sentence uses correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The pair of socks are new.
- B. The pair of socks were new.
- C. The pair of socks is new.
- D. The pair of socks have new.

Correct answer: C. The pair of socks is new.

Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- A. Neither the cat nor the dogs is ready.
- B. Neither the cat nor the dogs are ready.
- C. Neither the cat nor the dogs was ready.
- D. Neither the cat nor the dogs were ready.

Correct answer: B. Neither the cat nor the dogs are ready.

Which of the following sentences demonstrates proper subject-verb agreement?

- A. All of the cake was eaten by the time I arrived.
- B. All of the cakes was eaten by the time I arrived.
- C. All of the cakes is eaten by the time I arrived.
- D. All of the cake were eaten by the time I arrived.

Correct answer: A. All of the cake was eaten by the time I arrived.

Which of the following demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The series of novels have been bestsellers.
- B. The series of novels has been bestsellers.
- C. The series of novels were bestsellers.
- D. The series of novels are bestsellers.

Correct answer: B. The series of novels has been bestsellers.

Choose the correct sentence.

- A. The staff have been informed about the changes.
- B. The staff is informed about the changes.
- C. The staff was informed about the changes.
- D. The staff were informed about the changes.

Correct answer: C. The staff was informed about the changes.

Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The data was analyzed and presented.
- B. The data were analyzed and presented.

- C. The data is analyzed and presented.
- D. The data are analyzed and presented.

Correct answer: B. The data were analyzed and presented.

Choose the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement.

- A. Either the teacher or the students have made their decision.
- B. Either the teacher or the students has made their decision.
- C. Either the teacher or the students were making their decision.
- D. Either the teacher or the students makes their decision.

Correct answer: B. Either the teacher or the students has made their decision.

Identify the sentence with proper subject-verb agreement.

- A. The class are preparing for their final exams.
- B. The class is preparing for their final exams.
- C. The class were preparing for their final exams.
- D. The class have prepared for their final exams.

Correct answer: B. The class is preparing for their final exams.

Which of the following sentences uses the correct form of the verb?

- A. A number of books was misplaced.
- B. A number of books were misplaced.
- C. A number of books is misplaced.
- D. A number of books are misplaced.

Correct answer: B. A number of books were misplaced.

Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- A. The number of employees are increasing every year.
- B. The number of employees is increasing every year.
- C. The number of employees have increased every year.
- D. The number of employees increases every year.

Correct answer: B. The number of employees is increasing every year.

Which sentence demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. Neither of the books are on the table.
- B. Neither of the books is on the table.

- C. Neither of the books were on the table.
- D. Neither of the books was on the table.

Correct answer: B. Neither of the books is on the table.

Choose the sentence that uses the correct subject-verb agreement.

- A. The family were planning to go on a vacation.
- B. The family was planning to go on a vacation.
- C. The family are planning to go on a vacation.
- D. The family have planned to go on a vacation.

Correct answer: B. The family was planning to go on a vacation.

Which of the following is correct?

- A. The pair of shoes are under the table.
- B. The pair of shoes were under the table.
- C. The pair of shoes is under the table.
- D. The pair of shoes have been under the table.

Correct answer: C. The pair of shoes is under the table.

Identify the grammatically correct sentence.

- A. Neither the dog nor the cats has been fed.
- B. Neither the dog nor the cats have been fed.
- C. Neither the dog nor the cats is fed.
- D. Neither the dog nor the cats were fed.

Correct answer: B. Neither the dog nor the cats have been fed.

Which of the following is correct?

- A. The team have made their decision.
- B. The team has made their decision.
- C. The team is making their decision.
- D. The team are making their decision.

Correct answer: B. The team has made their decision.

Choose the correct sentence.

- A. The books on the shelf needs to be rearranged.
- B. The books on the shelf need to be rearranged.

- C. The books on the shelf is needed to be rearranged.
- D. The books on the shelf need to rearrange.

Correct answer: B. The books on the shelf need to be rearranged.

Which of the following sentences uses correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The couple have been married for five years.
- B. The couple has been married for five years.
- C. The couple were married for five years.
- D. The couple is married for five years.

Correct answer: B. The couple has been married for five years.

Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- A. The faculty are meeting today for their seminar.
- B. The faculty is meeting today for their seminar.
- C. The faculty were meeting today for their seminar.
- D. The faculty have meeting today for their seminar.

Correct answer: B. The faculty is meeting today for their seminar.

Which of the following demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. A group of students was waiting outside.
- B. A group of students were waiting outside.
- C. A group of students have been waiting outside.
- D. A group of students is waiting outside.

Correct answer: A. A group of students was waiting outside.

Identify the grammatically correct sentence.

- A. The orchestra have performed very well.
- B. The orchestra has performed very well.
- C. The orchestra are performing very well.
- D. The orchestra was performing very well.

Correct answer: B. The orchestra has performed very well.

Which of the following sentences shows correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. Either the boys or the girl are going to the event.
- B. Either the boys or the girl is going to the event.

- C. Either the boys or the girl was going to the event.
- D. Either the boys or the girl have gone to the event.

Correct answer: B. Either the boys or the girl is going to the event.

Choose the sentence that demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement.

- A. There is many reasons to leave early.
- B. There are many reasons to leave early.
- C. There were many reason to leave early.
- D. There is many reason to leave early.

Correct answer: B. There are many reasons to leave early.

Which of the following demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The people in the park was playing soccer.
- B. The people in the park were playing soccer.
- C. The people in the park is playing soccer.
- D. The people in the park have played soccer.

Correct answer: B. The people in the park were playing soccer.

Which sentence uses correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. Neither of the options are suitable.
- B. Neither of the options is suitable.
- C. Neither of the options were suitable.
- D. Neither of the options have been suitable.

Correct answer: B. Neither of the options is suitable.

Everyone is responsible for ____ loss.

- A. their
- B. they
- C. its
- D. his or her

Correct answer: D. his or her

Each of the employees is responsible for ____ actions.

- A. their

- B. they
- C. its
- D. his or her

Correct answer: D. his or her

Neither the teacher nor the students are responsible for ____ behavior.

- A. their
- B. they
- C. his or her
- D. its

Correct answer: A. their

Everyone should take responsibility for ____ mistakes.

- A. his or her
- B. their
- C. their own
- D. they

Correct answer: A. his or her

No one is responsible for ____ failure.

- A. their
- B. they
- C. his or her
- D. its

Correct answer: C. his or her

Each member of the team is responsible for ____ performance.

- A. their
- B. his or her
- C. its
- D. them

Correct answer: B. his or her

Everyone must accept responsibility for ____ actions.

- A. their

- B. his or her
- C. they
- D. them

Correct answer: B. his or her

Everyone is accountable for ____ contribution to the project.

- A. their
- B. his or her
- C. its
- D. the

Correct answer: B. his or her

Neither the teacher nor the students are responsible for ____ behavior.

- A. their
- B. they
- C. its
- D. his or her

Correct answer: A. their

The team is responsible for ____ actions in the tournament.

- A. its
- B. their
- C. his or her
- D. they

Correct answer: A. its

Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct when referring to "number" in a plural context?

- A. A number of students is absent.
- B. A number of students are absent.
- C. The number of students are absent.
- D. The number of students is absent.

Correct answer: B. A number of students are absent.

Which sentence is correct regarding the term "the number of"?

- A. The number of books on the shelf are huge.
- B. The number of books on the shelf is huge.
- C. The number of books on the shelf have huge.
- D. The number of books on the shelf are huge.

Correct answer: B. The number of books on the shelf is huge.

Choose the correct sentence regarding "barracks":

- A. The barracks is near the beach.
- B. The barracks are near the beach.
- C. The barracks is on the beach.
- D. The barracks are on the beach.

Correct answer: B. The barracks are near the beach.

Which sentence is correct when referring to "crossroads"?

- A. The crossroads is where we meet.
- B. The crossroads are where we meet.
- C. The crossroads were where we met.
- D. The crossroads was where we met.

Correct answer: B. The crossroads are where we meet.

Select the correct form of the verb when using the term "gallows":

- A. The gallows was constructed yesterday.
- B. The gallows were constructed yesterday.
- C. The gallows are constructed yesterday.
- D. The gallows is constructed yesterday.

Correct answer: B. The gallows were constructed yesterday.

Choose the sentence that correctly uses the plural form of "headquarters":

- A. The headquarters is located downtown.
- B. The headquarters are located downtown.
- C. The headquarters was located downtown.
- D. The headquarters were located downtown.

Correct answer: B. The headquarters are located downtown.

Choose the correct use of the term "innings" in sports:

- A. The team won the innings by two runs.
- B. The team won the inning by two runs.
- C. The team won the innings with two runs.
- D. The team won the innings with a two run lead.

Correct answer: A. The team won the innings by two runs.

Choose the correct form when referring to "species":

- A. There are several species of birds in the forest.
- B. There is several species of birds in the forest.
- C. There are several species of bird in the forest.
- D. There is several species of bird in the forest.

Correct answer: A. There are several species of birds in the forest.

Choose the correct form of the verb when using the word "jury":

- A. The jury have reached their verdict.
- B. The jury reaches their verdict.
- C. The jury has reached its verdict.
- D. The jury are reaching its verdict.

Correct answer: C. The jury has reached its verdict.

Choose the sentence that correctly refers to "acoustics":

- A. The acoustics in the hall is impressive.
- B. The acoustics in the hall are impressive.
- C. The acoustics in the hall were impressive.
- D. The acoustics in the hall was impressive.

Correct answer: B. The acoustics in the hall are impressive.

Which sentence correctly uses "measles"?

- A. Measles is a contagious disease.
- B. Measles are a contagious disease.
- C. Measles were a contagious disease.
- D. Measles was a contagious disease.

Correct answer: A. Measles is a contagious disease.

Select the correct usage of "United Nations":

- A. The United Nations are discussing global peace.
- B. The United Nations is discussing global peace.
- C. The United Nations have discussed global peace.
- D. The United Nations was discussing global peace.

Correct answer: B. The United Nations is discussing global peace.

Which of the following sentences is correct when using "phonetics"?

- A. Phonetics is the study of sounds in speech.
- B. Phonetics are the study of sounds in speech.
- C. Phonetics was the study of sounds in speech.
- D. Phonetics were the study of sounds in speech.

Correct answer: A. Phonetics is the study of sounds in speech.

Which sentence correctly uses "mathematics"?

- A. Mathematics is an essential subject.
- B. Mathematics are an essential subject.
- C. Mathematics were an essential subject.
- D. Mathematics has an essential subject.

Correct answer: A. Mathematics is an essential subject.

Choose the correct sentence that refers to "acoustics":

- A. The acoustics in the hall **is** impressive.
- B. The acoustics in the hall **are** impressive.
- C. The acoustics in the hall **were** impressive.
- D. The acoustics in the hall **was** impressive.

Correct answer: A. The acoustics in the hall **is** impressive.

Measurement, Time, Distance, and Quantification MCQs

Choose the correct sentence that refers to "time."

- A. Time are running out for us.
- B. Time is running out for us.
- C. Time have run out for us.

D. Time were running out for us.

Correct answer: B. Time is running out for us.

Which of the following uses "distance" correctly in terms of subject-verb agreement?

A. The distance between the two cities are vast.

B. The distance between the two cities is vast.

C. The distances between the two cities is vast.

D. The distances between the two cities are vast.

Correct answer: B. The distance between the two cities is vast.

Choose the correct sentence regarding the usage of "a number of":

A. A number of people has arrived.

B. A number of people have arrived.

C. A number of people are arriving.

D. A number of people arrives.

Correct answer: B. A number of people have arrived.

Choose the correct sentence with "the number of" for subject-verb agreement:

A. The number of books are on the table.

B. The number of books is on the table.

C. The number of books were on the table.

D. The number of books have been on the table.

Correct answer: B. The number of books is on the table.

Select the sentence with "barracks" used correctly:

A. The barracks was well-maintained.

B. The barracks are well-maintained.

C. The barracks were well-maintained.

D. The barracks is well-maintained.

Correct answer: B. The barracks are well-maintained.

Identify the correct use of "crossroads":

A. The crossroads is located ahead.

B. The crossroads are located ahead.

- C. The crossroads was located ahead.
- D. The crossroads were located ahead.

Correct answer: B. The crossroads are located ahead.

Choose the correct use of “gallows”:

- A. The gallows is at the town center.
- B. The gallows are at the town center.
- C. The gallows was at the town center.
- D. The gallows were at the town center.

Correct answer: D. The gallows were at the town center.

Which of the following uses “headquarters” correctly?

- A. The headquarters is located downtown.
- B. The headquarters are located downtown.
- C. The headquarters were located downtown.
- D. The headquarters was located downtown.

Correct answer: A. The headquarters is located downtown.

Select the correct use of “innings” in subject-verb agreement:

- A. The innings were exciting.
- B. The innings was exciting.
- C. The inning were exciting.
- D. The inning is exciting.

Correct answer: A. The innings were exciting.

Choose the correct sentence using “species”:

- A. The species are endangered.
- B. The species is endangered.
- C. The species have endangered.
- D. The species was endangered.

Correct answer: B. The species is endangered.

Which of the following correctly uses “committee” in subject-verb agreement?

- A. The committee has decided the matter.
- B. The committee have decided the matter.

- C. The committee is deciding the matter.
- D. The committee were deciding the matter.

Correct answer: A. The committee has decided the matter.

Select the correct sentence with “jury”:

- A. The jury was split in their decision.
- B. The jury were split in their decision.
- C. The jury is split in their decision.
- D. The jury have split in their decision.

Correct answer: A. The jury was split in their decision.

Choose the correct sentence for “acoustics”:

- A. The acoustics in the hall is impressive.
- B. The acoustics in the hall are impressive.
- C. The acoustics in the hall were impressive.
- D. The acoustics in the hall was impressive.

Correct answer: A. The acoustics in the hall is impressive.

Identify the correct usage of “measles”:

- A. The measles is spreading quickly.
- B. The measles are spreading quickly.
- C. Measles is spreading quickly.
- D. Measles are spreading quickly.

Correct answer: C. Measles is spreading quickly.

Which sentence uses "United Nations" correctly?

- A. The United Nations are working on this issue.
- B. The United Nations is working on this issue.
- C. The United Nations were working on this issue.
- D. The United Nations was working on this issue.

Correct answer: B. The United Nations is working on this issue.

Choose the correct sentence with “phonetics”:

- A. Phonetics are a branch of linguistics.
- B. Phonetics is a branch of linguistics.

C. Phonetics were a branch of linguistics.

D. Phonetics was a branch of linguistics.

Correct answer: B. Phonetics is a branch of linguistics.

Choose the correct use of “mathematics”:

A. Mathematics have evolved over time.

B. Mathematics is evolving over time.

C. Mathematics were evolving over time.

D. Mathematics are evolving over time.

Correct answer: B. Mathematics is evolving over time.

If he _____ the train, he would have arrived on time.

A. catches

B. had caught

C. caught

D. will catch

Correct answer: B. had caught

If I _____ enough money, I would buy a new car.

A. have

B. had

C. will have

D. would have

Correct answer: B. had

If she _____ harder, she would be better at her job now.

A. works

B. had worked

C. worked

D. would work

Correct answer: C. worked

If I _____ to the party last night, I would have met him.

- A. go
- B. went
- C. had gone
- D. will go

Correct answer: C. had gone

If I _____ to the office earlier, I could have finished the project on time.

- A. leave
- B. had left
- C. left
- D. will leave

Correct answer: B. had left

If she _____ the book, she will have finished her homework.

- A. read
- B. reads
- C. had read
- D. will read

Correct answer: B. reads

If you _____ me, I would have helped you with the task.

- A. ask
- B. asked
- C. had asked
- D. will ask

Correct answer: C. had asked

If it _____ tomorrow, we'll go for a hike.

- A. rained
- B. rains
- C. will rain
- D. has rained

Correct answer: B. rains

If you _____ the instructions more carefully, you wouldn't have made that mistake.

- A. follow
- B. followed
- C. had followed
- D. will follow

Correct answer: C. had followed

If I had known about the traffic, I _____ an earlier bus.

- A. would take
- B. would have taken
- C. had taken
- D. will take

Correct answer: B. would have taken

A conditional sentence that talks about something that is always true or a fact is known as:

- A. Zero conditional
- B. First conditional
- C. Second conditional
- D. Third conditional

Correct answer: A. Zero conditional

Which of the following conditional sentences is used to express a situation that is possible or likely to happen in the present or future?

- A. If she had studied, she would have passed.
- B. If it rains, we will stay indoors.
- C. If I were you, I would accept the job.
- D. If I had known, I would have helped.

Correct answer: B. If it rains, we will stay indoors.

Which conditional sentence expresses an unreal situation in the present or future?

- A. Zero conditional
- B. First conditional
- C. Second conditional
- D. Third conditional

Correct answer: C. Second conditional

A conditional sentence that refers to an unreal past situation, often with regret or criticism, is known as:

- A. Zero conditional
- B. First conditional
- C. Second conditional
- D. Third conditional

Correct answer: D. Third conditional

The sentence "If I study hard, I will pass the exam" is an example of:

- A. Zero conditional
- B. First conditional
- C. Second conditional
- D. Third conditional

Correct answer: B. First conditional

Which sentence correctly uses a semi-colon?

- A. She was tired; but she continued to work.
- B. She was tired, but she continued to work.
- C. She was tired; she continued to work.
- D. She was tired; and she continued to work.

Correct answer: C. She was tired; she continued to work.

In which of the following sentences is the hyphen used incorrectly?

- A. She has a well-developed sense of humor.
- B. He is a well-known author.
- C. It was a good-looking painting.
- D. She has a high school diploma.

Correct answer: D. She has a high school diploma.

Which sentence correctly uses the apostrophe?

- A. The boys' are playing football.
- B. The boys are playing football.
- C. The boys' room is clean.
- D. The boys's room is clean.

Correct answer: C. The boys' room is clean.

Which of the following sentences correctly uses inverted commas?

- A. "I can't believe it's already over," she said.
- B. "I can't believe it's already over" she said.
- C. I can't believe it's already over" she said.
- D. "I can't believe it's already over," she said.

Correct answer: D. "I can't believe it's already over," she said.

Which sentence uses a dash correctly?

- A. I love reading—especially mystery novels.
- B. I love reading— especially mystery novels.
- C. I love reading—especially, mystery novels.
- D. I love reading— especially, mystery novels.

Correct answer: A. I love reading—especially mystery novels.

Identify the correct use of the comma:

- A. I went to the store, and bought some bread.
- B. I went to the store and, bought some bread.
- C. I went to the store and bought some bread.
- D. I went to the store and bought, some bread.

Correct answer: C. I went to the store and bought some bread.

In which of the following sentences is the semi-colon used incorrectly?

- A. I have a test tomorrow; I need to study.
- B. I can't go out; it is raining.
- C. I can't go out; because it is raining.
- D. I have a test tomorrow; therefore, I need to study.

Correct answer: C. I can't go out; because it is raining.

Which sentence demonstrates correct punctuation with a compound adjective?

- A. She is a long-term employee at the company.
- B. She is a long term employee at the company.
- C. She is a long term-employee at the company.
- D. She is a long-term employee at the company.

Correct answer: D. She is a long-term employee at the company.

Which sentence correctly places the apostrophe in the possessive form?

- A. The teacher's book is on the desk.
- B. The teachers book is on the desk.
- C. The teachers' book is on the desk.
- D. The teachers books is on the desk.

Correct answer: A. The teacher's book is on the desk.

Choose the sentence with correct comma usage.

- A. The book was, interesting and thought-provoking.
- B. The book was interesting, and thought-provoking.
- C. The book was interesting and, thought-provoking.
- D. The book was interesting and thought-provoking.

Correct answer: D. The book was interesting and thought-provoking.

In which of the following sentences is the hyphen used incorrectly?

- A. She is a well-established artist.
- B. He is a long-awaited guest.
- C. The race was one-of-a-kind.
- D. The one of a kind experience was unforgettable.

Correct answer: D. The one of a kind experience was unforgettable.

Which sentence uses the comma to separate a non-restrictive clause correctly?

- A. My brother, who lives in Paris, is visiting next week.
- B. My brother who lives in Paris, is visiting next week.
- C. My brother who lives in Paris is visiting next week.
- D. My brother, who lives in Paris is visiting next week.

Correct answer: A. My brother, who lives in Paris, is visiting next week.

Which of the following sentences correctly uses the dash?

- A. The result of the election was close— but I still won.
- B. The result of the election was close—but, I still won.
- C. The result of the election was close but—I still won.
- D. The result of the election was close but I still won—.

Correct answer: A. The result of the election was close— but I still won.

Which of the following sentences uses inverted commas correctly?

- A. "I need your help," she said.
- B. "I need your help" she said.
- C. I need your help," she said.
- D. I need your help she said.

Correct answer: A. "I need your help," she said.

Which sentence uses a semi-colon correctly?

- A. I need to get groceries; and pick up my dry cleaning.
- B. I need to get groceries; I need to pick up my dry cleaning.
- C. I need to get groceries, I need to pick up my dry cleaning.
- D. I need to get groceries; I need, to pick up my dry cleaning.

Correct answer: B. I need to get groceries; I need to pick up my dry cleaning.

She says, "Had I known about the deadline, I would have submitted the form."

- A. She says that she had known about the deadline, she would have submitted the form.
- B. She says that if she had known about the deadline, she would have submitted the form.
- C. She says that had she known about the deadline, she would have submitted the form.
- D. She said that if she knew about the deadline, she would submit the form.

Correct answer: C

In the sentence, "John, who had never been to Paris before, went to see it," the phrase '**who had never been to Paris before**' is an example of:

- A. Anaphora
- B. Cataphora

- C. Direct Object
- D. Indirect Object

Correct answer: B

Identify the **direct object** in the following sentence:

"He gave her the keys."

- A. Gave
- B. Her
- C. The keys
- D. He

Correct answer: C

Which of the following sentences contains an **indirect object**?

- A. "She sent me a letter."
- B. "She sent a letter to me."
- C. "I read the book."
- D. "She opened the door."

Correct answer: A

The word "**freedom**" in the sentence "Freedom is priceless" is an example of:

- A. Connotative meaning
- B. Denotative meaning
- C. Abstract noun
- D. Metaphor

Correct answer: B

The word "**home**" in the sentence "Home is where the heart is" has a **connotative** meaning that suggests:

- A. A literal house
- B. A place of warmth, comfort, and belonging
- C. A physical location
- D. A specific geographic region

Correct answer: B

Which of the following verbs is **monotransitive**?

- A. Give
- B. Send
- C. Eat
- D. Throw

Correct answer: C

Identify the **ditransitive verb** in this sentence: "She gave him a gift."

- A. Gave
- B. Him
- C. A gift
- D. She

Correct answer: A

The phrase "**although it was raining**" in the sentence "Although it was raining, she went for a walk" is an example of a:

- A. Subject
- B. Adverbial adjunct
- C. Direct object
- D. Noun phrase

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "She writes the letters with a pen," the **adjunct** is:

- A. She
- B. The letters
- C. With a pen
- D. Writes

Correct answer: C

Which of the following is a **subjunctive mood** example?

- A. "I wish I were at the party."
- B. "He is at the party."
- C. "She might go to the party."
- D. "They will attend the party."

Correct answer: A

Which sentence uses the **imperative mood**?

- A. "Please pass the salt."
- B. "I pass the salt."
- C. "She passed the salt."
- D. "He will pass the salt."

Correct answer: A

Which of the following sentences is in the **indicative mood**?

- A. "I wish you would help me."
- B. "If you were here, we could work together."
- C. "He works every day."
- D. "It's time to go home."

Correct answer: C

In the sentence, "The man sitting in the chair is my uncle," the phrase '**sitting in the chair**' is a:

- A. Direct object
- B. Adverbial adjunct
- C. Subject
- D. Relative clause

Correct answer: B

The **cataphora** in the sentence "Before he left, John packed his bag" refers to:

- A. The subject of the sentence
- B. The object of the sentence
- C. A previous clause
- D. The person named John

Correct answer: A

In the sentence, "The book on the table is mine," the **noun phrase "the book on the table"** serves as a:

- A. Subject
- B. Direct object
- C. Adverbial adjunct

D. Indirect object

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "She opened the door with enthusiasm," **enthusiasm** functions as a:

A. Direct object

B. Indirect object

C. Subject

D. Adjunct

Correct answer: D

The phrase "**in the garden**" in the sentence "The children are playing in the garden" is an example of:

A. Direct object

B. Indirect object

C. Adjunct

D. Subject

Correct answer: C

The phrase "**I wish he were here**" is an example of:

A. Indicative mood

B. Subjunctive mood

C. Imperative mood

D. Conditional mood

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "Although it was late, he continued to work," the word "**although**" introduces a:

A. Subordinate clause

B. Main clause

C. Adverbial adjunct

D. Subject clause

Correct answer: A

Which of the following sentences contains **anaphora**?

- A. "The man was tired. He sat down on the bench."
- B. "The tired man sat on the bench."
- C. "He was tired, and then he sat down on the bench."
- D. "The man sat down, and then he rested."

Correct answer: A

In the sentence, "After she arrived, the meeting began," the **pronoun "she"** is an example of:

- A. Anaphora
- B. Cataphora
- C. Disjunct
- D. Adjunct

Correct answer: B

Identify the **direct object** in the sentence: "I saw a bird in the tree."

- A. Saw
- B. I
- C. A bird
- D. In the tree

Correct answer: C

Which sentence demonstrates a **monotransitive verb**?

- A. "She gave him a gift."
- B. "He handed me the book."
- C. "She ate an apple."
- D. "They sent me a letter."

Correct answer: C

The word "**gift**" in the sentence "He gave her a gift" is an example of the:

- A. Indirect object
- B. Subject
- C. Direct object
- D. Adjunct

Correct answer: C

The phrase "**the food on the table**" in the sentence "The food on the table is delicious" is a:

- A. Monotransitive verb
- B. Adjective phrase
- C. Noun phrase
- D. Adverbial adjunct

Correct answer: C

Which of the following examples contains **cataphora**?

- A. "He will leave soon. It is getting late."
- B. "Although she was tired, Maria continued to work."
- C. "She saw him, and he waved."
- D. "Before the rain started, they went home."

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "If I were you, I would study more," "**If I were you**" is an example of:

- A. Subjunctive mood
- B. Imperative mood
- C. Indicative mood
- D. Conditional mood

Correct answer: A

Which of the following sentences is in **imperative mood**?

- A. "I wish you would stop talking."
- B. "He might stop by later."
- C. "Please be quiet."
- D. "She should be quiet."

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "I will read the book tomorrow," the verb "**read**" is an example of:

- A. Indicative mood
- B. Subjunctive mood
- C. Imperative mood

D. Conditional mood

Correct answer: A

The word "**even though**" in the sentence "Even though it was late, she finished the project" introduces a:

- A. Conditional clause
- B. Subordinate clause
- C. Adverbial adjunct
- D. Direct object

Correct answer: B

In the sentence, "If he had studied, he would have passed the test," the **subordinate clause** is:

- A. He would have passed the test
- B. If he had studied
- C. The test
- D. He passed the test

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "The man, who was sitting quietly, spoke to me," the clause '**who was sitting quietly**' is an example of:

- A. A subject clause
- B. A relative clause
- C. An adjunct
- D. An object clause

Correct answer: B

Which of the following sentences is in the **subjunctive mood**?

- A. "I recommend that she read the book."
- B. "She will read the book."
- C. "He reads the book every day."
- D. "She has read the book."

Correct answer: A

The word "**too**" in the sentence "He is too tired to continue" is an example of a:

- A. Disjunct
- B. Conjunct
- C. Subjunct
- D. Adjunct

Correct answer: D

In the sentence, "You should not have lied," the verb "**should**" is in the:

- A. Indicative mood
- B. Imperative mood
- C. Subjunctive mood
- D. Conditional mood

Correct answer: C

The word "**perhaps**" in the sentence "Perhaps she will come tomorrow" is a:

- A. Disjunct
- B. Adjunct
- C. Subjunct
- D. Conjunct

Correct answer: A

Which of the following sentences is an example of **disjunct**?

- A. "Unfortunately, he failed the test."
- B. "Please pass the salt."
- C. "If you study, you will pass."
- D. "She speaks English fluently."

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "She did not tell him anything about the meeting," **anything** is the:

- A. Direct object
- B. Indirect object
- C. Subject
- D. Adverbial adjunct

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "She has been running since morning," "**since morning**" is a:

- A. Adverbial adjunct
- B. Subject
- C. Direct object
- D. Indirect object

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The man who wore the red shirt won the race," the phrase "**who wore the red shirt**" is an example of:

- A. A restrictive clause modifying the noun *man*
- B. An appositive phrase
- C. A non-restrictive clause modifying the noun *man*
- D. A gerund phrase modifying the noun *man*

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The book, which was on the table, is mine," the clause "**which was on the table**" is an example of:

- A. A restrictive clause
- B. A participial phrase
- C. A non-restrictive clause
- D. A gerund phrase

Correct answer: C

Identify the **noun phrase** in the sentence: "The book on the shelf is mine."

- A. The book on the shelf
- B. On the shelf
- C. The
- D. Is mine

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The man reading the newspaper in the park is my uncle," the phrase "**reading the newspaper in the park**" is a:

- A. Participle phrase
- B. Gerund phrase
- C. Infinitive phrase

D. Noun phrase

Correct answer: A

Which of the following sentences contains a **restrictive clause**?

A. "My friend, who lives in New York, is coming tomorrow."

B. "The woman who called earlier is my sister."

C. "The car, which was parked outside, is mine."

D. "The cat, which you adore, is outside."

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "I have a project to complete," the phrase "**to complete**" is an example of:

A. A participle phrase

B. A gerund phrase

C. An infinitive phrase

D. A noun phrase

Correct answer: C

The phrase "**to the store**" in the sentence "We are going to the store" is an example of a:

A. Noun phrase

B. Prepositional phrase

C. Participle phrase

D. Adverbial phrase

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "Walking down the street, he noticed a strange sound," the phrase "**Walking down the street**" is an example of a:

A. Noun phrase

B. Infinitive phrase

C. Participle phrase

D. Prepositional phrase

Correct answer: C

Which of the following sentences contains a **non-restrictive clause**?

- A. "The man who painted the house is a famous artist."
- B. "My dog, who loves to play, is very energetic."
- C. "The teacher who gave the lecture was absent yesterday."
- D. "The book that she read was interesting."

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "By winning the prize, she gained a lot of confidence," the phrase "**By winning the prize**" is an example of a:

- A. Prepositional phrase
- B. Infinitive phrase
- C. Absolute phrase
- D. Adjective phrase

Correct answer: C

Identify the **adjective phrase** in the sentence: "The book on the table is interesting."

- A. The book
- B. On the table
- C. Is interesting
- D. On the table is interesting

Correct answer: B

The phrase "**singing loudly in the shower**" in the sentence "He was singing loudly in the shower" is a:

- A. Participle phrase
- B. Adverbial phrase
- C. Infinitive phrase
- D. Gerund phrase

Correct answer: A

Which of the following is a **gerund phrase**?

- A. To run fast
- B. Running in the park
- C. The book to read

D. The woman running

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "To become a successful writer, one must read a lot," the phrase "**To become a successful writer**" is an example of:

- A. An infinitive phrase
- B. A gerund phrase
- C. A participial phrase
- D. A prepositional phrase

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "His homework, finished late, was not acceptable," the phrase "**finished late**" is an example of a:

- A. Participle phrase
- B. Absolute phrase
- C. Infinitive phrase
- D. Noun phrase

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "The car parked outside is mine," the phrase "**parked outside**" is an example of a:

- A. Prepositional phrase
- B. Gerund phrase
- C. Participle phrase
- D. Infinitive phrase

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "The professor, who was giving a lecture, was late," the clause "**who was giving a lecture**" is an example of:

- A. A restrictive clause
- B. An appositive phrase
- C. A non-restrictive clause
- D. A gerund phrase

Correct answer: C

The phrase "**in the morning**" in the sentence "I like to exercise in the morning" is a:

- A. Adverbial phrase
- B. Adjective phrase
- C. Participle phrase
- D. Prepositional phrase

Correct answer: A

Which of the following contains a **noun phrase**?

- A. "Running down the street"
- B. "The large book on the shelf"
- C. "To write a letter"
- D. "By the river"

Correct answer: B

The sentence "**Walking through the door, she found the gift on the table**" contains:

- A. A gerund phrase
- B. A participial phrase
- C. An infinitive phrase
- D. A prepositional phrase

Correct answer: B

The phrase "**to be honest**" in the sentence "To be honest, I don't like the movie" is an example of:

- A. An infinitive phrase
- B. A gerund phrase
- C. A noun phrase
- D. A participle phrase

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "**His shouting in the meeting was inappropriate,**" the phrase "**shouting in the meeting**" is an example of a:

- A. Gerund phrase
- B. Participle phrase

- C. Infinitive phrase
- D. Noun phrase

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "**The house, painted red, is old,**" the phrase "**painted red**" is a:

- A. Noun phrase
- B. Adjective phrase
- C. Participle phrase
- D. Prepositional phrase

Correct answer: C

Which of the following contains a **restrictive clause**?

- A. "My dog, which is very friendly, loves to play."
- B. "The book that I borrowed was amazing."
- C. "The cake, which was chocolate, was delicious."
- D. "She, who is always smiling, is very kind."

Correct answer: B

The phrase "**dancing gracefully**" in the sentence "She was dancing gracefully" is an example of a:

- A. Participle phrase
- B. Gerund phrase
- C. Infinitive phrase
- D. Prepositional phrase

Correct answer: A

Which of the following sentences contains a **non-restrictive clause**?

- A. "The man who spoke earlier is my cousin."
- B. "The student who studies hard will succeed."
- C. "My car, which is very old, needs repair."
- D. "The book that you gave me is excellent."

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "The letter to read is on the desk," the phrase "**to read**" is an example of:

- A. A gerund phrase
- B. A noun phrase
- C. An infinitive phrase
- D. A participle phrase

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "Having finished his work, he left for home," the phrase "**Having finished his work**" is an example of:

- A. A gerund phrase
- B. A participle phrase
- C. A noun phrase
- D. An absolute phrase

Correct answer: D

Which of the following sentences contains a **gerund phrase**?

- A. "Running every day is important for health."
- B. "To run every day is difficult."
- C. "She runs every day to stay healthy."
- D. "They were running when I saw them."

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I am reading the book on the table," the phrase "**on the table**" is an example of a:

- A. Prepositional phrase
- B. Participle phrase
- C. Infinitive phrase
- D. Adjective phrase

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "Although it was raining, we decided to go for a walk," the clause "**Although it was raining**" is a:

- A. Principal clause
- B. Coordinate clause
- C. Subordinate clause

D. Independent clause

Correct answer: C

Which of the following contains a **coordinate clause**?

- A. "I wanted to go out, but it started raining."
- B. "I left early because I was tired."
- C. "Although he tried hard, he did not succeed."
- D. "He ran quickly, which was impressive."

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "She was tired but stayed awake to finish her work," the phrase "**but stayed awake to finish her work**" is:

- A. A subordinate clause
- B. A principal clause
- C. A coordinate clause
- D. A noun clause

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "I'll go if you come," the clause "**if you come**" is an example of a:

- A. Coordinate clause
- B. Principal clause
- C. Subordinate clause
- D. Relative clause

Correct answer: C

Which of the following sentences correctly demonstrates a **principal clause**?

- A. "He went home after the meeting ended."
- B. "Although she was late, she was not punished."
- C. "We can go out if you finish your homework."
- D. "She went to the store and bought some milk."

Correct answer: D

In the sentence "**If you study hard, you will pass the exam**," the clause "**you will pass the exam**" is:

- A. A subordinate clause

- B. A principal clause
- C. A coordinate clause
- D. A relative clause

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "I like tea, but she prefers coffee," the clause "she prefers coffee" is an example of:

- A. A subordinate clause
- B. A principal clause
- C. A coordinate clause
- D. A relative clause

Correct answer: C

The sentence "When the bell rang, the students left the class" contains a **subordinate clause** that is:

- A. "When the bell rang"
- B. "The students left the class"
- C. "The bell rang"
- D. "The students"

Correct answer: A

Which of the following is a **subordinate clause**?

- A. "The students studied in the library."
- B. "She will go to the store when the meeting ends."
- C. "I will eat dinner soon."
- D. "He walked to the park and sat down."

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "He studied hard so that he could pass the test," the clause "**so that he could pass the test**" is:

- A. A coordinate clause
- B. A principal clause
- C. A subordinate clause
- D. An independent clause

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "She walked very quickly to the store," the phrase "**very quickly**" functions as a:

- A. Adverb phrase modifying the verb "walked"
- B. Prepositional phrase modifying the verb "walked"
- C. Noun phrase modifying the verb "walked"
- D. Participle phrase modifying the verb "walked"

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "He arrived at the station just in time," the phrase "**just in time**" is a:

- A. Noun phrase
- B. Adverb phrase
- C. Adjective phrase
- D. Prepositional phrase

Correct answer: B

Which of the following contains an **adverb phrase**?

- A. "They will arrive by car."
- B. "She sang beautifully and confidently."
- C. "We saw the movie at the theater."
- D. "He went to the gym early this morning."

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "The teacher spoke to us with great enthusiasm," the phrase "**with great enthusiasm**" is an example of:

- A. An adjective phrase
- B. An adverb phrase
- C. A noun phrase
- D. A participle phrase

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "She has been working extremely hard for the project," the phrase "**extremely hard**" modifies which part of the sentence?

- A. The object "project"
- B. The noun "She"
- C. The verb "working"
- D. The adverb "for"

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "I don't know **who** will be attending the meeting," the word "**who**" introduces a:

- A. Subject noun clause
- B. Object noun clause
- C. Adjective clause
- D. Adverb clause

Correct answer: A

Which of the following sentences contains a **noun clause** that functions as the **subject**?

- A. "I can't believe **what** he said."
- B. "He doesn't know **who** she is."
- C. "I wonder **what** will happen next."
- D. "They asked me **who** was responsible."

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "She didn't tell me **whoever** wins the contest will get a prize," the word "**whoever**" functions as:

- A. The subject of the clause
- B. The object of the clause
- C. An adjective modifying "contest"
- D. An adverb modifying "wins"

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I'm not sure **what** made him angry," the word "**what**" introduces a:

- A. Subject noun clause
- B. Object noun clause
- C. Adjective clause

D. Prepositional phrase

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "I don't care **whoever** says otherwise," the word "**whoever**" is functioning as:

- A. The subject of the noun clause
- B. The object of the noun clause
- C. A preposition introducing the clause
- D. A relative pronoun introducing an adjective clause

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "She asked me **whom** I was inviting to the party," the word "**whom**" is functioning as:

- A. The subject of the noun clause
- B. The object of the noun clause
- C. The subject of the main clause
- D. The object of the prepositional phrase

Correct answer: B

Which sentence contains a noun clause that acts as the **subject** of the sentence?

- A. "He didn't understand **that** the task was difficult."
- B. "She couldn't believe **what** they said."
- C. "I was shocked by **whoever** left the door open."
- D. "They are debating **who** should lead the team."

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The decision **that** he made was surprising," the word "**that**" introduces:

- A. An object noun clause
- B. A subject noun clause
- C. An adjective clause
- D. An adverbial clause

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "He didn't know **whomever** I invited to the party," the word "**whomever**" is acting as:

- A. The subject of the noun clause
- B. The object of the noun clause
- C. The subject of the main clause
- D. The object of the prepositional phrase

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "I can't believe **what** happened last night," the word "**what**" functions as:

- A. The subject of the noun clause
- B. The object of the noun clause
- C. The subject of the main clause
- D. A relative pronoun

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "**Whatever** he says will be considered," the word "**whatever**" introduces:

- A. A subject noun clause
- B. An object noun clause
- C. A relative clause
- D. An adverbial clause

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I don't know **who** she invited to the party," the word "**who**" introduces:

- A. A subject noun clause
- B. An object noun clause
- C. An adjective clause
- D. A prepositional phrase

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "He didn't tell me **what** he wanted for his birthday," the word "**what**" is:

- A. The subject of the noun clause

- B. The object of the noun clause
- C. The object of the preposition
- D. A conjunction

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "**That** she succeeded in the competition was a surprise," the clause "**That she succeeded in the competition**" acts as:

- A. The subject of the sentence
- B. The object of the sentence
- C. An adverbial clause
- D. An adjective clause

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I don't care **whoever** wins the election," the word "**whoever**" is:

- A. The subject of the noun clause
- B. The object of the noun clause
- C. A relative pronoun
- D. The subject of the main clause

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The place **where** they met was crowded," the word "**where**" introduces:

- A. A relative adverb
- B. An adjective clause
- C. A noun clause
- D. An adverbial clause

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "She explained the reason **why** she was late," the word "**why**" introduces:

- A. A noun clause
- B. An adjective clause
- C. An adverbial clause

D. A relative pronoun clause

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I remember the day **when** we first met," the word "**when**" functions as:

- A. A noun introducing an adjective clause
- B. A relative adverb introducing an adverbial clause
- C. A relative adverb introducing an adjective clause
- D. A conjunction introducing a noun clause

Correct answer: C

Which sentence contains an **adjective clause** introduced by "**where**"?

- A. "This is the restaurant **where** we had dinner last night."
- B. "I don't know **when** they will arrive."
- C. "The teacher asked **why** the students were late."
- D. "She didn't explain **why** she was upset."

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "This is the house **where** I grew up," the word "**where**" introduces:

- A. A noun clause
- B. A subject clause
- C. An adjective clause
- D. An adverbial clause

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "I couldn't understand the reason **why** he left so suddenly," the clause "**why he left so suddenly**" is:

- A. A noun clause
- B. An adjective clause
- C. An adverbial clause
- D. A relative clause

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "**When** the meeting ended, we went home," the word "**when**" introduces:

- A. A relative adverb clause
- B. A subject noun clause
- C. A relative adjective clause
- D. An adverbial clause

Correct answer: A

Which sentence contains an **adjective clause** with "**why**"?

- A. "I can't explain the reason **why** I was upset."
- B. "He didn't understand the place **where** the event took place."
- C. "I remember the day **when** we visited Paris."
- D. "I know the time **when** she left the office."

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I have never forgotten the day **when** my parents got married," the word "**when**" introduces:

- A. An adverbial clause
- B. A noun clause
- C. An adjective clause
- D. A prepositional phrase

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "She stayed home **because** it was raining," the adverb clause "**because it was raining**" shows:

- A. Cause and effect
- B. Time
- C. Condition
- D. Comparison

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I will go to the party **if** I finish my homework," the adverb clause "**if I finish my homework**" expresses:

- A. Purpose
- B. Condition
- C. Result
- D. Contrast

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "She was tired, **yet** she kept working," the adverb clause "**yet she kept working**" shows:

- A. Condition
- B. Result
- C. Contrast
- D. Time

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "I'll call you **when** I arrive at the airport," the adverb clause "**when I arrive at the airport**" indicates:

- A. Place
- B. Time
- C. Purpose
- D. Cause

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "They acted as if they knew the answer," the adverb clause "**as if they knew the answer**" shows:

- A. Comparison
- B. Condition
- C. Supposition
- D. Result

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "She came **so that** she could help with the preparations," the adverb clause "**so that she could help with the preparations**" shows:

- A. Purpose
- B. Cause
- C. Result

D. Comparison

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "You will pass the test **if** you study regularly," the adverb clause "**if you study regularly**" expresses:

A. Comparison

B. Cause

C. Condition

D. Result

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "He moved to New York **because** he got a job offer," the adverb clause "**because he got a job offer**" indicates:

A. Cause and effect

B. Result

C. Time

D. Condition

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I will go to the beach **as long as** the weather is nice," the adverb clause "**as long as the weather is nice**" expresses:

A. Purpose

B. Result

C. Condition

D. Contrast

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "You should finish your assignment **before** the deadline," the adverb clause "**before the deadline**" indicates:

A. Place

B. Time

C. Cause

D. Purpose

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "She will help you **in case** you need assistance," the adverb clause "**in case you need assistance**" expresses:

- A. Comparison
- B. Supposition
- C. Condition
- D. Result

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "He ran faster **than** she did," the adverb clause "**than she did**" shows:

- A. Result
- B. Comparison
- C. Place
- D. Cause

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "The company grew rapidly **because** it expanded globally," the adverb clause "**because it expanded globally**" shows:

- A. Time
- B. Cause
- C. Condition
- D. Result

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "I would have attended the party **had I known** about it," the adverb clause "**had I known about it**" expresses:

- A. Supposition
- B. Condition
- C. Result
- D. Contrast

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I took the umbrella **so that** I wouldn't get wet," the adverb clause "**so that I wouldn't get wet**" shows:

- A. Result

- B. Condition
- C. Purpose
- D. Comparison

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "The day **when** they arrived was unforgettable," the word "**when**" introduces:

- A. A noun clause
- B. A subject clause
- C. An adjective clause
- D. An adverbial clause

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "I don't understand the reason **why** she left so suddenly," the word "**why**" introduces:

- A. A noun clause
- B. An adjective clause
- C. An adverbial clause
- D. A relative clause

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "**Where** she lives is still unknown," the word "**where**" introduces:

- A. A noun clause
- B. An adjective clause
- C. An adverbial clause
- D. A relative clause

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "Do you remember the time **when** we went to Paris?" the word "**when**" introduces:

- A. A noun clause
- B. An adjective clause
- C. A time clause
- D. An adverbial clause

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "The hotel **where** we stayed was fantastic," the word "**where**" introduces:

- A. A noun clause
- B. An adjective clause
- C. An adverbial clause
- D. A relative clause

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "I don't know **why** she is upset," the clause "**why she is upset**" functions as:

- A. A noun clause
- B. An adjective clause
- C. An adverbial clause
- D. A relative clause

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I'll go to the park **when** I finish my homework," the word "**when**" introduces:

- A. A noun clause
- B. A time clause
- C. An adjective clause
- D. An adverbial clause

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "She told me **where** the meeting was held," the word "**where**" introduces:

- A. A noun clause
- B. An adjective clause
- C. A prepositional phrase
- D. An adverbial clause

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The moment **when** the sun sets is breathtaking," the word "**when**" introduces:

- A. A noun clause

- B. An adjective clause
- C. A time clause
- D. An adverbial clause

Correct answer: D

In the sentence "Having finished his homework, he went to bed," the word "**Having finished**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A perfect participle
- D. A noun clause

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "He enjoyed **reading** books in the evening," the word "**reading**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A perfect participle
- D. An infinitive

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The **burning** candle smelled sweet," the word "**burning**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A perfect participle
- D. A noun clause

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "The teacher, **having corrected** all the papers, left the room," the phrase "**having corrected**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A present participle

- C. A perfect participle
- D. A past participle

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "Walking down the street, she saw a stray dog," the word "**Walking**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A present participle
- C. A perfect participle
- D. A noun clause

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "**Being** tired, he decided to rest," the word "**Being**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. An infinitive
- D. A noun clause

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "**Being** the oldest child, she had many responsibilities," the word "**Being**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A noun
- D. A subject

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "**Being** an expert in the field, she offered her advice," the word "**Being**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. An adjective
- D. A verb

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "I don't mind **being** asked questions," the word "**being**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A verb
- D. A preposition

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The dog, **being** well-trained, sat quietly," the word "**being**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A noun
- D. A conjunction

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "**Reading** books is my favorite pastime," the word "**Reading**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A noun
- D. An adjective

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The **shouted** message startled everyone," the word "**shouted**" functions as:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. An infinitive
- D. A subject

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "The **rising** sun was beautiful," the word "**rising**" is:

- A. A present participle
- B. A gerund

- C. A perfect participle
- D. An infinitive

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "He enjoyed **being** invited to the party," the word "**being**" is functioning as:

- A. A participle
- B. A gerund
- C. A noun
- D. A verb

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "**Having finished** the work, I took a break," the phrase "**Having finished**" is a:

- A. Perfect participle
- B. Present participle
- C. Gerund phrase
- D. Noun phrase

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "He was **walking** down the street when he saw her," the word "**walking**" is:

- A. A participle
- B. A gerund
- C. An infinitive
- D. A verb

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The **swimming** pool is closed today," the word "**swimming**" is:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A noun
- D. An adjective

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I don't mind **being** asked questions," the word "**being**" is:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A verb
- D. A subject

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The **discovered** treasure was hidden for centuries," the word "**discovered**" is:

- A. A present participle
- B. A past participle
- C. A gerund
- D. An infinitive

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "**Having worked** all day, I felt exhausted," the phrase "**Having worked**" is:

- A. A perfect participle
- B. A present participle
- C. A gerund
- D. A noun phrase

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "**Being** the manager, he made the final decision," the word "**Being**" is:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A noun
- D. An infinitive

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "He was accused of **stealing** the money," the word "**stealing**" is:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A perfect participle

D. A noun

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "**Reading** books improves vocabulary," the word "**Reading**" is functioning as:

A. A participle

B. A gerund

C. A verb

D. A noun

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "I saw her **running** through the park," the word "**running**" is:

A. A gerund

B. A present participle

C. A past participle

D. An infinitive

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "**Having been** there before, she knew the way," the phrase "**Having been**" is:

A. A perfect participle

B. A present participle

C. A gerund

D. A noun phrase

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "The book is **interesting** to read," the word "**interesting**" is:

A. A participle

B. A gerund

C. A noun

D. An adjective

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "They regret **having missed** the meeting," the phrase "**having missed**" is:

- A. A perfect participle
- B. A present participle
- C. A gerund
- D. A noun phrase

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "The **laughing** children were playing outside," the word "**laughing**" is:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A verb
- D. A noun

Correct answer: B

In the sentence "They left **having solved** the problem," the phrase "**having solved**" is:

- A. A perfect participle
- B. A present participle
- C. A gerund
- D. A noun phrase

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "I was tired of **waiting** for the bus," the word "**waiting**" is:

- A. A gerund
- B. A participle
- C. A noun
- D. A verb

Correct answer: A

Which of the following transitional devices indicates a **contrast** between two ideas?

- A. Therefore
- B. In conclusion
- C. On the other hand

D. As a result

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "She worked all night; **thus**, she completed the project," the word "**thus**" functions as a transition to show:

- A. Cause
- B. Condition
- C. Effect
- D. Comparison

Correct answer: C

In the sentence "The team played well; **however**, they lost the match," the word "**however**" indicates:

- A. Addition
- B. Concession
- C. Explanation
- D. Sequence

Correct answer: B

Which transitional phrase would best complete the sentence: "The results of the experiment were inconclusive. __, further studies need to be conducted to draw valid conclusions."

- A. In conclusion
- B. Hence
- C. Consequently
- D. Therefore

Correct answer: D

In the sentence "She studied hard; **in addition**, she attended all extra tutorials," the transitional phrase "**in addition**" introduces:

- A. A contrast
- B. A result
- C. An alternative
- D. An additive idea

Correct answer: D

Which transitional device should be used in the sentence to imply a **cause**?
"___, the experiment failed to yield any significant results."

- A. Therefore
- B. Because
- C. For example
- D. Moreover

Correct answer: B

In the sentence, "The new policy will improve the economy; **in contrast**, it may increase unemployment rates," the transition "**in contrast**" is used to:

- A. Compare
- B. Add information
- C. Show cause and effect
- D. Show contradiction

Correct answer: D

Which of the following transitional words would best complete this sentence to show a **result**?

"He did not study for the exam; ___, he failed."

- A. Hence
- B. For example
- C. In other words
- D. Nevertheless

Correct answer: A

In the sentence "We cannot ignore the evidence; **furthermore**, we must address the root cause of the problem," the transition "**furthermore**" is used to:

- A. Summarize
- B. Compare
- C. Add additional information
- D. Introduce an example

Correct answer: C

Which transitional device is most appropriate to use in the sentence:

"Many people feel that climate change is a critical issue. ___, we must take

immediate action to reduce emissions."

- A. Similarly
- B. However
- C. For instance
- D. Consequently

Correct answer: D

1

USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

1. He insisted ___ attending the meeting despite being ill.

Options:

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

Correct answer: B) on

2. The book was placed ___ the shelf, not in it.

Options:

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

Correct answer: B) on

3. She apologized ___ being late to the event.

Options:

- A) on
- B) for

- C) to
- D) with

Correct answer: B) for

4. The restaurant is located ___ the corner of the street.

Options:

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

Correct answer: B) at

5. He was accused ___ cheating during the exam.

Options:

- A) of
- B) for
- C) in
- D) with

Correct answer: A) of

6. The children were playing ___ the rain, enjoying every moment.

Options:

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

Correct answer: A) in

7. The movie starts ___ 8 PM sharp.

Options:

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

Correct answer: B) at

8. I have not heard ___ her since last week.

Options:

- A) from
- B) of
- C) about
- D) with

Correct answer: A) from

9. The painting was hanging ___ the wall.

Options:

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

Correct answer: B) on

10. She was leaning ___ the table to get a better view.

Options:

- A) on
- B) over

- C) at
- D) with

Correct answer: B) over

11. He ran ___ the street without looking both ways.

Options:

- A) down
- B) through
- C) over
- D) at

Correct answer: A) down

12. I can't believe he came ___ the meeting without being invited.

Options:

- A) at
- B) for
- C) to
- D) in

Correct answer: C) to

13. She stayed ___ the room for an hour without saying a word.

Options:

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

Correct answer: A) in

14. You should apologize ___ your behavior earlier today.

Options:

- A) for
- B) to
- C) with
- D) about

Correct answer: A) for

15. I received an invitation ___ her wedding last week.

Options:

- A) to
- B) for
- C) at
- D) by

Correct answer: A) to

16. We have to go ___ the entire process again.

Options:

- A) through
- B) over
- C) at
- D) in

Correct answer: A) through

17. She was born ___ a small village near the mountains.

Options:

- A) in
- B) at

- C) by
- D) on

Correct answer: A) in

18. They decided to stay ___ the hotel for the night.

Options:

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

Correct answer: B) at

19. He is interested ___ learning new languages.

Options:

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

Correct answer: A) in

20. The children were hiding ___ the tree during the game.

Options:

- A) in
- B) under
- C) behind
- D) at

Correct answer: C) behind

21. The suitcase was placed ___ the bed to avoid blocking the door.

Options:

- A) under
- B) beside
- C) on
- D) by

Correct answer: A) under

22. She is extremely good ___ playing the violin.

Options:

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

Correct answer: A) at

23. I have known him ___ childhood.

Options:

- A) from
- B) since
- C) for
- D) during

Correct answer: B) since

24. He's been absent ___ Monday.

Options:

- A) since
- B) for

- C) from
- D) during

Correct answer: A) since

25. We will leave ____ the break of dawn.

Options:

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

Correct answer: C) by

26. She was so excited ____ the good news.

Options:

- A) about
- B) of
- C) for
- D) with

Correct answer: A) about

27. She is sitting ____ the corner of the room.

Options:

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

Correct answer: B) IN

28. He handed over the keys ____ his assistant.

Options:

- A) to
- B) from
- C) for
- D) at

Correct answer: A) to

29. I walked ____ the street when I saw my old friend.

Options:

- A) across
- B) down
- C) along
- D) through

Correct answer: A) across

30. They've been friends ____ they were in college.

Options:

- A) since
- B) for
- C) from
- D) during

Correct Answer :Since

1.Nafeesa is afraid _____ spiders.

- A) From

- B) In
- C) About
- D) Of

Correct answer: D) Of

• He is looking forward to ___ his bro.

- A) See
- B) Seeing
- C) Saw

D) None of these

Correct answer: B) Seeing

• She is awaiting ___ result.

- A) From
- B) For
- C) The
- D) On

Correct answer: B) For

• I have claimed ___ you.

- A) In
- B) At
- C) On
- D) Over

Correct answer: A) In

• He died ___ fever.



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

Correct answer: B) Of

- I'm sure to profit ___ his lecture.
- A) From
- B) At
- C) By
- D) On

Correct answer: A) From

- Everyone run ___ the thief.
- A) After
- B) With
- C) For
- D) On

Correct answer: A) After

- He is walking ___ road.
- A) By
- B) On
- C) With
- D) In

Correct answer: B) On

- The cheque is ___ Habib Bank.

- A) At
- B) Upon
- C) Up
- D) On

Correct answer: A) At

- The boy fell ___ the pond yesterday.

- A) Into
- B) In
- C) From
- D) Over

Correct answer: A) Into

- Samra is good ___ mathematics.

- A) In
- B) At
- C) For
- D) On

Correct answer: A) In

- He is ill ___ fever.

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

Correct answer: B) With

- There is no use ___ going there at this time.

- A) At
- B) In
- C) On
- D) Of

Correct answer: D) Of

• My room is infested ____ insects.

- A) In
- B) On
- C) From
- D) With

Correct answer: D) With

• The planes flew in formation ____ the fields.

- A) On
- B) Above
- C) At
- D) Over

Correct answer: D) Over

• Can you repair ____ computer in Liam's office? It's not working.

- A) A
- B) An
- C) The
- D) None

Correct answer: C) The

• A black and white cow ____ grazing in the field.

- A) Is
- B) Are
- C) Were
- D) None of these

Correct answer: A) Is

- The shopkeeper sells sweets made ___ pure milk.
- A) Of
- B) By
- C) With
- D) From

Correct answer: A) Of

- This chair is made ___ wood.
- A) With
- B) Of
- C) From
- D) By

Correct answer: B) Of

- I can't even think ___ travelling ___ public bus.
- A) Of, by
- B) By, the
- C) With, of
- D) Of, on

Correct answer: D) Of, on

- I am glad ___ your success.

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

Correct answer: B) For

- We suffered ____ your neglect.
- A) From
- B) To
- C) Of
- D) These

Correct answer: A) From

- The river flows ____ the bridge.
- A) Under
- B) Along
- C) Off
- D) With

Correct answer: A) Under

- She is working ____ midnight.
- A) Since
- B) From
- C) For
- D) Of

Correct answer: A) Since

- Anam is the smartest ____ girls.

- A) Among other
- B) Of all
- C) In others
- D) From others

Correct answer: B) Of all

- She has been exempted ___ night duty.
- A) With
- B) For
- C) From
- D) None of these

Correct answer: C) From

- You are blind _____ your shortcomings.
- A) In
- B) On
- C) Out
- D) Of

Correct answer: D) Of

- You must adhere ___ your promise.
- A) For
- B) With
- C) To
- D) Of

Correct answer: C) To

- The whole nation was ___ the President.

- A) After
- B) For
- C) Farther
- D) Behind

Correct answer: D) Behind

- Fahad resigned from the job ___ January.
- A) In
- B) On
- C) At
- D) None of these

Correct answer: B) On

-
- He walked ___ the street to reach the other side.

- A) Over
- B) Across
- C) Towards
- D) Beside

Correct answer: B) Across

- The plane flew ___ the city at a high altitude.

- A) Across
- B) Over
- C) Towards
- D) Up

Correct answer: B) Over

• She climbed ___ the mountain before sunset.

- A) Towards
- B) Across
- C) Up
- D) Over

Correct answer: C) Up

• The child ran ___ his mother when he saw her.

- A) Towards
- B) Over
- C) Across
- D) Beside

Correct answer: A) Towards

• He sat ___ me in the classroom.

- A) Besides
- B) Beside
- C) Across
- D) Over

Correct answer: B) Beside

• There was no one there ___ the security guard.

- A) Beside
- B) Besides
- C) Over
- D) Towards

Correct answer: B) Besides

• This product is far ___ that one in quality.

- A) Over
- B) Superior to
- C) Across
- D) Towards

Correct answer: B) Superior to

• I strongly ___ hard work and honesty.

- A) Believe in
- B) Superior to
- C) Across
- D) Up

Correct answer: A) Believe in

• Please write ___ a blue pen.

- A) With
- B) In
- C) By
- D) Over

Correct answer: B) In

• She spread the cloth ___ the table.

- A) Over
- B) Across
- C) Towards
- D) Beside

Correct answer: A) Over

• He swam ___ the river to reach the shore.

- A) Towards
- B) Across
- C) Over
- D) Up

Correct answer: B) Across

• The bridge extends ___ the river.

- A) Across
- B) Over
- C) Up
- D) Towards

Correct answer: B) Over

• She walked slowly ___ the gate.

- A) Towards
- B) Over
- C) Beside
- D) Superior to

Correct answer: A) Towards

• The climber moved carefully ___ the rocky slope.

- A) Over
- B) Up
- C) Across
- D) Towards

Correct answer: B) Up

• The lamp is placed ___ the table.

- A) Beside
- B) Besides
- C) Over
- D) Across

Correct answer: A) Beside

• He is sitting ___ his brother and sister.

- A) Beside
- B) Besides
- C) Across
- D) Over

Correct answer: A) Beside

• His performance was far ___ expectations.

- A) Over
- B) Across
- C) Superior to
- D) Towards

Correct answer: C) Superior to

• She doesn't ___ ghosts or spirits.

- A) Believe in
- B) Over
- C) Superior to
- D) Across

Correct answer: A) Believe in

- The teacher asked the students to write their answers ___ ink.
- A) With
- B) In
- C) By
- D) Over

Correct answer: B) In

- The ball rolled ___ the street and hit the wall.
- A) Across
- B) Over
- C) Towards
- D) Beside

Correct answer: A) Across

MCQs on Articles Usage

- Identify the grammatically correct sentence:
(A) He sailed across **a Atlantic Ocean** last summer.
(B) He sailed across **Atlantic Ocean** last summer.
(C) He sailed across **the Atlantic Ocean** last summer.
(D) He sailed across **an Atlantic Ocean** last summer.

Correct answer: (C) He sailed across the Atlantic Ocean last summer.

- Which of the following sentences correctly uses an article with a **desert**?
(A) The travelers got lost in **a Sahara Desert** during their expedition.
(B) The travelers got lost in **Sahara Desert** during their expedition.
(C) The travelers got lost in **an Sahara Desert** during their expedition.
(D) The travelers got lost in **the Sahara Desert** during their expedition.

Correct answer: (D) The travelers got lost in the Sahara Desert during their expedition.

- Which article is necessary before "**Holy Quran**" in a sentence?

- (A) A
- (B) An
- (C) The
- (D) No article

Correct answer: (C) The

- Choose the **correct** sentence when referring to **mountain ranges**:

- (A) She climbed **a Himalayas** last year.
- (B) She climbed **Himalayas** last year.
- (C) She climbed **an Himalayas** last year.
- (D) She climbed **the Himalayas** last year.

Correct answer: (D) She climbed the Himalayas last year.

- **Which option correctly completes the sentence?**

"Although she had visited many seas before, she was mesmerized by ____ Caribbean Sea."

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) No article

Correct answer: (C) the

- Identify the grammatically correct **use of articles with abstract nouns**:

- (A) **A** honesty is always the best policy.
- (B) **An** honesty is always the best policy.
- (C) **The** honesty is always the best policy.
- (D) Honesty is always the best policy.

Correct answer: (D) Honesty is always the best policy.

- **Which of the following requires an article?**

- (A) **The** Andes Mountains
- (B) **A** Andes Mountains

- (C) **An** Andes Mountains
- (D) Andes Mountains

Correct answer: (A) The Andes Mountains

- Select the correct sentence when referring to **provinces**:
 - (A) **The Punjab** has a rich cultural history.
 - (B) **Punjab** has a rich cultural history.
 - (C) **A Punjab** has a rich cultural history.
 - (D) **An Punjab** has a rich cultural history.

Correct answer: (A) The Punjab has a rich cultural history.

- Choose the correct sentence with a **canal**:
 - (A) The ship sailed through a **Panama Canal**.
 - (B) The ship sailed through an **Panama Canal**.
 - (C) The ship sailed through **Panama Canal**.
 - (D) The ship sailed through **the Panama Canal**.

Correct answer: (D) The ship sailed through the Panama Canal.

- Identify the correct **superlative sentence**:
 - (A) That was a **most exciting match** I have ever watched.
 - (B) That was **the most exciting match** I have ever watched.
 - (C) That was **an most exciting match** I have ever watched.
 - (D) That was **most exciting match** I have ever watched.

Correct answer: (B) That was the most exciting match I have ever watched.

- Select the correct use of articles for a **city name**:
 - (A) She moved to a **Karachi** last year.
 - (B) She moved to **an Karachi** last year.
 - (C) She moved to **the Karachi** last year.
 - (D) She moved to **Karachi** last year.

Correct answer: (D) She moved to Karachi last year.

- Which sentence correctly **follows the rule for lakes?**

- (A) They spent their holiday at **a Lake Superior.**
- (B) They spent their holiday at **Lake Superior.**
- (C) They spent their holiday at **an Lake Superior.**
- (D) They spent their holiday at **the Lake Superior.**

Correct answer: (B) They spent their holiday at Lake Superior.

- **Which article should be used with the following phrase?**

"He is ___ most talented singer of his generation."

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) No article

Correct answer: (C) the

- Choose the grammatically **incorrect** sentence:

- (A) **The** Amazon Rainforest is the largest rainforest in the world.
- (B) **The** Indus River is one of the longest rivers in Asia.
- (C) **An** Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth.
- (D) **The** Great Wall of China is a famous historical structure.

Correct answer: (C) An Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth.

- **Which article is necessary in the sentence?**

"___ Bible is considered a sacred text by Christians worldwide."

- (A) A
- (B) An
- (C) The
- (D) No article

Correct Answer :(C)

MCQs on the Usage of "AN" with MA, MBA, SLO & More

- She pursued ___ MA in Linguistics from a prestigious university.

(A) a
(B) an
(C) the
(D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

- He decided to enroll in ___ MBA program at Harvard Business School.

(A) a
(B) an
(C) the
(D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

- After earning ___ MA in History, she began her PhD research on ancient civilizations.

(A) a
(B) an
(C) the
(D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

- She was recruited as ___ SLO officer to monitor student learning outcomes.

(A) a
(B) an
(C) the
(D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

- After completing ___ MBA, he joined a multinational corporation.

(A) a
(B) an

- (C) the
- (D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

• He received ___ MA in Political Science before joining the government sector.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

• She was appointed as ___ SLO expert to evaluate curriculum effectiveness.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

• He was selected for ___ MBA scholarship based on his exceptional leadership skills.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

• The university offered ___ MA in Applied Linguistics focusing on bilingual education.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

- She was assigned ___ SLO project to improve assessment methodologies.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

- He decided to switch careers after earning ___ MBA in finance.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

- She was interested in pursuing ___ MA in International Relations.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

- His dream was to study at Oxford and obtain ___ MA in Philosophy.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

- The professor recommended ___ SLO framework to enhance student learning.

- (A) a
- (B) an

- (C) the
- (D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

• The institute provides scholarships for students who wish to pursue ___ MBA abroad.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) no article

Correct answer: (B) an

• Choose the correctly spelled word:

- a) Accomodate
- b) Acommodate
- c) Accomadate
- d) Accomdate

a) Accommodate

• Choose the correct spelling:

- a) Recommend
- b) Recomend
- c) Reccommend
- d) Recommand

a) Recommend

• Choose the correctly spelled word:

- a) Committment
- b) Commitment
- c) Comittment
- d) Commetment

b) Commitment

• Choose the correct spelling:

- a) Occurance
- b) Occurrence
- c) Ocurence
- d) Occurrance

b) Occurrence

• Choose the correct spelling:

- a) Priviledge
- b) Previlage
- c) Privilege
- d) Privilage

c) Privilege

• Choose the correct spelling:

- a) Consciense
- b) Consciensce
- c) Conscience
- d) Conciense

c) Conscience

• Choose the correctly spelled word:

- a) Embarrassment
- b) Embarassment
- c) Embarrasment
- d) Embarrasmant

a) Embarrassment

• Choose the correct spelling:

- a) Perseverance
- b) Perserverance
- c) Persevarance
- d) Persiverance

a) Perseverance



• Choose the correctly spelled word:

- a) Seperate
- b) Separate
- c) Seperete
- d) Seperrate

b) Separate

• Choose the correct spelling:

- a) Definitely
- b) Definatly
- c) Definetly
- d) Definitley

a) Definitely

• Choose the correct spelling:

- a) Neccessary
- b) Necessary
- c) Necessary
- d) Neccesary

b) Necessary

• Choose the correct spelling:

- a) Bureaucracy
- b) Bureucracy
- c) Burocracy
- d) Bureaucrazy

a) Bureaucracy

• Choose the correct spelling:

- a) Handkercheif
- b) Handkerchief
- c) Handkarchief
- d) Handkarchif

b) Handkerchief



• Choose the correct spelling:

- a) Mischevious
- b) Mischievous
- c) Mischivious
- d) Mischievius

b) **Mischievous**

• Choose the correct spelling:

- a) Athelete
- b) Athlete
- c) Athlate
- d) Athilete

b) **Athlete**

• Synonym of **Ubiquitous**:

- a) Rare
- b) Commonplace
- c) Expensive
- d) Mysterious

b) **Commonplace**

• Synonym of **Resilient**:

- a) Fragile
- b) Flexible
- c) Weak
- d) Hesitant

b) **Flexible**

• Synonym of **Obsolete**:

- a) Updated
- b) Modern
- c) Outdated
- d) Original

c) **Outdated**



• Synonym of **Ambiguous**:

- a) Certain
- b) Clear
- c) Vague
- d) Obvious

c) Vague

• Synonym of **Exacerbate**:

- a) Improve
- b) Intensify
- c) Relieve
- d) Heal

b) Intensify

• Synonym of **Lucid**:

- a) Confusing
- b) Clear
- c) Dull
- d) Uncertain

b) Clear

• Synonym of **Meticulous**:

- a) Careless
- b) Hasty
- c) Thorough
- d) Quick

c) Thorough

• Synonym of **Reverence**:

- a) Disrespect
- b) Admiration
- c) Hatred
- d) Ignorance

b) Admiration



- Synonym of **Tenacious**:

- a) Determined
- b) Lazy
- c) Forgetful
- d) Flexible

a) **Determined**

- Synonym of **Elusive**:

- a) Obvious
- b) Evasive
- c) Visible
- d) Fixed

b) **Evasive**

- Antonym of **Hostile**:

- a) Aggressive
- b) Friendly
- c) Rude
- d) Distant

b) **Friendly**

- Antonym of **Candid**:

- a) Honest
- b) Reserved
- c) Secretive
- d) Deceitful

d) **Deceitful**

- Antonym of **Diligent**:

- a) Lazy
- b) Smart
- c) Bright
- d) Hopeful

a) **Lazy**



- Antonym of **Plausible**:

- a) Believable
- b) Absurd
- c) Reasonable
- d) Logical

b) Absurd

- Antonym of **Abundant**:

- a) Plentiful
- b) Scanty
- c) Lavish
- d) Bountiful

b) Scanty

- Antonym of **Generous**:

- a) Selfish
- b) Noble
- c) Honest
- d) Wealthy

a) Selfish

- Antonym of **Profound**:

- a) Deep
- b) Superficial
- c) Insightful
- d) Meaningful

b) Superficial

- Antonym of **Mandatory**:

- a) Compulsory
- b) Necessary
- c) Voluntary
- d) Required

c) Voluntary



• Antonym of **Fluctuate**:

- a) Vary
- b) Change
- c) Stabilize
- d) Decline

c) **Stabilize**

• Antonym of **Innovative**:

- a) Modern
- b) Traditional
- c) Creative
- d) Inventive

b) **Traditional**

MOST IMP MCQS

• Which sentence correctly uses the idiom "break the ice"?

- A) The teacher tried to break the ice with the students by telling a funny story.
- B) The ice broke when the jug was taken out of the freezer.
- C) The hiker slipped and broke the ice under his feet.
- D) They tried to melt the ice using hot water.

Correct answer: A

• Which sentence uses the transitional device "however" correctly?

- A) He tried hard however succeeded.
- B) She ran fast, however won the race.
- C) They were tired; however, they continued walking.

D) However he was tired, he went to sleep.

Correct answer: C

• Which of the following sentences contains an adverbial phrase?

A) The sky turned dark.

B) She danced gracefully.

C) After lunch, we went shopping.

D) He is a brilliant student.

Correct answer: C

• Choose the correct verb to complete the sentence:

She was very tired, so she decided to ____ a nap.

A) make

B) do

C) take

D) give

Correct answer: C

• Identify the type of the underlined pronoun:

"Each of the players gave his best."

A) Possessive

B) Distributive

C) Demonstrative

D) Reciprocal

Correct answer: B

• What is the antonym of the underlined word in the sentence?

"The two parties finally reached a settlement."

A) Conflict

B) Reunion

C) Harmony

D) Compromise

Correct answer: A

- Choose the correct article for the blank:

He is ____ honest man.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) no article

Correct answer: B

- Choose the correct form of the verb:

The group of boys ____ playing football.

- A) was
- B) were
- C) is
- D) be

Correct answer: A

- Complete the sentence using a modal verb of possibility:

We ____ go to the beach if the weather is nice.

- A) must
- B) should
- C) might
- D) will

Correct answer: C

- Complete the sentence correctly:

I will meet you when he ____ home.

- A) come
- B) comes
- C) will come
- D) came

Correct answer: B

• Which transitional device is used to add information to an idea?

- A) Although
- B) Furthermore
- C) Meanwhile
- D) Despite

Correct answer: B

• Choose the sentence reflecting the correct use of semi-colon.

- A) I ordered a cheeseburger for lunch; life's too short for counting calories.
- B) I ordered a cheese burger, for lunch life's too short for counting calories.
- C) I ordered; a cheeseburger for lunch life's too short for counting calories.
- D) For lunch I ordered a cheeseburg life's; too short for counting calories.

Correct answer: A

• What is the synonym for "fostering"?

- A) Hindering
- B) Nurturing
- C) Ignoring
- D) Neglecting

Correct answer: B

• In which of the following words is the suffix used incorrectly?

- A) Humanist
- B) Anarchist
- C) Psychologist
- D) Slavist

Correct answer: D

• Choose the abstract noun.

- A) Woman
- B) Garden
- C) Hate
- D) Money

Correct answer: C

- What type of pronoun is "everyone"?

- A) Interrogative
- B) Demonstrative
- C) Indefinite
- D) Personal

Correct answer: C

- Identify the sentence where the superlative degree of the adjective is used correctly:

- A) He runs faster than anyone in his team
- B) The weather is cold and windy
- C) This cake is delicious
- D) She is the most talented artist in the entire class

Correct answer: D

- Which sentence correctly uses an adverb of frequency?

- A) He always arrives on time in class
- B) The table is on the plate
- C) I like to eat mangoes and oranges
- D) The dog barks loudly

Correct answer: A

- Which of the following sentences correctly uses a preposition of direction?

- A) The cat sat beside the tree
- B) The ship sailed towards the harbour
- C) The bus stop is here
- D) They often walked in the park

Correct answer: B

- Which part of the sentence is the independent clause? "If you finish your work, you can play outside."

- A) If you finish your work
- B) You can play outside
- C) Finish your work

D) Because you finish work

Correct answer: B

• Choose the correct spellings:

A) Trenscent

B) Trancend

C) Transcend

D) Traenscent

Correct answer: C

• He went to ___ prison to deliver a lecture to the prisoners. Choose correct article.

A) A

B) An

C) The

D) No article needed

Correct answer: C

• He was reprimanded for his lack of interest in work. The underlined word is a/an:

A) Abstract Noun

B) Common Noun

C) Proper Noun

D) Material Noun

Correct answer: A

• He got ample opportunity to complete the file work. The underlined word is:

A) Adjective of quality

B) Adjective of quantity

C) Adverb of degree

D) Adverb of frequency

Correct answer: B

• He did himself all the damage. The underlined word is a/an:

- A) Emphatic Pronoun
- B) Personal Pronoun
- C) Reflexive Pronoun
- D) Indefinite Pronoun

Correct answer: C

• They were not very happy at this outcome. The underlined word is a/an:

- A) Linking verb
- B) Transitive verb
- C) Intransitive verb
- D) Auxiliary verb

Correct answer: A

• How could he manage all this by himself? The underlined word is a/an:

- A) Relative Pronoun
- B) Interrogative Pronoun
- C) Interrogative Adverb
- D) Interrogative Adjective

Correct answer: B

• He was not sure what to do in that situation. This is a:

- A) Simple Sentence
- B) Compound Sentence
- C) Complex Sentence
- D) Compound-Complex Sentence

Correct answer: C

• You relax only after you have done your work. The underlined word is a:

- A) Illative conjunction
- B) Coordinating conjunction
- C) Subordinating conjunction
- D) Correlative conjunction

Correct answer: C

• He could not discern the true dimension of the scenario. The underlined word means:

- A) To acknowledge
- B) To deny
- C) To perceive
- D) To deceive

Correct answer: C

• She was so engrossed in her work that she could hardly feel my presence. The antonym of the underlined word is:

- A) Excited
- B) Absorbed
- C) Involved
- D) Indifferent

Correct answer: D

• He achieved all this with minimum effort. The underlined part is:

- A) Adjective Phrase
- B) Adverb Phrase
- C) Noun Phrase
- D) Noun Clause

Correct answer: C

• Did you see the woman carrying a child on her shoulder? The underlined part of the sentence is a/an:

- A) Adverb Phrase
- B) Adjective Phrase
- C) Noun Phrase
- D) Participle Phrase

Correct answer: D

• Unless you work really hard, you can't achieve this target. The underlined part is a/an:

- A) Adverb Clause
- B) Noun Clause

- C) Adjective Clause
- D) Adverb Phrase

Correct answer: A

- "Perhaps, the plaintive numbers flow" illustrates the use of:
 - A) Consonance
 - B) Alliteration
 - C) Simile
 - D) Metaphor

Correct answer: A

- Identify the use of 'personification':
 - A) She ran like a hare.
 - B) He hopped to the hall.
 - C) Ship of the desert is the camel.
 - D) The wind howled all night.

Correct answer: D

- "I said it a hundred times that you should not ask me about this", is an example of:
 - A) Oxymoron
 - B) Climax
 - C) Anticlimax
 - D) Hyperbole

Correct answer: D

- They had to bear all the hardships as ___ a team.
 - A) Off
 - B) Up
 - C) Down
 - D) Of

Correct answer: D

- He is worried about the health of Ali, his brother. The underlined part is:
 - A) Proper Noun

- B) Common Noun
- C) Noun Phrase
- D) Appositive Phrase

Correct answer: D

- Which of the following options has the adjectives placed in correct order?
 - A) A small waste black bin
 - B) A small black waste bin
 - C) A black small waste bin
 - D) A waste black small bin

Correct answer: B

- Pick out the option with correct spellings:

- A) Aesterity
- B) Austanity
- C) Austerity
- D) Austirity

Correct answer: C

- He has gone to ___ mosque for prayers.

- A) No article needed
- B) A
- C) An
- D) The

Correct answer: C

- The officer was admonished for his casual attitude. The underlined word is a/an:

- A) Abstract Noun
- B) Common Noun
- C) Proper Noun
- D) Material Noun

Correct answer: A

• You must arrive there well in time. The underlined word is:

- A) Adverb of degree
- B) Adverb of frequency
- C) Adverb of quality
- D) Adverb of time

Correct answer: D

• We have enough time at our disposal. The underlined word is:

- A) Adjective of quality
- B) Adjective of quantity
- C) Adverb of frequency
- D) Adverb of manner

Correct answer: B

• He regarded himself the most appropriate choice for this post. The underlined word is:

- A) Emphatic Pronoun
- B) Auxiliary verb
- C) Reflexive Pronoun
- D) Personal Pronoun

Correct answer: C

• How could he make such a silly mistake? The underlined word is:

- A) Relative Pronoun
- B) Interrogative Adverb
- C) Interrogative Pronoun
- D) Relative Adverb

Correct answer: B

• He was least aware when to take the next step. This is a:

- A) Compound-Complex Sentence
- B) Simple Sentence
- C) Compound Sentence
- D) Complex Sentence

Correct answer: D

• They made every possible effort but could not do it. The underlined word is:

- A) Transitive verb
- B) Intransitive verb
- C) Linking verb
- D) Auxiliary verb

Correct answer: A

• There could be seen panic and consternation among the ranks of Quraish. The underlined word means:

- A) Excitement
- B) Hopelessness
- C) Repentance
- D) Disarray

Correct answer: B

• He was not demoralized by the disparaging remarks of critics. The antonym of the underlined word is:

- A) Depressing
- B) Derogatory
- C) Discouraging
- D) Encouraging

Correct answer: D

• Every dark cloud with a silver lining will favour us like fate. The underlined part is:

- A) Oxymoron
- B) Anticlimax
- C) Antithesis
- D) Alliteration

Correct answer: A

• Everywhere you will find people trying to earn more. The sentence illustrates the use of:

- A) Verb Phrase
- B) Gerund Phrase

- C) Adverb Clause
- D) Compound Sentence

Correct answer: C

• Unless you take exercise daily, you can't keep good health. The underlined part is:

- A) Adverb Phrase
- B) Adjective Phrase
- C) Noun Phrase
- D) Adverb Clause

Correct answer: A

• Behold her, single in the field. The stars winked at me. This verse illustrates the use of:

- A) Assonance
- B) Simile
- C) Personification
- D) Metaphor

Correct answer: C

• A figure of speech that combines contradictory words like "deafening silence" and "kind cruelty" is called:

- A) Metaphor
- B) Adjective Clause
- C) Oxymoron
- D) Personification

Correct answer: C

• He had to bear all the difficulties at ___ his own.

- A) On
- B) Off
- C) Of
- D) Up

Correct answer: A

• Which of the following options has the adjectives placed in the correct order?

- A) A wooden small red table
- B) A small wooden red table
- C) A red small wooden table
- D) A small red wooden table

Correct answer: B

• Have you gone through King Lear, a play by Shakespeare? The underlined part is:

- A) Adjective Phrase
- B) Noun Phrase
- C) Verb Phrase
- D) Noun Clause

Correct answer: B

The meaning of 'disgruntled' is:

- A) Delighted
- B) Disable
- C) Angry
- D) Satisfied

Correct answer: C

We should not _____ this law. Choose the suitable phrasal verb.

- A) Do with
- B) Do for
- C) Do in
- D) Do away

Correct answer: D

His silence was more eloquent than his words. Choose the word that is similar in meaning to the underlined word.

- A) Calm
- B) Meaningful

- C) Apathetic
- D) Indifferent

Correct answer: B

Which of the following sentences cannot be changed into passive voice?

- A) I see the moon
- B) She loves burgers
- C) I drank plenty of water
- D) A tiny bird lived under the caves

Correct answer: B

Identify the second conditional sentence in the given sentences:

- A) If it had rained, you would have gotten wet
- B) If it rains, I take an umbrella
- C) If it rains, you will get wet
- D) If it rained, you would get wet

Correct answer: D

A suspenseful story about a puzzling event is called:

- A) Biography
- B) Fantasy
- C) Legend
- D) Mystery

Correct answer: D

The opposition of forces, essential to the plot is called:

- A) Exposition
- B) Conflict
- C) Plot
- D) Denouement

Correct answer: B

The term described as the "turning point of the story" is:

- A) Falling action
- B) Denouement

- C) Rising action
- D) Climax

Correct answer: D

A true story about a real person's life written by someone else is called:

- A) Narrative
- B) Autobiography
- C) Persuasive
- D) Biography

Correct answer: D

Which one of the following exemplifies oxymoron?

- A) We ran as if to reach the moon
- B) The wind lies asleep in the hands of dawn
- C) Camel is the ship of the desert
- D) Time is past, and all its aching joys are now no more

Correct answer: B

The meaning of 'whet' is:

- A) To be satisfied
- B) To be delighted
- C) To sharpen
- D) To be angry

Correct answer: C

We should not _____ this law. Choose suitable phrasal verb:

- A) Do away with
- B) Do with
- C) Do for
- D) Do in

Correct answer: A

I would like to give you some pragmatic suggestions that will help you in the selection of career. Choose the synonym of the underlined word:

- A) Unpractical

- B) Psychic
- C) Idealistic
- D) Realistic

Correct answer: D

Which of the following sentences cannot be changed into passive voice?

- A) All threw the ball
- B) The story sounds really good
- C) The dog bit the boy
- D) Who taught you this poem?

Correct answer: B

Swimming in a river or the stream is so much fun. The underlined word is:

- A) Past participle
- B) Present participle
- C) Gerund
- D) Infinitive

Correct answer: C

Which of the following sentences carries the correct order of adjectives?

- A) They live in an old wooden wonderful house
- B) They live in an old wooden house wonderful
- C) They live in a wonderful wooden old house
- D) They live in an old wonderful wooden house

Correct answer: D

He ran _____ the room, panting for breath. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition.

- A) Into
- B) Over
- C) Either
- D) Hither

Correct answer: A

Which one of the following words carries a silent letter?

- A) Weather
- B) Wrist
- C) Either
- D) Hither

Correct answer: B

Silkworm eats green mulberry leaves and produces silk. The sentence infers that:

- A) Silk is expensive
- B) Silk is very fragile
- C) Silk is a natural product
- D) Silk is always in green color

Correct answer: C

English is----- language of people of England. Choose the suitable group of articles:

- A) A
- B) An
- C) The
- D) A, An, The

Correct answer: C

The capital of France, Paris, is a popular destination for tourists. The underlined part of the sentence is:

- A) Uncountable noun
- B) Collective noun
- C) Appositive noun
- D) Abstract noun

Correct answer: C

After the rain stopped, we went outside to play. The underlined part of the sentence is:

- A) Independent clause
- B) Noun clause

- C) Adjective clause
- D) Adverb clause

Correct answer: A

The blue sky could be seen from the mountain. The underlined part is:

- A) Prepositional phrase
- B) Adjective phrase
- C) Noun phrase
- D) Adverb phrase

Correct answer: A

A fictional story that is very imaginative and uses strange or unusual characters and setting is called:

- A) Fantasy
- B) Mystery
- C) Legend
- D) Biography

Correct answer: A

SOCHI BADLO BY MAX