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**NEW SYLLABUS & POLICY**



**FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE**

# **INSPECTOR INLAND REVENUE RECRUITMENT TEST**

*Guide*

## **New Syllabus for Written Test**

**Part-I: English = 20 Marks**

• Vocabulary • Grammar Usage • Sentence Structuring

**Part-II : Professional Test = 80 Marks**

- Functions of Federal Board of Revenue
- Fiscal Policy of Pakistan
- Tax Administration / Reforms in Pakistan
- Sales Tax Act 1990 as amended upto July-2021
- Federal Excise Act 2005 as amended upto July-2021
- Income Tax Ordinance 2001 as amended upto June-2021

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NEW SYLLABUS & POLICY  
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

# INSPECTOR INLAND REVENUE Recruitment Test Guide

With Selection Procedure, Syllabus & Expected Questions for The Coming Exams.

## Syllabus & Distribution of Marks

### Part-I: English

20%

■ Vocabulary ■ Grammar Usage ■ Sentence Structuring

### Part-II: Professional Test

80%

- Functions of Federal Board of Revenue
- Fiscal Policy of Pakistan
- Tax Administration/Reforms in Pakistan
- Sales Tax Act 1990 as amended upto July-2021
- Federal Excise Act 2005 as amended upto July-2021
- Income Tax Ordinance 2001 as amended upto June-2021  
(Chapter-III & Part IV of Chapter-X only)



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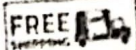
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## To Err is Human (انسان غلطی کا پتلا ہے)

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*Note: In case of any difficulty, consult original Acts and Ordinances.*



## SYLLABUS AND DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

### PART-I: ENGLISH

= 20 marks

- Vocabulary
- Grammar Usage
- Sentence Structuring

### PART-II: PROFESSIONAL TEST

= 80 marks

- Functions of Federal Board of Revenue
- Fiscal Policy of Pakistan
- Tax Administration/Reforms in Pakistan
- Sales Tax Act 1990 as amended upto July-2021
- Federal Excise Act 2005 as amended upto July-2021
- Income Tax Ordinance 2001 as amended upto June-2021  
(Chapter-III & Part IV of Chapter-X only)

- Federal Government of Pakistan has recently announced Four Hundred and Ninety Two 492 Inspector Inland Revenue Jobs 2021 in Federal Board of Revenue (FBR).
- Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) has announced these 492 Posts of Inspector Inland Revenue Jobs (BS-16) in Federal Board of Revenue (FBR).
- According to the authentic source, Inspector's salary will be up to Rs.80000/- per month.
- FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue Test will be held at various Test Centers in Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and KPK.



# SELECTION PROCEDURE

## INSPECTOR INLAND REVENUE (BS-16)

### (REVENUE DIVISION, FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE)

### CONSOLIDATED ADVERTISEMENT NO. 6/2021

Intending candidates may apply on-line upto **16<sup>th</sup> August, 2021** for the following vacancies. Also visit FPSC's website for details mentioned in the General Instructions to the candidates.

116. Case No.F.4-116/2021-R(6/2021). **INSPECTOR INLAND REVENUE (BS-16), PERMANENT, REVENUE DIVISION, FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE, MINIMUM QUALIFICATION:** Second Class or Grade 'C' Bachelor's Degree with Economics / Business Administration / Commerce / Statistics / Law from a University recognized by HEC. **AGE LIMIT:** 20-28 years plus five (5) years general relaxation in upper age limit. **NUMBER OF VACANCIES:** Four hundred and ninety two (492). **DOMICILE/ QUOTA:** Merit= Thirty Seven, Punjab= Two hundred and forty five (Open Merit= Two hundred and nine, Women quota= Twenty four & Minorities/ Non-Muslims quota= Twelve), Sindh (Rural)= Fifty six (Open Merit=Forty eight, Women quota= Five & Minorities/ Non-Muslims quota= Three), Sindh (Urban)= Thirty eight (Open Merit=Thirty two, Women quota= Four & Minorities/ Non-Muslims quota= Two), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa= Fifty six (Open Merit=Forty eight, Women quota= Five & Minorities/ Non-Muslims quota= Three), Balochistan= Thirty (Open Merit= Twenty five, Women quota= Three & Minorities/ Non-Muslims quota= Two). **Ex-FATA** = Fifteen (Open Merit= Thirteen, Women quota= One & Minorities/ Non-Muslims quota= One), GB=Five (Open Merit= Four & Women quota= One, **AJK** = Ten (Open Merit= Nine & Women quota= One). **PLACE OF POSTING:** Anywhere in Pakistan.

Closing date..... **16.8.2021**

FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue Job Type	Government / Permanent
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Salary	Rs.80000/- per month
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Grade	BS-16
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Posting	Anywhere in Pakistan
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Last Date to Apply	16 August–2021
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Age Limit	20-28 years
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Age Relaxation	Five (5) Years
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Qualification	Bachelor's Degree (Second Class with Grade C)
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Merit Quota	37 Seats
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Punjab Seats	245 Seats
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Sindh Seats	94 Seats
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – KPK Seats	56 Seats
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Baluchistan Seats	30 Seats
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – FATA Seats	15 Seats
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Gilgit-Baltistan Seats	5 Seats
FPSC Inspector Inland Revenue – Azad Jammu & Kashmir Seats	10 Seats



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS

1. All cases will be processed as per Commission's policy laid down in general instructions as displayed at FPSC's Website.
2. All Applications for General Recruitment in BS-16 and above must be submitted online through FPSC's website [www.fpsc.gov.pk](http://www.fpsc.gov.pk). Detailed General Instructions/ guidelines to apply online are available on the website. However, those applicants who do not have access to internet facility, are allowed to submit their applications on or before the closing date, addressed to Secretary FPSC on plain paper giving detailed particulars in the light of prescribed conditions for the post applied for, intimating difficulties in submission of online applications. Such applications will be accepted subject to approval of the Commission.
3. No hardcopy of online applications is required from the applicants.
4. Admission Certificates for Screening (MCQs Test) / Written (Descriptive Test) for General Recruitment Cases will be placed on the website of FPSC i.e. [www.fpsc.gov.pk](http://www.fpsc.gov.pk). Candidates are advised to frequently visit this website. They will be intimated through SMS as well. However, no information in this regard shall be sent through post.
5. It will be mandatory for the candidates to bring original CNIC, Treasury Receipt and downloaded copy of Admission Certificate at the time of Screening/ Written Test. (The candidates should realize that nothing except original Treasury Receipt would be admissible as a valid document. It is reiterated that the candidates must preserve the original T.R and do not send the same to FPSC office in advance, so as to avoid any inconvenience at the time of entry in the Examination Halls.)
6. The pre-selection criteria for interview will be as per policy of the Commission contained in Para - 16 (A,B&C) of General instructions, the candidates will be required to furnish attested copies of requisite documents viz: two photographs, Matric, Intermediate Certificates, Bachelor, Master, M.Phil, Ph.D Degrees, CNIC, Experience Certificate (where required) showing nature of your detailed job description issued by an authorized officer of the Ministry/ Division/ Department concerned, Domicile Certificate, Departmental Permission Certificate (In case of government servant) as well as Original TR (in non-test cases) etc. within 15 days of the Notice from FPSC. The candidates who fail to furnish the requisite documents within stipulated time or furnish incorrect/ incomplete information their candidates shall be liable to rejection. Therefore, they are advised to keep their documents ready for submission to FPSC by the due date.
7. From requisition of documents, it should not be presumed that the candidate is pre selected.
8. Fee must be deposited on or before the closing date.
9. The Application Fee for posts (BS-16 = Rs. 300/-) ; may be deposited in the nearest Government treasury or in a branch of National Bank of Pakistan or in a State treasury authorized to transact business on behalf of Government under head "C02101-ORGANS OF STATE EXAMINATION FEE REALIZED BY FPSC". Bank Draft/ Cheque/ Postal Order is not acceptable.
12. Eligibility of the candidates in all respects shall be reckoned upto the closing date.
13. Closing Date for submission of online applications is Monday, 16 August, 2021.
14. Candidates are advised to apply Online at the earliest without waiting for the Closing Date.
15. FPSC normally releases its Consolidated Advertisements as per schedule i.e. on first Sunday of every month. If it does not publish in the newspaper due to one or another administrative reason, the same will be displayed on FPSC Website and also published as per approval of the Competent Authority.

SECRETARY,  
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



## انسپیکٹر (Inspector) ان لینڈ ریونیو (Inland Revenue)

☆ FBR (فیڈرل بورڈ آف ریونیو) میں انسپیکٹر (Inspector) (سکیل-16) ان لینڈ ریونیو (Inland Revenue) میں 492 آسامیوں پر بھرتی۔

☆ آن لائن (Online) درخواست فارم FPSC کی ویب سائٹ [www.fpsc.gov.pk](http://www.fpsc.gov.pk) پر وصول کئے جائیں گے۔

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☆ جن طلبہ کو انٹرنیٹ (Internet) کی سہولت میسر نہیں ہے۔ وہ سادہ کاغذ پر FPSC کی ہدایات کے مطابق درخواست دے سکتے ہیں۔ ایسی درخواستیں commission کی منظوری کے بعد قابل قبول ہوں گی۔

☆ BS-16 کے لیے درخواست فارم فیس -/300 روپے ہے۔

☆ فیس آخری تاریخ کو یا اس سے پہلے سٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان یا نیشنل بینک آف پاکستان (NBP) کی قریبی برانچ میں جمع کروائی جاسکتی ہے۔

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☆ تعلیمی قابلیت (Minimum Qualification): HEC کی کسی بھی منظور شدہ (Recognized) یونیورسٹی سے اکنامکس / بزنس ایڈمنسٹریشن / کامرس / سٹیٹ / لاء کے ساتھ سیکنڈ کلاس یا گریڈ سی بیچلرز ڈگری

-(Bachelor's Degree)

☆ عمر کی حد (Age Limit): 20 تا 28 سال + عمر کی آخری میں 5 سال کی رعایت (28+5=33)



## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

### WHAT TO DO:

- Use Black or Blue Marker only for solving the MCQ answer sheet.
- Use answer sheet for answering the questions. No answer will be acceptable if written on the question paper. All answers must be written on the answer sheet.
- Use of calculators is not allowed.
- Avoid any unnecessary mark / line on any area of the sheet except the designated area for writing / filling of Answers, Roll No, & Name etc.
- Use separate sheet for rough work, if required.

### WHAT NOT TO DO:

- Accepting any damaged sheet.
- Accepting any sheet that has some writing on it.
- Damaging the sheet while solving the paper.
- Folding the sheet or any corner of the sheet and filling the box partially.
- Filling multiple options for any question.
- Writing rough work on any side of the answer sheet.

### GUIDELINES:

- Total time for the paper is two hours.
- Each question carries equal marks.
- Think before filling the relevant box completely.
- Facing difficulty in solving any question, do not waste precious time. Try and solve another question. Time permitting, attempt the left over questions at the end.
- At the end of the test, please return this Answer Sheet along with the Question Paper. Failure to return the Question Paper will make Answer Sheet ineligible and will not be marked; besides any additional disciplinary action against the candidate.

### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOLVING PAPER

1. Answer each question on the corresponding answer sheet provided. Please read carefully the important instructions printed in red ink on the front page of the answer book.
2. Answers are to be given against the relevant question number. But if you miss the correct serial number of sequence of the questions, you are writing all your answers in the wrong columns which will give you no credit, try to be careful.
3. A short limited time is given for each question. You have to be quick in solving them. You should be accurate too, only quickness won't pay. If you are confused over certain question leave it, don't waste your time over it. proceed further without any hesitation.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTER ANSWER SHEET

1. First of all, the roll number and your first name have to be filled out. You must write your name and roll number in block letters.
2. Every question contains four or five choices in the form of A, B, C, D, and E. Only one out of them is correct. Your answer sheet has five boxes A B C D and E for each question. Select the correct answer and blacken box of the corresponding letter completely and darkly. For example:

Pakistan is located between the latitudes of:

(a) 21 and 26° North

(b) 23 and 30° North

(c) 26 and 28° North

(d) 23 and 36° North

The correct answer is D, so shade the answer in this manner.

A

B

C

D



## Tips for Solving MCQs Correctly

کثیر الانتخابی سوالات (MCQs) کو حل کرنے سے متعلق ہدایات

Here are some multiple choice test taking tips on how to pass multiple choice tests:

درج ذیل میں کثیر الانتخابی سوالات حل کرنے کے لیے چند کلیے دیئے جا رہے ہیں:

1. Abolish incorrect choices. غلط انتخاب والے جوابات ختم کریں۔
2. Check the sentence. جملے کی جانچ پڑتال کریں۔
3. Carefully pick the right answer. احتیاط سے درست جواب کا انتخاب کریں۔
4. Leave the doubtful question and skip over. مشتبہ سوالات کو چھوڑ کر آگے بڑھیں۔
5. At the end, answer the incomplete questions. آخر میں نامکمل سوالات کے جواب تحریر کریں۔
6. After reading, formulate the answer in mind, then look into the options. پڑھنے کے بعد جواب اپنے ذہن میں تشکیل دیں، پھر انتخاب کی جانچ پڑتال کریں۔
7. Review the answer before returning the answer paper. جوابی پرچہ واپس کرنے سے پہلے جوابات جانچ پرکھ لیں۔
8. Find out the hidden answers after complete reading. مکمل مطالعہ کے بعد چھپے ہوئے جوابات تلاش کریں۔
9. Sometimes, opposites can be the right answer. بعض اوقات متضاد جواب بھی صحیح ہو سکتا ہے۔
10. Unrelated answers should be eliminated as they are wrong. غیر متعلقہ جوابات ختم کر دینے چاہئیں کیونکہ وہ غلط ہوتے ہیں۔
11. Avoid guess work for negative marking of questions as they may lower final total. منفی مارکنگ بارے سوچ بچار سے پرہیز کریں کیونکہ ایسی سوچ فائصل ٹوٹل کم کر سکتی ہے۔
12. Prior preparation and training are mandatory aspects for any multiple choice exams. پہلے سے تیاری اور تربیت کسی بھی کثیر الانتخابی امتحان کے لازمی عناصر ہیں۔

### Tips for Multiple Choice Tests:

Some useful tips and strategies are given to solve MCQs paper:

کثیر الانتخابی پرچہ حل کرنے کیلئے چند مفید نکات/ترکیبیں حسب ذیل ہیں:

1. Read the entire question. سوال مکمل پڑھیں۔
2. Answer the question in your mind. جواب اپنے ذہن میں سوچیں۔
3. Eliminate wrong answers. غلط جوابات کو ختم کر دیں۔
4. Select the best answer. بہترین (درست) جواب کا انتخاب کریں۔
5. Read every answer option. جواب کے ہر آپشن کو پڑھیں۔
6. Answer the questions you know first. پہلے ان سوالات کے جواب دیں جو آپ جانتے ہیں۔
7. Place your mind on the positive option. اپنے ذہن کو مثبت آپشن پر رکھیں۔

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# How to Solve Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) Correctly:

The following mentioned are the few multiple choice test tricks and strategies on how to pass a multiple choice test without studying.

**1. Deterring conventional wisdom:** Many individuals who take up objective type questions have the habit of guessing the middle option as the answer if they do not know. They also avoid answers which show none, all, always and never. This conventional wisdom will never help throughout the exam and so ignoring conventional wisdom is vital for answering a multiple choice answer.

**2. Abolishing incorrect ones:** For answering a multiple choice question, it is a fact that the multiple options are formatted in a tough manner. All the options seems to be right in some aspect and so the test taker can pick out the wrong answers first and then choose the right answer.

**3. True or false test:** Read the question carefully and if you're muddled by looking at the options, give each option a true or false test. Cross out the false answers and by this way the most appropriate answer can be found out.

**4. Handling all of the above:** In a multiple choice question when there is an option as "all of the above" be careful in answering such type of question. Check to see if more than two options are right, if so the choice can be opted.

**5. Check the sentence:** When your question ends with 'a', 'an' or 'the', then the answer should start appropriate to the article and hence correct answer can be chosen appropriately. Though this does not stand true for all questions, but can help for few which has articles in it. Few questions in English can be handled this way for picking the right option.

**6. Longest options:** In the midst of many questions when you find options with variable size of answers, pick the longest answer. It is a fact that the question designers cannot format very short answers.

**7. Patterns and similarities:** When there are options with many variables and so, look out for the options and its patterns and similarities. Pick choices which have the same patterns and leave out the outliers so that the nearest or right answer is picked.

**8. Middle order:** The middle order option is something which should be chosen, for example if the options are 100, 150, 200, and 250 then choosing 150 or 200 can be the right choice. In such cases mostly, right answers are lesser than the maximum and higher than the lowest.

**9. First impression:** Always remember that the first impression is the best one. Once you have read the question, pick the right answer immediately. As you keep on reading the options there is a chance to choose the wrong option.

**10. Chary (Careful, Cautious) reading and understanding:** Test takers should make sure to read the question carefully though it is a timed test. Many individuals waste time without reading the question, hence it is important to read the question carefully and understand what is required.

**11. Practicing:** Practising well for exam is one way to score maximum. Past test papers, practice exams or study guides can give you an idea on how to answer MCQs.

**12. Planning time:** In order to use time appropriately, answer the questions for which you know the answers. For ones which you have a doubt, leave the doubtful question and skip over, at the end again read out the questions which you have not answered and complete the question paper. By this way your confidence is elevated and you also find more time for hard questions.

## QUESTIONS

1- ☒ A B C D

2- A B C ☒ D

3- ☒ A B C D

4- A ☒ B C D

5- A B C ☒ D

6- ☒ A B C D



**13. Focusing on keywords:** The keywords in the question are to be identified and underlined which helps to narrow down the meaning. By this way the right option will match each and every part of the stem of the question. For the same paying attention to qualifiers, superlatives, negatives are important.

**14. Pick the answer first:** Once the question is read, formulate the answer in your mind rather than looking into the options. Once you have formulated the answers, look into the options and you can find the answer you formed.

**15. Trust instincts:** You may have opted for first option based on your first impression, you can also change the answer if you think another response is right. A concrete reasoning is mandatory to make any changes and not just feeling.

**16. Number games never work all the time:** Playing the odd doesn't work out all the time and so playing with such type of methods can be avoided. Guess work and game play with multiple type questions can be avoided as they do not work well all the time.

**17. Learn from mistakes:** It is always a good idea to learn from your mistakes. Once the paper is returned back to you, review the answers and find out the reason for the mistakes taken place. Reason out if it is the question pattern or study material which has made you to pick an incorrect answer. By this way mistakes in future can be avoided.

**18. Answers hid in questions:** A complete reading of the question paper is one way to find out few answers, this is because for some questions answers are found in the question itself. The questions may have a link and answers within it too.

**19. Eliminate grammatically wrong answers:** It is a good way to eliminate grammatically wrong answers in a multiple choice question. The answers would never make sense and hence grammatically wrong answers can be avoided.

**20. Opposites can be the right answer:** In a multiple choice paper, if two options are complete opposites then there is a chance that one of them might be the answer. It is actually a trick used by the professors to check the knowledge of the students in the subject.

**21. Single word in many options:** There are many questions where one word appears in more than one options. The answer must be one of those choices which have the same word. In this context eliminate the odd one and choose from the similar options.

**22. Unrelated answers:** Once the question is read the options would have answers related to the question, if there are answers which are unrelated to the question then they can be eliminated as wrong answer.

**23. Proper preparation:** It is true that multiple choice questions concentrate on minute details in the subject which cannot be retained in mind effectively. Preparing at an early stage is what a multiple choice exam requires. Frequent review and early preparations are ways to hack the multiple choice exercises instead of tricks and guess work.

**24. Scheduling:** It is mandatory for intense preparation for any multiple choice paper, it would be advisable to pay attention to terms and concepts, observations, ideas and lot more. These tips are important as this would be the ones which most commonly appear in the exams. You can also make lists and tables of important ideas or events which makes learning easier.

**25. Do not guess all the time:** Almost all students guess most of the time for a multiple choice answers but guessing would not be apt for negative marking questions. Avoid guess work for negative marking questions as they may lower your final total.

**CONCLUSION:** These are a few hints which can be followed for answering multiple choice questionnaire, but these tips are not complete 100% true to yield successful results. These are a few tricks to handle the questions. They work for some situations but not completely for all exams, all time and all scenarios. Prior preparations and training are mandatory aspects for any multiple choice exams. The skill to tackle a multiple choice test paper is mandatory and hence good preparation on the subject along with these techniques is required to win over such exams. Test takers and students can run through these tips with proper preparation and hack their multiple choice exams in the right manner rather than believing in guess work.

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## Introduction to Income Tax Law

Since ancient times, governments have been collecting revenues from their population in different forms. It was necessary in order to meet the different expenditures which the governments had to incur. The nature and extent of expenditures incurred by the governments have undergone a lot of changes in the modern world. New sources of collecting the necessary amounts have also been found. However, collecting the amounts from its own population still remains as a major and a popular source. Every country tries to develop its internal resources, because different types of problems are associated with the amounts received from external sources. The stability of any state and its economic structure is strongly correlated with the shape and framework of its taxation system.

### Definition of Income:

Section 2(29) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 defines income as under:

"Income includes any amount chargeable to tax under this Ordinance, any amount subject to collection of tax under Sections 148, 153, 154 and 156, sub-section (5) of Section 234, and any loss of income but does not include, in case of a shareholder of a domestic company, the amount representing the face value of any bonus share or the amount of any bonus declared, issued or paid by the company to the shareholder with a view to increasing its paid up share capital."

### Definition of Tax:

Tax is defined under Section 2(63) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. "Tax means any tax imposed under Chapter II, and includes any penalty, fee or other charges or any sum or amount leviable or payable under this Ordinance."

### Charge of Tax:

Charge of tax is elaborated by this Ordinance under Sections 4 to 8. These sections describes that on which type of money tax is being charged by the government. Tax is being charged on the following:

### 1.TAX ON TAXABLE INCOME:

Income tax shall be imposed for each tax year, at the rate or rates specified in Division I or II of Part I of the First Schedule, as the case may be, on every person who has taxable income for the year.

### DEFINITION OF TAXABLE INCOME:

According to Section 9 of the Ordinance, the taxable income of a person for a tax year shall be the total income of the person for the year reduced (but not below zero) by the total of any deductible allowances under Part IX of this Chapter of the person for the year. Part IX of this Chapter is about zakat.

### DEFINITION FROM BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY:

Taxable income is gross income minus all allowable deductions and exemptions. Taxable income is multiplied by the applicable tax rate to compute one's tax liability.

### 2.TAX ON DIVIDENDS:

A tax shall be imposed, at the rate specified in Division III of Part I of the First Schedule, on every person who receives a dividend from a resident company.

### MEANING OF DIVIDEND:

A portion of a company's earnings or profits distributed pro rata to its shareholders.



usually in the form of cash or additional shares.

**EXCEPTION:**

This tax shall not apply to a dividend that is exempt from tax under this Ordinance.

**3. TAX ON CERTAIN PAYMENTS TO NON-RESIDENTS:**

A tax shall be imposed, at the rate specified in the schedule, on every non-resident person who receives any Pakistan-source royalty or fee for technical services.

**MEANING OF NON-RESIDENT PERSON:**

A person shall be a non-resident person for a tax year if the person is not a resident person for that year.

**EXCEPTIONS:**

This tax shall not apply on the following:

**(I) ANY ROYALTY:**

To any royalty where the property or right giving rise to the royalty is effectively connected with a permanent establishment in Pakistan of the non-resident person.

**(II) FEE FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES:**

To any fee for technical services where the services giving rise to the fee are rendered through a permanent establishment in Pakistan of the non-resident person.

**(III) EXEMPT UNDER THIS ORDINANCE:**

To any royalty or fee for technical services that is exempt from tax under this Ordinance.

**4. TAX ON SHIPPING ETC.:**

A tax shall be imposed, at the rate specified in the schedule, on every non-resident person carrying on the business of operating ships or aircraft as the owner or charter thereof in respect of.

**(A) AMOUNT RECEIVED IN OR OUT OF PAKISTAN:**

In respect of the gross amount received or receivable (whether in or out of Pakistan) for the carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods embarked in Pakistan.

**(B) AMOUNT RECEIVED IN PAKISTAN:**

In respect of the gross amount received or receivable in Pakistan for the carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods embarked outside Pakistan.

**PURPOSES FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF INCOME:**

Income tax shall be imposed for each tax year on every person who has taxable income for the year. Section 11 of the Income Tax Ordinance classified the income into different heads. Purposes for such classification are as follows:

(i) Imposition of tax

(ii) Computation of total income

**(I) IMPOSITION OF TAX:**

Main purpose of this Ordinance is to charge tax on each person who earned money from different sources and to enhance the revenue of the government. This very purpose can be obtained only by the imposition of tax. There are many categories of income, so this Ordinance classified the income which is taxable into different heads. With the help of these heads the imposition of tax on income has become very easy and simple.

**(II) COMPUTATION OF TOTAL INCOME:**

Computation of total income is also another purpose of the classification of income. It is necessary to compute total income of a person to charge tax from him and classification of income makes it easy. It is essential here to explain the meaning of total income.



### MEANING OF TOTAL INCOME:

The total income of a person for a tax year shall be the sum of the person's income under each of the heads of income for the year.

### HEADS OF INCOME:

Heads of income has been described under Section 11 of the Ordinance. For the purposes of the imposition of tax and the computation of total income, all income shall be classified under the following heads, namely:

1. Salary;
2. Income from property;
3. Income from business;
4. Capital gains; and
5. Income from other sources.

### ELABORATION:

Brief facts about each head are as under:

#### 1. SALARY:

Any salary received by an employee in a tax year, other than salary that is exempt from tax under this Ordinance, shall be chargeable to tax in that year under the head salary.

#### SALARY MEANS:

Salary means any amount received by an employee from any employment, whether of a revenue or capital nature.

#### 2. INCOME FROM PROPERTY:

The rent received or receivable by a person in a tax year other than income exempt from tax under this Ordinance, shall be chargeable to tax in that year under the head "Income from property".

#### 3. INCOME FROM BUSINESS:

(See in coming up relevant portion)

#### 4. CAPITAL GAINS:

A gain arising on the disposal of a capital asset by a person in a tax year, other than a gain that is exempt from tax under this Ordinance, shall be chargeable to tax in that year under the head "Capital Gains."

#### 5. INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES:

Income of every kind received by a person in a tax year if it is not included in any other head other than income exempt from tax under this Ordinance, shall be chargeable to tax in that year under the head "Income from other sources."

### NATURE OF INCOME FOR A TAX YEAR:

The income of a person under a head of income for a tax year shall be the total of the amounts derived by the person in that year that are chargeable to tax under the head as reduced by the total deductions, if any, allowed under this Ordinance to the person for the year under that head.

### WHERE TOTAL DEDUCTIONS EXCEED TOTAL AMOUNTS:

Where the total deductions allowed under this Ordinance to a person for a tax year under a head of income exceed the total of the amounts derived by the person in that year that are chargeable to tax under that head, the person shall be treated as sustaining a loss for that head for that year of an amount equal to the excess.

### IN CASE OF LOSS FOR A HEAD OF INCOME:

A loss for a head of income for a tax year shall be dealt with in accordance with Part VIII of this Chapter. Part VIII of Chapter III is totally about the losses.



### **INCOME OF A RESIDENT PERSON:**

The income of a resident person under a head of income shall be computed by taking into account amounts that are Pakistan-source income and amounts that are foreign-source income.

### **INCOME OF A NON-RESIDENT PERSON:**

The income of a non-resident person under a head of income shall be computed by taking into account only amounts that are Pakistan-source income.

### **ELUCIDATION OF ONE HEAD OF INCOME:**

Income from business is one amongst the above-mentioned five different heads of income. The income is to be computed and tax imposed under the head, income from business according to the following:

### **INCOME FROM BUSINESS:**

Income from business is described in Section 18 of the Income Tax Ordinance. Before analyse this it is necessary to become aware of the meaning of "Business."

### **DEFINITION OF BUSINESS:**

According to Section 2(9), business includes any trade, commerce, manufacture, profession, vocation or adventure or concern in the nature of trade, commerce, manufacture, profession or vocation, but does not include employment.

### **MEANING, IN BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY:**

Business means a commercial enterprise carried on for profit; a particular occupation or employment habitually engaged in for livelihood or gain.

### **DEFINITION FROM DECIDED CASE LAWS:**

#### **[1954] 26 ITR 35 (BOM.):**

The word business connotes, some real substantial, systematic or organized course of activity or conduct with a set purpose.

#### **[1955] 28 ITR 35(BOM.):**

Business is not a unilateral act, business is brought about by a transaction between two or more persons and if there is an activity which is business activity and that activity is carried on between two persons, and then each is carried on business with other.

### **INCOME CHARGEABLE TO TAX UNDER THIS HEAD:**

The following incomes of a person for a tax year, other than income exempt from tax under this Ordinance, shall be chargeable to tax under the head Income from Business:

#### **1. PROFITS AND GAINS:**

The profits and gains of any business carried on by a person at any time in the year shall be chargeable to tax under this head.

### **MEANING OF PROFIT:**

Profit means the excess of revenues over expenditures in a business transaction.

#### **2. INCOME DERIVED BY TRADE ETC.:**

Any income derived by any trade, professional or similar association from the sale of goods or provision of services to its members are also chargeable to tax under this head of income.

### **MEANING OF TRADE:**

Trade means buying goods and selling them to make profit.

#### **3. INCOME FROM HIRE ETC.:**

Any income from the hire or lease of tangible movable property shall be chargeable under this head of income.



### MEANING OF TANGIBLE PROPERTY:

Tangible property means property that has physical form and characteristics.

#### 4. FAIR MARKET VALUE OF ANY BENEFIT:

The fair market value of any benefit or perquisite derived by a person in the course of, or by virtue of a past, present or prospective business relationship is taxable under this head. It is immaterial whether such benefit or perquisite is convertible into money or not.

#### 5. MANAGEMENT FEE:

Any management fee derived by a management company including a modaraba management company shall be chargeable to tax under the head income from business.

#### 6. PROFIT ON DEBT:

Any profit on debt derived by a person where the person's business is to drive such income shall be chargeable to tax under the head income from business.

### COMPUTATION OF INCOME TAX:

The income tax payable by a taxpayer for a tax year shall be computed by applying the rate or rates of tax applicable to the taxpayer under this Ordinance to the taxable income of a taxpayer for the year, and from resulting amount shall be subtracted any tax credits allowed to the taxpayer for the year.

### PRINCIPLE OF DEDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE:

Principles of deduction of expenditure in relation to income from business are described under Section 20 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

### MEANING OF DEDUCTION:

Deduction means an amount subtracted from gross income when calculating adjusted gross income, or from adjusted gross income when calculating taxable income.

### GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF DEDUCTIONS:

Deductions in computing income chargeable under the head income from business are as follows:

#### 1. DEDUCTION FOR INCURRED EXPENDITURE:

In computing the income of a person chargeable to tax under the head income from business for a tax year, a deduction shall be allowed for any expenditure incurred by the person in the year to the extent to which the expenditure is incurred in deriving income from business chargeable to tax.

#### 2. EXPENDITURE IN ACQUIRING DEPRECIABLE ASSET:

Expenditure occurred in acquiring depreciable assets shall be deducted from total income and shall not be charged to tax.

#### 3. EXPENDITURE ON LEGAL SERVICES:

Where any expenditure is incurred by an amalgamated company on legal and financial advisory services and other administrative cost relating to planning and implementation of amalgamation, a deduction shall be allowed for such expenditure.





## (F.R.) TYPES OF TAXATION

### 1. PROVINCIAL EXCISE TAX:

- ❖ Detection of Excise Crimes
- ❖ Vend Shop Control
- ❖ Issuance of Licences to Parma's i.e. L-17, L-42-D, L-42-J, etc.
- ❖ Issuance of Licences / Permit to non-Muslims for personal use of wine.

### 2. MOTOR VEHICLE TAX:

- ❖ New Registration of Vehicle i.e. Motor Cycles, Motor Cars, Heavy Transport / Commercial Vehicles (Tax Collection).
- ❖ Change of Ownership of used Vehicles (Tax Collection)
- ❖ Any alteration made subsequently after vehicle registration (Tax/Fee Collection)

### 3. ENTERTAINMENT TAX

- ❖ To collect tax from Theatres.
- ❖ Fix tax/duty from Cinema Houses
- ❖ To collect tax from Private Shows.
- ❖ Issue permission of organizing Private Shows.

### 4. PROFESSIONAL TAX

- ❖ To collect tax from all professional persons/firms i.e. from Lawyers, Doctors, Motor Vehicle Dealers, Estate Dealers, Engineers, Architects, Quacks etc.

### 5. PROPERTY TAX:

- ❖ From all Residential Houses (Now exceeding 5-Marlas)
- ❖ From All Commercial Places/Markets, Factories etc.

### 6. HOTEL TAX:

- ❖ ( Bed Tax from all categories of Hotels.

### 7. PEDDY TAX

- ❖ Collected from Land Lords / Formers, Peddy from South Punjab and cultivated levels are available.

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## FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE (F.B.R.)

The Central Board of Revenue (CBR) was created on April 01, 1924 through enactment of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924. In 1944, a full-fledged Revenue Division was created under the Ministry of Finance. After independence, this arrangement continued up to 31st August 1960 when on the recommendations of the Administrative Re-organization Committee, FBR was made an attached department of the Ministry of Finance. In 1974, further changes were made to streamline the organization and its functions. Consequently, the post of Chairman FBR was created with the status of ex-officio Additional Secretary and Secretary Finance was relieved of his duties as ex-officio Chairman of the FBR.

In order to remove impediments in the exercise of administrative powers of a Secretary to the Government and effective formulation and implementation of fiscal policy measures, the status of FBR as a Revenue Division was restored under the Ministry of Finance on October 22, 1991. However, the Revenue Division was abolished in January 1995, and FBR reverted back to the pre-1991 position. The Revenue Division continues to exist since from December 01, 1998.

By the enactment of FBR Act 2007 in July 2007 the Central Board of Revenue has now become Federal Board of Revenue.

### FUNCTIONS OF FBR/REVENUE DIVISION

In the existing setup, the Chairman, FBR, being the executive head of the Board as well as Secretary of the Revenue Division has the responsibility for:

- (i) Formulation and administration of fiscal policies,
- (ii) Levy and collection of federal taxes and
- (iii) Quasi-judicial function of hearing of appeals.

His responsibilities also involve interaction with the offices of the President, the Prime Minister, all economic Ministries as well as trade and industry.

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### INFORMATION ABOUT INLAND REVENUE (IR)

Domestic Taxes, comprising Income Tax, Sales Tax and Federal Excise Duty, constitute about 90% of the Revenue collected by FBR. These taxes are not only similar in essence, but also are interdependent in practice. The time tested international tenor vindicates the same. The assimilation of these taxes into a single administrative structure was imminent since long, but never in the history of the Pakistan's Economy, was the need so great for the materialization of this change. Spurred by these exigencies and with a view to apply the modern taxation techniques to improve the tax to G.D.P ratio, the Inland Revenue Wing of the FBR was created, combining the three domestic taxes.

It is expected that the inception of this wing would facilitate the taxpayers, as it would provide them to carry through their tax matters in one organizational structure. The creation



of this wing would also be conducive for the tax administration, as the access to the taxpayer's data in respect of different domestic taxes would be easily available.

The organizational structure of the Inland Revenue Wing at the FBR Headquarter and their job assignments are as under:

### CHIEF IR (HQs)

The following sections would work under Chief IR (HQs):

<b><u>I.R - Judicial Section:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ADR matters - Income Tax/ Sales Tax</li> <li>• FTO matters - Income tax / Sales Tax</li> <li>• Legal matters, Appeals and Court Cases</li> <li>• Parliament business</li> <li>• Cabinet matters</li> <li>• Any other job assigned</li> </ul>	<b><u>I.R - General:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matters pertaining to rewards for detection of tax evasion</li> <li>• Matters pertaining to PRAL</li> <li>• Matters pertaining to reforms/ restructuring/ re-organization</li> <li>• Any other job assign</li> </ul>
<b><u>I.R - Coordination Section:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination on Income Tax and Sales Tax matters, including:-</li> <li>• Taxpayers Registration for Income Tax and Sales Tax</li> <li>• Board in Council</li> <li>• Conferences</li> <li>• Any other job assigned</li> </ul>	<b><u>I.R - Revenue Budget:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assignment and monitoring of collection targets of Income Tax, Sales Tax and FED.</li> <li>• Matters pertaining to I. Tax/ S. Tax/ FED Jurisdiction.</li> <li>• Matters pertaining to Income Tax/ Sales Tax refunds.</li> <li>• Authorization of banks for collection of revenue.</li> <li>• Any other job assigned.</li> </ul>

### IR POLICY

#### CHIEF (ST/FED - POLICY)

Secretary (ST & FED Budget) would work under him. His assignment would include:-  
 All budget and policy matters relating to dutiable / taxable goods and services - Post budget clarifications and SROs - ST and FE law and procedure and interpretation thereof - Issuance of SROs/General Orders/ Circulars/Clarifications etc. - Clarifications of goods and services - Valuation of goods and tariff values - Any other job assigned

#### CHIEF (INCOME TAX POLICY)

The following sections would work under Chief IR (Income Tax Policy):-

<b><u>Secretary (ITP) :</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Matters pertaining to income tax policy</li> <li>• Clarifications on income tax policy</li> </ul>	<b><u>Secretary (WHT) :</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All matters pertaining to withholding taxes</li> </ul>
<b><u>Secretary (Exemptions)/(I.T Rules:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All matters pertaining to Income Tax exemptions/Second Schedule and Income Tax Rules</li> <li>• All matters pertaining to sales tax</li> </ul>	<b><u>Secretary (International Taxes) :</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All matters pertaining to international taxes</li> <li>• Income Tax and Sales Tax</li> <li>• Coordination / liaison with BOI, IMF, WB,</li> </ul>



exemption	IFC, DFID, OECD (including training) etc. • Matters relating to international tax agreements/treaties
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In order to rationalize the work flow, compliance, enforcement, monitoring and recovery of taxes ensuring facilitation for the taxpayers in their respective areas of responsibilities an equal number of RTOs/LTUs i.e. seven (07) offices (mentioned below) are placed under each Chief (Inland Revenue) of FBR. Each Chief (IR) would be assisted by Secretary and Second Secretary, and would have the following jurisdiction:-

Chief Inland Revenue-I	Chief Inland Revenue-II	Chief Inland Revenue-III
LTU, Islamabad	LTU, Lahore	LTU, Karachi
RTO, Islamabad	RTO, Lahore	RTO, Karachi
RTO, Rawalpindi	RTO-II, Lahore	RTO-II, Karachi
RTO, Peshawar	RTO, Sialkot	RTO-III, Karachi
RTO, Abbotabad	RTO Gujranwala	RTO, Hyderabad
RTO, Faisalabad	RTO, Multan	RTO, Sukkur
RTO, Sargodha	RTO, Bahawalpur	RTO, Quetta

- Matters pertaining to complaints of tax evasion and taxpayer's grievance will be dealt by Chiefs, I, II and III for their respective jurisdiction.
- Matters pertaining to PAC / DAC and external audit will be dealt by Chief IR-I.
- Monitoring of daily collections, refunds and filing of returns will be monitored by Chief IR, I, II, III for their respective jurisdictions.
- Automation and e-filing will be handled by Chief IR - III.

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**In the existing setup, the Chairman, FBR/Secretary Revenue Division, being the executive head of the Board and has the responsibility for:**

- formulation and administration of fiscal policies,
- levy and collection of federal taxes and
- quasi-judicial function of hearing of appeals.

Chairman responsibilities also involve interaction with the offices of the President, the Prime Minister, all economic Ministries as well as trade and industry.

The names of Secretaries/Ex-officio Chairperson, full time Chairperson Secretary, Revenue Division/Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, who headed the FBR/Revenue Division from August 14, 1947 are given below:

### LIST OF CHAIRPERSON, CBR/FBR

1) Mr. Asim Ahmad (Current Chairman)	09.04.2021	
2) Mr. Muhammad Javed Ghani	07.07.2020	09.04.2021
3) Ms. Nausheen Javaid Amjad	08.04.2020	06.07.2020
4) Ms. Nausheen Javaid Amjad (Acting Chairperson)	06.01.2020	08.04.2020
5) Syed Muhammad Shabbar Zaidi	10.05.2019	06.01.2020
6) Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan	29.08.2018	10.05.2019
7) Ms. Rukhsana Yasmin	02.07.2018	29.08.2018



8) Mr. Tariq Mahmood Pasha	04.07.2017	02.07.2018
9) Dr. Muhammad Irshad	19.01.2017	30.06.2017
10) Mr. Nisar Muhammad Khan	17.11.2015	18.01.2017
11) Mr. Tariq Bajwa	02-07-2013	17.11.2015
12) Mr. Ansar Javed	10-04-2013	30-06-2013
13) Mr. Ali Arshad Hakeem	10-07-2012	09-04-2013
14) Mr. Mumtaz Haider Rizvi	21.01.2012	10-07-2012
15) Mr. Salman Siddique	24.12.2010	21.01.2012
16) Mr. Sohail Ahmad	18.05.2009	18.03.2010
17) Mr. Moinuddin Khan	02.01.1998	06.11.1998
18) Mr. Hafeezullah Ishaq	11.11.1996	02.01.1998
19) Mr. Shamim Ahmed	28.08.1996	11.11.1996
20) Mr. Alvi Abdul Rahim	13.07.1995	28.08.1996
21) Mr. Sajjad Hasan	24.07.1991	03.10.1991
22) Mr. Ahadullah Akmal	16.08.1990	24.07.1991
23) Mr. Ghulam Yazdani Khan	22.01.1989	11.08.1990
24) Syed Aitezazuddin Ahmed	20.08.1988	02.01.1989
25) Mr. I.A. Imtiaz	11.08.1985	20.08.1988
26) Mr. Fazlur Rahman Khan	14.12.1980	11.08.1985
27) Mr. N.M. Qureshi	12.11.1975	14.12.1980
28) Mr. M. Zulfiqar	01.10.1974	12.11.1975
29) Mr. Riaz Ahmad	17.11.1973	30.09.1974
30) Mr. M. Zulfiqar	11.10.1971	17.11.1973

### LIST OF SECRETARY REVENUE DIVISION

1) Mr. Asim Ahmad (Additional Charge)	09.04.2021	
2) Mr. Muhammad Javed Ghani	08.07.2020	09.04.2021
3) Mr. Mohammad Jehanzeb Khan	29.08.2018	10.05.2019
4) Ms. Rukhsana Yasmin	02-07-2018	29.08.2018
5) Mr. Tariq Mahmood Pasha	04.07.2017	02-07-2018
6) Dr. Muhammad Irshad	19.01.2017	30.06.2017
7) Mr. Nisar Muhammad Khan	19.02.2016	18.1.2017
8) Mr. Tariq Bajwa	05.07.2013	17.11.2015
9) Mr. Ansar Javed	10.04.2013	30.06.2013
10) Mr. Ali Arshad Hakeem	10.07.2012	09.04.2013
11) Mr. Mumtaz Haider Rizvi	21.01.2012	10.07.2012
12) Mr. Salman Siddique	24.12.2010	21.01.2012
13) Mr. Sohail Ahmed	18.03.2010	24.12.2010
14) Mr. Ahmad Waqar	24.07.2008	18.05.2009
15) Mr. M. Abdullah Yusuf	01/11/2007	23/7/2008
16) Mr. Riaz Ahmad Malik	03.07.2001	11.03.2004
17) Mr. Riaz Hussain Naqvi	08.11.1999	02.07.2001
18) Mian Iqbal Farid	07.11.1998	06.11.1999
19) Mr. A.R. Siddiqi	11.07.1994	11.01.1995



- 20) Mr. Javed Talat
- 21) Qazi M. Alimullah
- 22) Mr. M. Mubeen Ahsan
- 23) Mr. Sajjad Hasan

26.07.1993	01.07.1994
03.05.1993	17.07.1993
03.11.1992	03.05.1993
03.10.1991	03.11.1992

## SECRETARY GENERAL REVENUE DIVISION/ CHAIRPERSON, FBR

- 1) Mr. M. Abdullah Yusuf

14.06.2006 23.07.2008

## VICE CHAIRPERSON, CHAIRPERSON CBR

- 1) Mr. Moinuddin Khan
- 2) Mr. Hafeezullah Ishaq
- 3) Mr. Shamim Ahmed
- 4) Alvi Abdul Rahim (Remained vice  
Chairperson of CBR before becoming  
Chairperson CBR)

02.01.1998	06.11.1998
11.11.1996	02.01.1998
28.08.1996	11.11.1996
13.07.1995	28.08.1996

## FINANCE SECRETARIES/ EX-OFFICIO CHAIRPERSON, CBR

- 1) Mr. A.G.N. Kazi
- 2) Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan
- 3) Mr. M. M. Ahmed
- 4) Mr. Mumtaz Mirza
- 5) Mr. M. Ayub
- 6) Mr. H. A. Majid
- 7) Mr. Mumtaz Hassan
- 8) Mr. Abdul Qadir
- 9) Sir Victor Turner

08.09.1970	10.10.1971
31.05.1966	08.09.1970
06.03.1963	30.05.1966
19.06.1961	06.03.1963
29.07.1960	19.06.1961
01.11.1958	29.07.1960
25.02.1952	01.11.1958
01.02.1950	25.02.1952
14.08.1947	01.02.1950

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## Fully Solved Original Model Paper

### FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Roll Number

Time Allowed: 100 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

- I. Read the test items (MCQs) from Questions Booklet and Fill in the appropriate Box ■ by your correct answer on the Answer Sheet.
- II. All Test Items (MCQs) have equal value and there is no negative marking.
- III. Do not write your Roll Number, Name, answers to the questions or any other remarks on or inside the Questions Booklet
- IV. Hand-over both i.e. Questions Booklet and Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty of your row on the conclusion of Test.
- V. TAKING OUT THE QUESTIONS BOOKLET (IN ANY SHAPE OR FORM) FROM THE EXAMINATION HALL IS NOT ALLOWED.
- VI. Use of Calculator is now allowed.

☞ Every question contain four choices in the form of A, B, C and D. Only one out of them is correct. Your answer sheet has four boxes A B C and D for each question. Select the correct answer and blacken box of the corresponding letter completely and darkly. For example:

Q. Pakistan's national flower is:

- (A) Rose (B) Jasmine (C) Touch me not (D) None

The correct answer is B, so shade the answer in this manner.

A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	D
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## Original Model Paper

### FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

#### WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF INSPECTOR INLAND REVENUE

#### ENGLISH

☞ For answers from question 1 to 5 in each sentence, the underlined word can be replaced by one of the following four words, find out the right synonyms.

1. He said "May be he it comes into your head sometimes in spite of your belt and your tunic."

- (A) Uniform✓ (B) Wedding dress  
(C) Small box (D) Large box  
(E) None of these

2. Mr. Sultan said, "we could put that shabby old chest of drawers up stairs."

- (A) Storing box (B) Old box ✓  
(C) Small box (D) Large box  
(E) None of these

3. Ahmad says, "despised and forgotten by some you may be".

- (A) Advised (B) Hated✓  
(C) Allowed (D) Attracted

- (E) None of these

4. Mr. Akram said, "did he say he'd had a warning".

- (A) Anticipation✓ (B) On idea  
(C) Dream (D) Gun  
(E) None of these

5. Some one brings out an old shaggy legged horse.

- (A) Young (B) Old  
(C) Hairy✓ (D) Fast  
(E) None of these

- ☞ For answers from question 6 to 12 spot the error.

6. Many <sup>A</sup> animal species <sup>B</sup> are totally <sup>C</sup> Colors blind <sup>D</sup>.

- (A) A (B) B  
(C) C (D) D✓  
(E) None of these

7. The Muslims <sup>A</sup> are being <sup>B</sup> suspected <sup>C</sup> in USA <sup>D</sup>.

- (A) A (B) B  
(C) C (D) D✓



8. Valentine Day<sup>A</sup> is<sup>B</sup> on fourteenth<sup>C</sup> of February<sup>D</sup>.  
 (A) A✓ (B) B  
 (C) C (D) D  
 (E) No error
9. The match<sup>A</sup> between<sup>B</sup> Pakistan and India<sup>C</sup> was not excited enough<sup>D</sup>.  
 (A) A (B) B  
 (C) C (D) D✓  
 (E) No error
10. Every fuel has their<sup>A</sup> own particular<sup>B</sup> temperature at which<sup>C</sup> it beings<sup>D</sup> to burn.  
 (A) A✓ (B) B  
 (C) C (D) D  
 (E) No error
11. Light rays<sup>A</sup> can make<sup>B</sup> the desert<sup>C</sup> appears<sup>D</sup> to be a lake.  
 (A) A (B) B  
 (C) C (D) D✓  
 (E) No error
12. If a baby is held up<sup>A</sup> so that the sole of the feet touches a flat surface<sup>B</sup> well coordinated waking<sup>C</sup> movements will be triggered<sup>D</sup>.  
 (A) A (B) B✓  
 (C) C (D) D  
 (E) No error

For answers from question 13 – 16 in each of the following questions, a related pair of words is followed by five pair of words. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in question.

13. **Solicitous : Attention**  
 (A) rebellious : compliance  
 (B) tepid : maturity  
 (C) corrosive : chemical  
 (D) ingenious : naivete✓  
 (E) mischievous : disregard
14. **Rapacious : Greed**  
 (A) zealous : passion✓  
 (B) ferocious : timidity  
 (C) contemptuous : reticence  
 (D) precocious : admiration  
 (E) copious : dearth
15. **Hone : Knife**

- (A) tune : instrument✓  
 (B) count : money  
 (C) waste : energy  
 (D) paint : brush  
 (E) polish : glint
16. **Progress : Impass**  
 (A) fire : residue  
 (B) speed : location  
 (C) circulation : tourniquet✓  
 (D) disciple : leader  
 (E) captain : ship
- For answers from question 17 – 18 select the right word.
17. **Government by the few:**  
 (A) oligarchy✓  
 (B) Aristocracy  
 (C) Autocracy  
 (D) Bureaucracy  
 (E) None of these
18. **The study of ancient writing:**  
 (A) Calligraphy  
 (B) paleography✓  
 (C) Taxidermy  
 (D) Philosophy
- For answers from question 19 - 20 choose the correct antonyms.
19. **Impervious:**  
 (A) nervous  
 (B) long-lived  
 (C) penetrable✓  
 (D) Orderly  
 (E) Conclusive
20. **Surreptitious:**  
 (A) Might  
 (B) Plausible  
 (C) Meaningful  
 (D) Unplanned  
 (E) Overt✓

### PROFESSIONAL TEST

21. Which of the following is type of Revenue Receipts ?  
 (A) Tax Revenue  
 (B) Non Tax Revenue  
 (C) Surcharge  
 (D) All of the above.
22. Government of Pakistan Collects revenues from surcharges such as ?  
 (A) Custom Duty  
 (B) Income Tax  
 (C) Natural Gas and Petroleum✓  
 (D) None of these
23. Revenue receipts In Pakistan are?  
 (A) Tax Revenue  
 (B) Non Tax Revenue  
 (C) Surcharges  
 (D) All of the Above✓  
 (E) None of the above.
24. Which of the following is example of direct tax?



- (A) Income Tax✓  
(B) Central Excise  
(C) Both of the Above  
(D) None of the above.
25. What is the share of direct taxes in Revenue Generation in Pakistan of total tax revenue ?  
(A) 50%  
(B) 60%  
(C) 70%✓  
(D) None of the Above..
26. How much percentage of Revenue is collected from Revenue receipts?  
(A) 50% to 60%  
(B) 60% to 70%✓  
(C) 70% to 80%  
(D) None of the above.
27. What is meant by Non Tax Revenue?  
(A) Income from Government Property or Enterprises  
(B) Receipts from Civil Administration✓  
(C) Both of the Above  
(D) None of the Above.
28. In Revenue receipts what is meant by surcharges ?  
(A) Surcharge on Natural Gas  
(B) Surcharge on Petroleum products  
(C) Both of the Above.✓  
(D) None of the Above..
29. What is meant by capital receipts ?  
(A) Capital Receipts are incoming revenue that create profit  
(B) Capital Receipts are incoming cashflows that create liability✓  
(C) Both A&B  
(D) None of the Above.
30. Capital Receipts include ?  
(A) External Borrowing  
(B) Internal Non Bank Borrowing  
(C) Both of the Above✓  
(D) None of the Above.
31. What is meant by External Resources In Fiscal Policy of Pakistan ?  
(A) Loans and Grants come from various sources✓  
(B) Incoming cash flow that create liability  
(C) additional recharge or payment  
(D) None of the Above.
32. Consortium Provide aid at ?  
(A) bilateral level✓  
(B) unilateral level  
(C) both A&B  
(D) None of the Above
33. Federal Board pf Revenue (FBR) was established under Section 3 of the Federal Board of Revenue Act:  
(A) 1990  
(B) 2003  
(C) 2001  
(D) 2007✓
34. Any amount chargeable to tax as "Salary" comes under:  
(A) Section 12  
(B) Section 13  
(C) Section 14✓  
(D) Section 15
35. Plant, machinery and equipment installed by an industrial undertaking, and owned and managed by a company shall be allowed first year allowance in lieu of initial allowance under:  
(A) Section 20  
(B) Section 21  
(C) Section 23✓  
(D) Section 25
36. Scientific research institution means any institution certified by the \_\_\_\_\_ as conducting scientific research in Pakistan.  
(A) CBR✓  
(B) Ministry of Finance  
(C) Federal Government  
(D) Federal Revenue Board
37. "Direct material costs" means the cost of materials that become an integral part of the stock-in-trade manufactured or produced, or which are consumed in the manufacturing or:  
(A) Production process✓  
(B) Consuming process  
(C) Computing process  
(D) Adjusting process
38. The generally accepted accounting principle under which the cost of



stock-in-trade is the sum of direct material costs, direct labour costs, and variable factory overhead costs is called:

- (A) Labour-cost method
  - (B) Variable-cost method
  - (C) Direct-cost method
  - (D) Prime-cost method✓
39. "First-in-first-out method" means the generally accepted accounting principle under which the valuation of stock-in-trade is based on the assumption that stock is sold in the order of its:
- (A) Preparation
  - (B) Acquisition✓
  - (C) Approval
  - (D) Completion
40. Agricultural income means any rent or revenue derived by a person from land which is situated in Pakistan and is used for:
- (A) Agricultural purpose✓
  - (B) General purpose
  - (C) Particular purpose
  - (D) Every purpose
41. Removal of deficit in balance of payments is one of the objectives of which of the following policy?
- (A) Monetary policy
  - (B) Fiscal policy✓
  - (C) Trade policy
  - (D) Economic policy
42. Which of the following is included in the assessment order by commissioner?
- (A) Taxable income
  - (B) Tax due
  - (C) Amount of tax paid
  - (D) All of the given options✓
43. Which of the following was the first law on income tax promulgated in Pakistan?
- (A) 1st July, 1979✓
  - (B) 1st July, 1969
  - (C) 1st July, 1981
  - (D) 1st July, 2002
44. Resident Person (Section 81) includes which of the following?
- (A) Resident Individual & Association of

Persons

- (B) Resident Company
  - (C) Federal Government
  - (D) All of the given options✓
45. Appeal to CIT (appeals) shall be filed in which of the following manner?
- (A) On prescribed form✓
  - (B) On plane paper
  - (C) On stamped paper
  - (D) Legal documents
46. Mr. Shafqat received a basic salary of Rs. 200,000 during the year ended 30.06.2009. He has received lunch facility, cost of living allowance and adhoc relief of Rs. 6,000, 50,000, and 7,800 respectively. What would be his tax payable?
- (A) Rs. 1,030
  - (B) Rs. 1,039
  - (C) Rs. 1,069
  - (D) Rs. 1,978.5✓
47. Statutory Provident Fund is governed by which one of the following?
- (A) Finance Act 2006
  - (B) Insurance Act 1969
  - (C) Provident Funds Act 1925✓
  - (D) Finance Bill 2007
48. A retailer whose value of supplies in any period during the last twelve months ending any tax period exceeds \_\_\_\_\_ are required to be registered under the Sales Tax Act 1990.
- (A) Forty million rupees
  - (B) Twenty million rupees✓
  - (C) Ten million rupees
  - (D) Five million rupees
49. How many functions of FBR?
- (A) 22
  - (B) 30
  - (C) 15
  - (D) none of these
50. Which one of the following section deals with intangibles?
- (A) Section 22
  - (B) Section 24✓
  - (C) Section 222
  - (D) Section 242
51. Mr. A is an employee of Government of the Punjab, his data for the year



- 2010 is given below. Salary: Rs. 60,000 per month Gratuity: Rs. 1,000,000 Calculate his taxable income.
- (A) 774,000  
(B) 720,000✓  
(C) 1,060,000  
(D) 1,720,000
52. A firm ABC maintaining its account in accrual basis, at June 27, 2008 it is entitled to receive Rs. 10,000 but actual payments made at 01 August 2008. In which year it is charged to tax?
- (A) 2006  
(B) 2007  
(C) 2008✓  
(D) 2009
53. What was the worth of Annual Development Program (ADP) in PB 2021-22?
- (A) Rs. 260 billion  
(B) Rs. 360 billion  
(C) Rs. 460 billion  
(D) Rs. 560 billion✓
54. What was the cost of tax concession enjoyed by powerful lobbies in the FY 2019-20?
- (A) Rs. 1.272 trillion  
(B) Rs. 1.149 trillion✓  
(C) Rs. 0.972 trillion  
(D) Rs. 0.742 trillion
55. Mr. A employed in Pakistan received dividend amounting Rs. 10,000 in UK from Pakistani resident company. What is the tax treatment for calculating his gross total income?
- (A) Added in total income✓  
(B) Subtracted from the total income  
(C) Added in income after tax  
(D) Exempt from tax
56. Which one of the following is NOT a liquidator under Section 141 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?
- (A) Receiver appointed by a Court  
(B) Trustee for a bankrupt  
(C) Mortgagee in possession  
(D) Tax payer✓
57. Agricultural income does NOT include which one of the following?
- (A) Rent or revenue derived by a person from land  
(B) Income derived from land situated in Pakistan  
(C) The land is used for agricultural purposes  
(D) Income from spontaneous forest✓
58. Mr. A's total taxable income for the year 2010 is Rs. 150,000. Which of the following is the tax liability of Mr. A?
- (A) Nil✓  
(B) Rs. 375  
(C) Rs. 750  
(D) Rs. 1,125
59. A return of income as required to be furnished under Section 114 shall be in the form specified in:
- (A) Part I of Second Schedule  
(B) Part II of Second Schedule  
(C) Part III of Second Schedule  
(D) All of the given options✓
60. Which one of the following sections discusses the cash-basis accounting?
- (A) Section 32  
(B) Section 33✓  
(C) Section 34  
(D) Section 36
61. Pension received by an employee of the Government or the armed forces is exempt from tax defined in:
- (A) 2nd Schedule Part 1 Cl.(8)  
(B) 2nd Schedule Part 1 Cl.(25)  
(C) 2nd Schedule Part 1 Cl.(9)✓  
(D) None of the given options
62. What is the rate of tax for a small company?
- (A) 10% of taxable income  
(B) 20% of taxable income✓  
(C) 25% of taxable income  
(D) 30% of taxable income
63. Loss from speculation business can be set off against:
- (A) Business income  
(B) Income earned from resident company  
(C) Speculation business income✓  
(D) None of the given options
64. Income from building leased out



together with plant & machinery falls under:

- (A) Income from property
- (B) Income from salary
- (C) Income from capital gain
- (D) Income from other sources✓

65. The fiscal year is a period of \_\_\_\_\_ months arbitrarily chosen for tax purposes.

- (A) 3
- (B) 6
- (C) 12✓
- (D) 18

66. A woman taxpayer shall be charged to tax if taxable income is:

- (A) Less than Rs. 100,000
- (B) Less than Rs. 200,000
- (C) More than Rs. 200,000✓
- (D) More than Rs. 260,000

67. What is the residential status of Federal Government of Pakistan?

- (A) Resident Person✓
- (B) Resident Company
- (C) Resident AOP
- (D) Resident HUF

68. Provident fund maintained by a private organization which has not been granted recognition by the Income Tax Authorities, is discussed in which of the following type of provident fund?

- (A) Government provident fund
- (B) Recognized provident fund
- (C) Unrecognized provident fund✓
- (D) None of the given options

69. If capital asset has been held for more than one year, it is exempt from tax up to:

- (A) 10% of total capital gain
- (B) 15% of total capital gain
- (C) 25% of total capital gain✓
- (D) 30% of total capital gain

70. The rate of income tax for Modaraba Company is:

- (A) 20%
- (B) 25%✓
- (C) 30%
- (D) 35%

71. Statutory provident fund is also known as:

- (A) Recognized provident fund
- (B) Unrecognized provident fund
- (C) Government provident fund✓
- (D) None of the given options

72. Which one of the following specifies the rates of depreciation?

- (A) Part I of 3rd Schedule✓
- (B) Part II of 3rd Schedule
- (C) Part III of 3rd Schedule
- (D) None of the given options

73. Which of the following section deals with the residential status of Individual?

- (A) Section 80
- (B) Section 81
- (C) Section 82✓
- (D) Section 83

74. Mr. A non-resident of Pakistan received interest on Australian Bonds Rs. 100,000 (half amount received in Pakistan). What is the treatment of this amount for calculating his gross total income?

- (A) Rs. 100,000 added in his total income
- (B) Rs. 100,000 subtracted from his total income
- (C) Rs. 50,000 added in his total income✓
- (D) Exempt from tax

75. Profit and gains arising out of speculation business is chargeable to tax under:

- (A) Income from salary
- (B) Income from other sources
- (C) Income from business✓
- (D) Income from capital gains

76. If an individual has taxable income Rs. 90,000, what will be the tax rate applied?

- (A) 0.5%
- (B) 1%
- (C) 0.25%
- (D) Nil✓

77. Which of the following is the rate of tax for salaried individuals (male) for tax year 2010, where the taxable income does not exceed Rs. 200,000?

- (A) 0%
- (B) 0.25%



- (C) 0.50%✓  
(D) 0.75%
78. On which of the following deduction is allowed from taxable income under the head income from business?  
(A) Any entertainment expenditure  
(B) Any personal expenditure  
(C) Brokerage  
(D) Expenditure incurred by an amalgamated company✓
79. Which of the following section defines deductions allowed in computing income from business?  
(A) Section 21  
(B) Section 20✓  
(C) Section 120  
(D) Section 112
80. \_\_\_\_\_ is the payment to the holder for the right to use property such as a patent, copyrighted material, or natural resources.  
(A) Permanent Establishment  
(B) Royalty✓  
(C) Dividend  
(D) Goodwill
81. As per clause 13(iii) of the part 1 of second schedule, if gratuity fund is approved by CBR, the amount of fund exempted up to Rs. 200,000 and any amount exceeding it will be taxed in which of the following way?  
(A) Salary income✓  
(B) Income from business  
(C) Capital gain  
(D) Other income
82. Which of the following comes under the ambit of royalty under Section 2 (54)?  
(A) Right to use any patent  
(B) Copyright of a literary  
(C) Right to use any industrial or scientific equipment  
(D) All of the given options✓
83. Profit earned on debts is chargeable under:  
(A) Income from salary  
(B) Income from other sources  
(C) Income from business✓  
(D) Income from capital gains
84. Which one of the following principle of tax emphasized that the taxation policy should be designed in such a way to boost business atmosphere and the investment environment in the country?  
(A) Convenience  
(B) Judicious  
(C) Capacity to pay  
(D) Business friendly✓
85. Miss Sonia's total taxable income for the year 2010 is Rs. 260,000. Which of the following is the tax liability of Miss Sonia?  
(A) Nil✓  
(B) Rs. 500  
(C) Rs. 1,000  
(D) Rs. 1,500
86. In Income Tax Ordinance 2001 tax concessions meant for which of the following?  
(A) Reduction in tax liability  
(B) Reduction in tax rate  
(C) Reduction in taxable income  
(D) All of the given options✓
87. Which of the following is the deductible allowance from the income of an individual?  
(A) Zakat  
(B) Worker's Welfare Fund  
(C) Worker's Participation Fund  
(D) All of the given options✓
88. In which of the following heads of income no deductions are allowed:  
(A) Salary✓  
(B) Income from property  
(C) Income from business  
(D) Capital gains
89. Mr. A is an employee of ABC Co. The company has provided a driver and a gardener to Mr. A. What will be the tax treatment of their salaries under Section 13 of Income Tax Ordinance 2001?  
(A) These salaries, will be added in the salary of Mr. A✓  
(B) These salaries will be subtracted from the salary of Mr. A  
(C) These salaries have no relation with the salary of Mr. A  
(D) These Salaries will be exempted



- from tax
90. Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 became effective from which of the following date?
- 1st July 2001
  - 13th September 2001
  - 1st July 2002 ✓
  - 13th September 2002
91. Mr. A non-resident person employed in UK received Rs. 500,000 as salary. Which of the following statement is true for Mr. A?
- Rs. 500,000 will be added in gross total income being non resident person
  - Rs. 500,000 will be subtracted from gross total income being non resident person
  - Rs. 500,000 will be exempt from tax being non resident person ✓
  - None of the given options
92. Total income of a person for a tax year shall be the sum of the person's income under which of the following head?
- Only income from salary
  - Only income from business
  - Only income from property
  - All of the given options ✓
93. Suppose a money lender gives loan to a farmer of Rs. 100,000. After the due time, the farmer pays back the loan in shape of agriculture produce amounting Rs. 110,000 to money lender. What will be the tax treatment of Rs. 110,000?
- Tax will be charged only on Rs. 100,000
  - Tax will be charged only on Rs. 10,000 ✓
  - Tax will be charged only on Rs. 110,000
  - Exempt as agriculture income
94. If tax payable of a sole proprietorship is Rs. 595,000, what will be the tax rate applied?
- 12.50% ✓
  - 15.00%
  - 7.50%
  - 10.50%
95. Land revenue rent (Lagan) is received by which of the following authority?
- High Court
  - Supreme Court
  - Income Tax Department
  - Provincial Government ✓
96. If tax payable of a partnership firm is Rs. 900,000, what will be the tax rate applied?
- 21.50%
  - 15.00%
  - 17.50% ✓
  - 10.50%
97. Valuation of stock is computed by the formula:
- A+B-C ✓
  - A-B-C
  - A-B+C
  - A+B+C
98. 2(59) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001 defines: "shareholder" in relation to a company, includes a modaraba certificate holder, a unit holder of a unit trust and a beneficiary of a trust. In which criteria, the above definition falls?
- Exclusive definition
  - Inclusive definition ✓
  - Both exclusive and inclusive definitions
  - Statutory definition
99. Gratuity will be ignored in computing taxable income of:
- Resident person
  - Non-resident person
  - Income tax officer
  - Deceased person ✓
100. Achieving full employment level is one of the objectives of which of the following policy?
- Monetary policy
  - Fiscal policy ✓
  - Trade policy
  - Economic policy
- \*\*\*\*\*



# PART-I ENGLISH

## What is Vocabulary?

**V**ocabulary refers to the words we must understand to communicate effectively. It refers to a set of words that one knows in any language. It usually grows and evolves with age, and serves as a useful and fundamental tool for communication and acquiring knowledge. It is one of the most important components of language development. Vocabulary, like grammar and pronunciation, is the key to our understanding what we hear and read; and to communicating successfully with other people. For this reason it is very important for us to quickly build up a large store of words. Research studies have shown the strong links between having an extensive vocabulary and achieving academic success.

Vocabulary plays a vital role in the reading process and contributes greatly to a reader's comprehension. A reader cannot understand a text without knowing what most of the words mean. Students learn the meanings of most words indirectly, through everyday experiences with oral and written language. Other words are learned through carefully designed instruction. In this guide, every possible measure has been taken to guide students on vocabulary enhancement in the easiest manner.

## Learning Vocabulary at its Easiest:

There are many points on which linguists agree from top to bottom. Such agreements become a kind of 'rule' in a particular discipline. In language, it is an admitted fact that there exists a relationship among words. Words are either similar or opposite in meaning. If a word is similar in meaning to another word, it is called **Synonym**; it is said to be **Antonym** if opposite.

A **synonym** is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language. Words that are synonyms are said to be **synonymous**, and the state of being a synonym is called **synonymy**. While, A word or phrase opposite in meaning to another word is regarded as **antonym**.

### Examples - (ANTONYM)

- Achieve – Fail
- Idle – Active
- Afraid – Confident
- Ancient – Modern
- Arrive – Depart
- Arrogant – Humble



## Examples - (SYNONYM)

- Annihilation, destruction, carnage, extinction
- Benefit, profit, revenue, yield
- Cunning, keen, sharp, slick
- Destitute, poor, bankrupt, impoverished
- Deterioration, pollution, defilement, adulteration

In this respect, there is another interesting relationship among words which is known as **Homonym**. Homonyms are words that sound alike but have different meanings. They are a source of entertainment, confusion, and inspiration. Homonyms are often the cause of a spelling or word usage error for they often cause confusion. In various competitive examinations, students are required to distinguish the meanings between two such given words. **Accept** and **Except** can be its most suitable example. They usually come in as "pair of words" or "words often confused". In this book, we have tried our utmost to present you a handy stock of such words which have been frequently posed by the examiner in the competitive examination. Some more examples are:

- Aid — Aide
- Affect — Effect
- Aisle — I'll — Isle
- Aloud — Allowed
- Altar — Alter
- Ark — Arc
- Ball — Bawl
- Base — Bass
- Beech — Beach
- Birth — Berth
- Bore — Boar
- Byte — Bite

## Words Formation:

Word formation processes are basically how new words are created and become part of the language. There are quite a few of them, and we will now make the most important ones simple and clear. Knowing this can actually help you better understand the English language, not to mention the fact that knowing a word's origin is a great way to reinforce your understanding of it. In these processes, many factors are involved. However, the most relevant—with respect to our competitive examinations—are **coinage**, **backformation** and **borrowing**. The examiner might put the candidates' knowledge to test. He might check the immensity of their vocabulary and their command over their knowledge.

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# ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTES

It is a fact that brevity is the soul of wit. For bringing this brevity in our writing and speech, use of one-word substitutes is very necessary. There is no doubt that one-word substitutes can do the work of many words and sometimes of a whole sentence. By using one-word substitutes, you can bring clarity in your expression, enrich your language and improve your style.

A list of important one-word substitutes along with their meanings is given.

## Objective Test (MCQs)

**Directions:** In this Objective Test, you have to choose the correct words one-word substitutes out of the four choices given against each of them.

S. NO.	SENTENCE	WORDS
1.	To grow worse	(a) Deteriorate (b) Irreproachable (c) Incurable (d) Innocuous
2.	A train preceding from the principal town	(a) Genocide (b) Eligible (c) Emigrant (d) Down-train
3.	One who is in the habit of drinking	(a) Infanticide (b) Drunkard (c) Eccentric (d) Incurable
4.	Fit to be elected or selected	(a) Eligible (b) Eccentric (c) Genocide (d) Grocer
5.	One who leaves one's own country to settle in another	(a) Impassable (b) Eccentric (c) Emigrant (d) Idolator
6.	One travelling on horse-back	(a) Equestrian (b) Egoist



S. NO.	SENTENCE	WORDS
		(c) Germicide (d) Impassable
7.	A person who is in love with himself or self-centered	(a) Innocuous (b) Egoist (c) Genocide (d) Idolator
8.	Man devoted to pleasure and enjoying himself	(a) Epicurean (b) Impassable (c) Infanticide (d) Innocuous
9.	A man of unusual habit	(a) Genocide (b) Eccentric (c) Incurable (d) Grocer
10.	One who is hard to please	(a) Fastidious (b) Inflammable (c) Incorrigible (d) Deteriorate
11.	The murder of a brother or sister	(a) drunkard (b) Incurable (c) Fratricide (d) Germicide
12.	A medicine that kills germs	(a) Germicide (b) Incorrigible (c) Grocer (d) Idolator
13.	Eliminating or killing of whole race	(a) Genocide (b) Herbivorous (c) Eligible (d) Emigrant
14.	Person selling spices, sugar, dry fruit, etc.	(a) Grocer (b) Incurable (c) Idolator (d) Irreproachable
15.	Animals which feed on grass	(a) Egoist (b) Graminivorous (c) Innocuous (d) Impassable
16.	Animals which feed on herbs	(a) Herbivorous (b) Grocer (c) Idolator



S. NO.	SENTENCE	WORDS
		(d) Incurable
17.	Which cannot be corrected or amended	(a) Infanticide (b) Impassable (c) Incorrigible (d) Emigrant
18.	Likely to communicate disease	(a) Infectious (b) Idolator (c) Incurable (d) Genocide
19.	Capable of being set on fire	(a) Inflammable (b) Garrulous (c) Feminist (d) Eccentric
20.	That which is harmless	(a) Infanticide (b) Innocuous (c) Incurable (d) Hypochondriac
21.	That which cannot be passed through	(a) Fastidious (b) Ephemeral (c) Impassable (d) Inflammable
22.	That which cannot be cured	(a) Eligible (b) Emigrant (c) Egoist (d) Incurable
23.	One who worships idols	(a) Eligible (b) Idolator (c) Impassable (d) Emigrant
24.	The murder of a new-born infant	(a) Egoist (b) Fastidious (c) Infanticide (d) Incorrigible
25.	Free from blame	(a) Drunkard (b) Eligible (c) Emigrant (d) Irreproachable

## ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(D)	3.	(B)	4.	(A)	5.	(C)
6.	(A)	7.	(B)	8.	(A)	9.	(B)	10.	(A)
11.	(C)	12.	(A)	13.	(A)	14.	(A)	15.	(B)
16.	(A)	17.	(C)	18.	(A)	19.	(A)	20.	(B)
21.	(C)	22.	(D)	23.	(B)	24.	(C)	25.	(D)





# Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

In the following 100 questions, each word is followed by four probable answers a,b,c and d. You should choose the correct meaning of the word out of the four choices.

1. **Calumniate :**  
(a) to accuse falsely (b) to accuse truthfully  
(c) to denounce (d) to ditch
2. **Commence :**  
(a) to end (b) to begin  
(c) nearing finish (d) to run
3. **Conjecture :**  
(a) grave (b) outward  
(c) to guess (d) to claim
4. **Contradict :**  
(a) predict (b) to support  
(c) external (d) to oppose by words
5. **Detest :**  
(a) love (b) to hate intensely  
(c) neglect (d) to support
6. **Deteriorate :**  
(a) appreciate (b) recover  
(c) to make worse (d) strengthen
7. **Emancipate :**  
(a) to set on fire (b) bondage  
(c) neglect (d) to set free from restraint or bondage
8. **Admonish :**  
(a) to warn (b) to cajole  
(c) encourage (d) abdicate
9. **Manipulate :**  
(a) display (b) gloomy  
(c) to handle or manage (d) to mortgage
10. **Impede :**  
(a) obstruct or hinder (b) recover  
(c) to let free (d) to detest
11. **Disparage :**  
(a) abuse (b) scold  
(c) exaggerate (d) play down, belittle
12. **Titillate :**  
(a) tickle (b) waver  
(c) whisper (d) shiver
13. **Adulate :**  
(a) prohibit (b) disparage  
(c) flatter lavishly (d) sleepy
14. **Proscribe :**  
(a) prohibit (b) to let free  
(c) prescribe (d) begin
15. **Obviate :**  
(a) useful (b) negligible  
(c) failure (d) anticipate
16. **Militate :**  
(a) to support (b) work against  
(c) take up arms (d) peace
17. **Malign :**  
(a) benign (b) curtail  
(c) slander (d) eager
18. **Placate :**  
(a) to conciliate (b) to disapprove  
(c) stubborn (d) predict
19. **Seduce :**  
(a) reduce (b) to abhor  
(c) to entice (d) good will
20. **Singe :**  
(a) downpour (b) benumb  
(c) recollect (d) to burn on the surface
21. **Notorious :**  
(a) well known for some bad quality (b) generous  
(c) gentleman (d) idealistic
22. **Consummate :**  
(a) novice (b) ambiguous  
(c) perfect (d) imperfect
23. **Incorrigible :**  
(a) corrigible (b) beyond reform  
(c) orphan (d) greedy
24. **Congenial :**  
(a) unhygienic (b) old age  
(c) suitable (d) unsuitable
25. **Congenital :**  
(a) existing at birth (b) existing after death  
(c) existing since adolescence (d) premature
26. **Myopic :**  
(a) long-sighted (b) near-sighted



- (c) blind (d) colour blind
27. **Chronic :**  
(a) lasting a long time (b) occasionally
- (c) recently (d) after death
28. **Psychopathic :**  
(a) muscular disorder (b) cardiac arrest
- (c) short-sightedness (d) mentally or emotionally diseased
29. **Unconscionable :**  
(a) without pangs of conscience (b) disrespectful
- (c) over smart (d) guilty
30. **Glib :**  
(a) stammer (b) fluent
- (c) tragic (d) dull
31. **Presbyopic :**  
(a) short-sighted (b) night blind
- (c) far-sighted (d) colour blind
32. **Spasmodic :**  
(a) greedy (b) parsimonious
- (c) convulsive (d) eclipse
33. **Toxic :**  
(a) queer (b) genius
- (c) normal (d) sane
34. **Eccentric :**  
(a) healthy (b) pure
- (c) refined (d) poisonous
35. **Masochistic :**  
(a) very soft spoken (b) generous
- (c) helpful (d) enjoying cruel treatment inflicted on one self
36. **Antiseptic :**  
(a) poisonous (b) filter
- (c) germ killing (d) septic
37. **Sadistic :**  
(a) love (b) aesthetics
- (c) defiance (d) love of inflicting pain
38. **Aesthetic :**  
(a) fond of beauty (b) hater of beauty
- (c) coward (d) malign
39. **Enigmatic :**  
(a) solution (b) puzzling
- (c) beautiful (d) enchanting
40. **Sardonic :**  
(a) cynical (b) pessimist
- (c) optimist (d) atheist
41. **Sychophantic :**  
(a) straight forward (b) frank
- (c) open (d) addicted to giving false flattery
42. **Titanic :**  
(a) small (b) huge
- (c) round (d) deep
43. **Phlegmatic :**  
(a) not easily excited (b) bull
- (c) serene (d) frigid
44. **Abrogate :**  
(a) begin (b) start
- (c) cancel (d) issue
45. **Abortive :**  
(a) successful (b) unsuccessful
- (c) sneering (d) coup
46. **Adjourn :**  
(a) put off (b) carry on
- (c) without hindrance (d) notify
47. **Acquiesce :**  
(a) strangers (b) agree tacitly
- (c) spontaneous (d) advance
48. **Affluent :**  
(a) confluence (b) poor
- (c) rich (d) dangerous
49. **Affable :**  
(a) discourteous (b) courteous
- (c) shrewd (d) disgusting
50. **Amicable :**  
(a) enmity (b) hatred
- (c) friendly (d) hostile
51. **Adulteration :**  
(a) making pure (b) making impure
- (c) greedy (d) sinful
52. **Austerity :**  
(a) severe simplicity (b) pompous
- (c) extravagant (d) carefree
53. **Astray :**  
(a) on the right path (b) out of the right path
- (c) straight (d) smooth
54. **Arid :**  
(a) moist (b) cold
- (c) dry (d) raining
55. **Arcane :**  
(a) open (b) mysterious
- (c) fawning (d) recall



56. **Ardent :**  
 (a) lazy (b) insane  
 (c) zealous (d) sleepy
57. **Assiduous :**  
 (a) diligent (b) foolish  
 (c) genius (d) hotchpotch
58. **Assignment :**  
 (a) relax (b) relieve  
 (c) task allotted to a person (d) mechanic
59. **Audible :**  
 (a) inaudible (b) which can be heard  
 (c) which can be seen (d) harmonious
60. **Anti-thesis :**  
 (a) thesis (b) synthesis  
 (c) opposite (d) synonym
61. **Atone :**  
 (a) farewell (b) valance  
 (c) wanton (d) make reparation or amends
62. **Augur :**  
 (a) foretell (b) fatal  
 (c) present (d) past
63. **Inauspicious :**  
 (a) auspicious (b) lucky  
 (c) unlucky (d) jejune
64. **Banality :**  
 (a) hackneyed phraseology (b) simple sentence  
 (c) clear (d) lucid
65. **Perambulator :**  
 (a) car (b) baby carriage  
 (c) train (d) plane
66. **Somnambulism :**  
 (a) dreaming (b) walking  
 (c) sleepwalking (d) sleeping
67. **Somnolent :**  
 (a) sleepy (b) awake  
 (c) running (d) crying
68. **Insomnia :**  
 (a) sleepy (b) somnolent  
 (c) dreaming (d) inability to fall asleep
69. **Vociferous :**  
 (a) calmly (b) talking slowly  
 (c) crying out noisily (d) feeble
70. **Somniferous :**  
 (a) sleep inducing (b) frank  
 (c) insomnia (d) dull
71. **Circumlocution :**  
 (a) straight forward (b) frank  
 (c) round about way of talking (d) sharp-eyed
72. **Soliloquy :**  
 (a) to address (b) to despatch  
 (c) to speak to oneself (d) to speak to others
73. **Grandiloquence :**  
 (a) boring speech (b) describing elegant speech  
 (c) verbal (d) to curse
74. **Verbatim :**  
 (a) word for word (b) in lump sum  
 (c) very fast (d) secretly
75. **Verbosity :**  
 (a) stinginess (b) wordiness  
 (c) reserved (d) beastly
76. **Volubility :**  
 (a) stammering (b) hindrance in speech  
 (c) fluency in speech (d) having large volume
77. **Garrulity :**  
 (a) reserved (b) talkativeness  
 (c) gradual decay (d) evolution
78. **Tacit :**  
 (a) unspoken understanding (b) verbatim  
 (c) garrulous (d) bountiful
79. **Corrosion :**  
 (a) formation (b) collection  
 (c) gradual decay (d) evolution
80. **Syllabus :**  
 (a) outlines of a course (b) outline of life  
 (c) substitution (d) extras of course
81. **Taciturnity :**  
 (a) talkative (b) vociferous  
 (c) verdant (d) disinclination to converse
82. **Loquacity :**  
 (a) taciturnity (b) talkativeness  
 (c) lax (d) immoral
83. **Inarticulateness :**  
 (a) incoherence (b) coherent  
 (c) homogeneous (d) separate
84. **Corroborate :**  
 (a) to disagree (b) to confirm by testimony  
 (c) to be (d) to split



- acquitted
85. **Synagogue :**  
 (a) partisan (b) meeting place of Parsis  
 (c) fresh and green (d) place for Jewish Worship
86. **Elegant :**  
 (a) graceful (b) disgraceful  
 (c) ugly (d) sad
87. **Echo :**  
 (a) building (b) song  
 (c) bird (d) repetition of sound
88. **Elate :**  
 (a) depressed (b) discouraged  
 (c) feel proud (d) haughty
89. **Elixir :**  
 (a) preparation to change base metals into gold or prolong life  
 (c) a metal found in Greece (d) death
90. **Exquisite :**  
 (a) inferior quality (b) excellent  
 (c) mediocre (d) average
91. **Elite :**  
 (a) masses (b) poor people  
 (c) chosen or selected ones (d) soldiers
92. **Fantasy :**  
 (a) fancy, imagination (b) name of queen  
 (c) literacy (d) heaven
93. **Fiasco :**  
 (a) grand success (b) grand achievement  
 (c) failure (d) promise
94. **Figment :**  
 (a) invention or fabrication (b) grand achievement  
 (c) useful (d) official
95. **Fetter :**  
 (a) gold (b) flowers  
 (c) building (d) chain or shackle
96. **Frugal :**  
 (a) expensive (b) wise  
 (c) economical in the use of means (d) budget
97. **Galaxy :**
- (a) name of a Goddess (b) corridor  
 (c) passage (d) group of stars
98. **Gesticulate :**  
 (a) movements of hand and feet while speaking (b) laugh  
 (c) quarrel (d) run
99. **Glum :**  
 (a) happy (b) dancing  
 (c) sullen (d) worried
100. **Gorgeous :**  
 (a) dull (b) inexpensive  
 (c) splendid (d) ordinary
101. **Gulp :**  
 (a) drink (b) chew  
 (c) swallow eagerly (d) tasty
102. **Haggle :**  
 (a) Negotiate on terms of rate (b) speech  
 (c) careless (d) shopkeeper
103. **Harlot :**  
 (a) A lady of repute (b) A man of repute  
 (c) prostitute (d) handsome
104. **Hurricane :**  
 (a) lamp (b) lights  
 (c) lightening (d) violent storm
105. **Hypothesis :**  
 (a) mathematics (b) logic  
 (c) philosophy (d) assumption on the basis of reasoning
106. **Mammoth :**  
 (a) small (b) long  
 (c) wide (d) very large
107. **Monotonous :**  
 (a) jolly (b) angry  
 (c) wearisome, tiresome (d) attractive
108. **Mystic :**  
 (a) hidden, occult (b) open  
 (c) mad (d) mammon
109. **Myth :**  
 (a) imaginary person of object (b) true story  
 (c) God (d) philosophy
110. **Muse :**  
 (a) sing (b) dance  
 (c) goddess (d) novels



- inspiring  
learning and  
arts
- 111. Negligee :**  
(a) negligent (b) careless  
(c) easy (d) office dress  
unceremonious  
attire, loose  
robe
- 112. Niche :**  
(a) one's proper (b) hole  
or appointed  
place in life  
(c) brick (d) wall
- 113. Nincompoop :**  
(a) clever (b) genius  
(c) proud (d) fool,  
simpleton
- 114. Nom de-plume :**  
(a) real name (b) writers  
assumed  
name, pen  
name  
(c) an animal (d) a bird
- 115. Nostalgic :**  
(a) remember (b) love for a  
beloved  
(c) home- (d) hospital  
sickness
- 116. Obdurate :**  
(a) stubborn, (b) comprising  
unyielding  
(c) lover (d) honourable
- 117. Obeisance :**  
(a) request (b) prayer  
(c) bow, a (d) fall  
courtesy
- 118. Obituary :**  
(a) love story (b) record of  
deaths,  
biographical  
sketch of  
deceased  
person  
(c) notice of birth (d) notice of  
marriage
- 119. Obliterate :**  
(a) write (b) paint  
(c) to efface, to (d) prominence  
blot out
- 120. Odyssey :**  
(a) short poem (b) Italian poem  
(c) short journey (d) Homer's epic,  
any long
- 121. Palate :**  
(a) roof of mouth (b) adventurous  
journey  
(c) gold cup (d) silver cup  
tasteless
- 122. Pathetic :**  
(a) causing or (b) causing or  
evoking evoking pity  
humor  
(c) pessimistic (d) optimistic
- 123. Parable :**  
(a) poem (b) story with a  
moral lesson  
(c) story without (d) materialism  
a moral  
lesson
- 124. Paragon :**  
(a) ugly (b) moderate  
(c) model of (d) inexpensive  
excellence
- 125. Patron :**  
(a) chairman (b) protector,  
guardian  
saint  
(c) seller (d) buyer
- 126. Phantom :**  
(a) God (b) goddess  
(c) nature (d) ghost
- 127. Quack :**  
(a) skilled doctor (b) highly trained  
person  
(c) pretender to (d) scientist  
medical or  
other skills
- 128. Quandry :**  
(a) state of (b) state of  
perplexity, happiness,  
puzzling joy and mirth  
situation,  
dilemma  
(c) state of (d) state of  
sorrow weeping
- 129. Quarantine :**  
(a) together (b) social  
(c) isolation to (d) hospital for  
prevent T.B.  
spreading of  
infection
- 130. Quarry :**  
(a) question (b) place where  
stone is got  
from ground  
for building  
(c) place where (d) place where



- bricks are made      diamonds are found
- 131. Quisling :**  
(a) patriot      (b) rebel  
(c) brave      (d) traitor
- 132. Ransack :**  
(a) construct      (b) prepare  
(c) plunder, search thoroughly      (d) run away
- 133. Ransom :**  
(a) release from captivity by payment      (b) release from jail  
(c) release from life      (d) release from a poor house
- 134. Remorse :**  
(a) remedy      (b) regret and repentance  
(c) remnant      (d) thank
- 135. Recent :**  
(a) retract withdraw statement      (b) reiterate  
(c) revise      (d) return
- 136. Redundant :**  
(a) useful      (b) useless  
(c) superfluous      (d) real
- 137. Rejuvenate :**  
(a) restore to old age      (b) restore to youth  
(c) restore to childhood      (d) grow old
- 138. Sabotage :**  
(a) construction work      (b) destruction by religious persons  
(c) international damage done by spies or workmen      (d) destruction by nature
- 139. Sadism :**  
(a) love of service      (b) love of money  
(c) love of parent      (d) from of sexual perversion marked by love of inflicting pain
- 140. Sagacious :**  
(a) shrewd wise, mentally acute      (b) strong, vigorous  
(c) weak, ill      (d) fat persons
- 141. Scrutiny :**  
(a) surficial search      (b) close search  
(c) without a search      (d) lost
- 142. Seduce :**  
(a) guide      (b) right device  
(c) lead astray, induce to surrender chastity      (d) help
- 143. Tarnish :**  
(a) colour      (b) without a colour  
(c) without limits      (d) discolour become stained or blemished
- 144. Tavern :**  
(a) railway station      (b) inn, ale house  
(c) bus-stand      (d) hotel
- 145. Teem :**  
(a) abound with, swarm      (b) scarcity, shortage  
(c) adequate supply      (d) starvation
- 146. Tortuous :**  
(a) straight forward      (b) not straight forward  
(c) direct      (d) simple
- 147. Utterior :**  
(a) interior      (b) beyond what appears  
(c) secondary      (d) selfish
- 148. Uncouth :**  
(a) beautiful      (b) handsome  
(c) ordinary      (d) clumsy, boorish
- 149. Usurp :**  
(a) seize wrongfully      (b) seize rightfully  
(c) surrender      (d) seize with fight
- 150. Usury :**  
(a) helping with money      (b) helping by accepting money  
(c) lending of money at excessive interest      (d) social help
- 151. Utopia :**  
(a) imperfect state      (b) imperfect relationship



- (c) economic state on this earth  
(d) imaginary state with perfect political and social conditions
- 152. Vacillate :**  
(a) strong minded  
(b) waver, move to and fro  
(c) determined  
(d) stationary
- 153. Vagabond :**  
(a) having a fixed dwelling place  
(b) having a fixed house in a city  
(c) having a fixed home in a village  
(d) having no fixed dwelling, wanderer
- 154. Venom :**  
(a) honey  
(b) poison  
(c) nectar  
(d) milk
- 155. Vehement :**  
(a) vigorous, intense  
(b) weak, unstable  
(c) common, ordinary  
(d) stable
- 156. Vice-versa :**  
(a) similarly  
(b) comparison  
(c) conversely, the other way round  
(d) right, exactly
- 157. Wanton :**  
(a) restrained, strict  
(b) wanting, fit  
(c) unrestrained, loose
- 158. Wary :**  
(a) cautious  
(b) careless  
(c) attentive  
(d) lazy
- 159. Will O-the-wisp :**  
(a) hopeful  
(b) light flitting over marshes, elusive person or hope  
(c) land of no return  
(d) name of a beast
- 160. Writhe :**  
(a) laugh  
(b) weep  
(c) twist, roll about  
(d) singing
- 161. Xenophobia :**  
(a) name of an animal  
(b) name of a place
- (c) name of a river  
(d) dislike, hatred, or fear of strangers
- 162. Xerography :**  
(a) writing  
(b) writing on the wall  
(c) process similar to photography  
(d) process similar to writing
- 163. Yearn :**  
(a) To desire strongly, feel longing for  
(b) to run away  
(c) to laugh  
(d) To worry
- 164. Yeast :**  
(a) food for the animals  
(b) food for the human beings  
(c) substance used in brewing, etc  
(d) food for the insects
- 165. Zenith :**  
(a) point on the earth  
(b) point on the celestial sphere vertically above the observer's head  
(c) point on the sea  
(d) point on the moon.
- 166. Zest :**  
(a) discourage  
(b) enthusiasm  
(c) hope  
(d) disappointed
- 167. Illusion :**  
(a) reference  
(b) story  
(c) deception  
(d) worldly
- 168. Indispensable :**  
(a) unnecessary  
(b) useless  
(c) foreign  
(d) absolutely necessary
- 169. Ingenuous :**  
(a) innocent, frank  
(b) clever  
(c) smart  
(d) lazy
- 170. Interlude :**  
(a) pause between the acts of a play  
(b) end  
(c) beginning  
(d) primary
- 171. Immaculate :**  
(a) impure  
(b) pure, faultless  
(c) faulty  
(d) blunder
- 172. Genius :**



- (a) lazy (b) clever  
(c) duel (d) foolish
- 173. Judicious :**  
(a) foolish (b) prudent  
(c) notorious (d) famous
- 174. Jargon :**  
(a) familiar words (b) unfamiliar words, distorted language, excessively technical language  
(c) simple (d) left
- 175. Judo :**  
(a) name of a king (b) scientific unarmed combat of Japan  
(c) shooting (d) murder
- 176. Juvenile :**  
(a) young person (b) old person  
(c) middle aged person (d) offender
- 177. Kindergarten :**  
(a) school for elders (b) school for infants  
(c) school for women (d) school for the blinds.
- 178. Kimono :**  
(a) house for the dolls (b) wide-sleeved Japanese robe  
(c) Tibetan dress (d) European dress
- 179. Kin :**  
(a) friends (b) enemies  
(c) neighbours (d) relatives
- 180. Kiosk :**  
(a) roofed stall, booth (b) restaurant  
(c) gambling den (d) relatives
- 181. Krait :**  
(a) art of fighting (b) art of breaking bricks  
(c) venomous snake (d) art of making love
- 182. Labyrinth :**  
(a) laboratory (b) hall  
(c) net work of tortuous passages, maze (d) easy
- 183. Lackey :**
- (a) soldier (b) servile follower  
(c) proud (d) rational
- 184. Languish :**  
(a) become weak or faint (b) become strong  
(c) become fat (d) become mad
- 185. Lesbian :**  
(a) lover (b) hatred  
(c) woman of homo-sexual nature (d) man of homo-sexual nature
- 186. Lewd :**  
(a) pure (b) lustful, indecent  
(c) pious (d) decent
- 187. Abbreviation :**  
(a) short form (b) long form  
(c) medium form (d) name of an animal
- 188. Abhor :**  
(a) like (b) hate  
(c) love (d) indifference
- 189. Abode :**  
(a) restaurant (b) dwelling place  
(c) road (d) heaven
- 190. Abolish :**  
(a) complete (b) simplify  
(c) to put an end, do away with (d) carry on
- 191. Benign :**  
(a) gentle, kind (b) cruel  
(c) generous (d) miser
- 192. Blemish :**  
(a) flaw, shortcoming (b) perfect  
(c) pure (d) pious
- 193. Bountiful :**  
(a) liberal, generous (b) narrow minded  
(c) lovely (d) strict
- 194. Calibre :**  
(a) capacity (b) inability  
(c) fame (d) slander
- 195. Candid :**  
(a) partial (b) frank  
(c) enmity (d) narrow
- 196. Catastrophe :**  
(a) result (b) great calamity or disaster  
(c) windfall (d) God send
- 197. Clandestine :**  
(a) open (b) fighting  
(c) negotiation (d) secret



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(c) negotiation (d) secret



**198. Candescent :**

- (a) glowing  
(c) darkness

- (b) unsuitable  
(d) shady

**199. Debacle :**

- (a) victory  
(c) prize

- (b) utter collapse  
(d) city

**200. Delinquent :**

- (a) Offender  
(c) legal

- (b) intelligent  
(d) handsome

**201. Demise :**

- (a) death  
(c) life

- (b) birth  
(d) love

**202. Deprave :**

- (a) honest  
(c) fair

- (b) corrupt  
(d) honourable

**203. Demagogue :**

- (a) student  
(c) leader or agitator

- (b) teacher  
(d) principal

**204. Derelict :**

- (a) habitation  
(c) city

- (b) abandoned  
(d) bright

**205. Desolate :**

- (a) company  
(c) crowd

- (b) solitary  
(d) sad

**206. Accumulate :**

- (a) to spend  
(c) to amass

- (b) miser  
(d) to give away

**207. Adamant :**

- (a) good-natured  
(c) lovely

- (b) stubborn  
(d) ugly

**208. Aghast :**

- (a) horrified  
(c) happy

- (b) pleased  
(d) sad

**209. Alms :**

- (a) donation  
(c) price

- (b) prize  
(d) poor people

**210. Addict :**

- (a) good person  
(c) habitual

- (b) carefree  
(d) normal person

**211. Amateur :**

- (a) professional  
(c) politician

- (b) artist  
(d) non-professional

**212. Ameliorate :**

- (a) make better or improve  
(c) break

- (b) make worse  
(d) appreciate

**213. Anticipate :**

- (a) to think after the event  
(c) to think before

- (b) thoughtless  
(d) to be obliged

the event

**214. Antique :**

- (a) ancient, old  
(c) modern

- (b) brand new statue  
(d)

**215. Ardent :**

- (a) passionate  
(c) traitor

- (b) patriot  
(d) indifferent

**216. Attire :**

- (a) room  
(c) building

- (b) hotel  
(d) dress

**217. Abdicate :**

- (a) to fight

- (b) to renounce or give up  
(d) to accept

- (c) to run away

**218. Astute :**

- (a) lazy  
(c) shrewd

- (b) indifferent  
(d) ignorant

**219. Abreast :**

- (a) side by side  
(c) informed

- (b) smart  
(d) clever

**220. Baffle :**

- (a) to terrorise  
(c) to fail

- (b) to run away  
(d) to confuse

**221. Bandit :**

- (a) police officer  
(c) pick pocket

- (b) gentleman  
(d) robber

**222. Barbarian :**

- (a) foreigner  
(c) civilised

- (b) nature  
(d) uncivilised

**223. Bashful :**

- (a) shy  
(c) coward

- (b) courageous  
(d) beautiful

**224. Manoeuvre :**

- (a) clever plan  
(c) detain

- (b) flop plan  
(d) retain

**225. Massacre :**

- (a) killing of animals  
(c) mass agitation

- (b) cruel killing of people  
(d) peaceful suppression

**226. Diffident :**

- (a) confident  
(c) shy lacking confidence

- (b) shameless  
(d) handsome

**227. Fervour :**

- (a) strength  
(c) dullness

- (b) weakness  
(d) shyness

**228. Deluge :**

- (a) judicious  
(c) deft

- (b) languish  
(d) great flood or rush

**229. Turmoil :**

- (a) agitation, disturbance

- (b) peace



- (c) debacle (d) conjecture
230. **Replica :**  
(a) original (b) an exact copy  
(c) different (d) cave painting
231. **Perpetrate :**  
(a) commit (b) bear  
(c) struggle (d) face
232. **Ethical :**  
(a) immoral (b) pertaining to earth  
(c) pertaining to morals (d) spiritual
233. **Discrepancy :**  
(a) similarity (b) homogeneity  
(c) difference (d) ameliorate
234. **Exalt :**  
(a) praise highly (b) abuse  
(c) slander (d) disparage
235. **Drastic :**  
(a) weak (b) futile  
(c) strong, violent (d) calmly
236. **Annals :**  
(a) geography (b) economics  
(c) physics (d) history
237. **Sensuous :**  
(a) appealing to senses (b) appealing to body  
(c) appealing to animals (d) appealing to God
238. **Sensual :**  
(a) ascetic (b) self-sacrifice  
(c) craving for coarse pleasures (d) heating pleasures.
239. **Bereft :**  
(a) full of (b) enthusiastic  
(c) fragile (d) deprived, lacking
240. **Antipathy :**  
(a) aversion, dislike (b) attraction  
(c) harmony
241. **Conspicuous :**  
(a) cheap (b) state  
(c) attracting attention (d) rational
242. **Arbitrate :**  
(a) decide, settle (b) appeal  
(c) dispute (d) complicate
243. **Treason :**  
(a) patriot (b) fanatic  
(c) betrayal (d) zealous
244. **Bilateral :**  
(a) serious (b) involving
- (c) all alone (d) every one involving two sides
245. **Exhort :**  
(a) discourage (b) impose  
(c) curtail (d) urge
246. **Inimical :**  
(a) friendly (b) hostile  
(c) closed up (d) exaggerate
247. **Incompatible :**  
(a) consistent (b) constant  
(c) discordant (d) keen
248. **Indignant :**  
(a) happy (b) smiling  
(c) angry (d) serious
249. **Meanness :**  
(a) threat, danger (b) unconcerned  
(c) careless (d) as usual
250. **Prejudicial :**  
(a) harmless (b) supporting  
(c) harmful (d) unconcerned
251. **Pertinent :**  
(a) deviation (b) to the point  
(c) irrelevant (d) not related
252. **Formulate :**  
(a) to complicate (b) ambiguous  
(c) vague (d) to state clearly
253. **Expound :**  
(a) to explain (b) doubtful  
(c) complicate (d) castigate
254. **Devolve :**  
(a) to evolve (b) to fill up  
(c) to rise (d) to descend
255. **Deleterious :**  
(a) harmless (b) highly injurious  
(c) highly useful (d) highly essential
256. **Conversant :**  
(a) familiar (b) unfamiliar  
(c) new (d) puzzling
257. **Covetous :**  
(a) miser (b) eagerly desirous  
(c) unconcerned (d) unselfish
258. **Ascribe :**  
(a) to insult (b) to scribble  
(c) to attribute (d) native
259. **Dissuade :**  
(a) pursue (b) persuade  
(c) insist (d) advise to refrain



- 260. Arrogance :**  
(a) humble (b) respectful  
(c) pride (d) generous
- 261. Evade :**  
(a) escape from (b) convicted  
(c) capture (d) seize
- 262. Resist :**  
(a) support (b) inspire  
(c) oppose (d) reassume
- 263. Assert :**  
(a) declare, insist (b) oppose  
(c) quiet, pleasant (d) disturbed
- 264. Serene :**  
(a) noisy (b) cacophonous  
(c) quiet, pleasant (d) disturbed
- 265. Dilate :**  
(a) confident (b) to make large  
(c) to make small (d) strong will
- 266. Mitigate :**  
(a) to increase (b) to aggravate  
(c) to lessen (d) open up
- 267. Strife :**  
(a) struggle (b) smooth  
(c) bravely (d) stubborn
- 268. Utility :**  
(a) disutility (b) wastage  
(c) usefulness (d) energy
- 269. Destiny :**  
(a) past (b) future  
(c) present (d) fate
- 270. Innovation :**  
(a) traditional (b) primitive  
(c) something new (d) obsolete
- 271. Disparity :**  
(a) difference (b) equality  
(c) similarity (d) fatalist
- 272. Affront :**  
(a) consult (b) respect  
(c) before (d) insult
- 273. Inevitable :**  
(a) invisible (b) that which must happen  
(c) that which happened (d) in the beginning
- 274. Momentous :**  
(a) important (b) unimportant  
(c) dull (d) boring
- 275. Faculties :**  
(a) weakness (b) fragile  
(c) limit (d) powers
- 276. Stoop :**  
(a) to throw (b) to come up  
(c) to come down (d) original
- 277. Contemptible :**  
(a) good (b) loving  
(c) generous (d) hateful
- 278. Imminent :**  
(a) about to happen (b) will not happen  
(c) old (d) original
- 279. Fortitude :**  
(a) character (b) courage  
(c) weakness (d) discourage
- 280. Malady :**  
(a) achievements (b) merits  
(c) disease (d) inevitable
- 281. Vindicate :**  
(a) to castigate (b) disparage  
(c) prejudiced (d) to justify
- 282. Insipid :**  
(a) colourless, dull (b) bright  
(c) new (d) colourful
- 283. Fain :**  
(a) disgusted (b) hate  
(c) gladly (d) cursing
- 284. Trivial :**  
(a) ordinary, small (b) extraordinary  
(c) serious (d) grave
- 285. Disposition :**  
(a) position (b) charm  
(c) one's nature or temper (d) affidavit
- 286. Trifles :**  
(a) important thing (b) huge thing  
(c) small thing (d) extraordinary objects
- 287. Emphasis :**  
(a) diversion (b) mood  
(c) stress (d) insignificant
- 288. Episode :**  
(a) starting (b) incident  
(c) dream (d) hallucination
- 289. Contemplative :**  
(a) thoughtful (b) careless  
(c) indecisive (d) wavering
- 290. Peril :**  
(a) calm (b) fastidious  
(c) danger (d) consequence
- 291. Vivid :**  
(a) ambiguous (b) clear  
(c) doubtful (d) vague



**292. Meddle :**

- (a) non interference (b) unconcerned  
(c) to interfere (d) execute

**293. Defer :**

- (a) immediate (b) to postpone  
(c) urgent (d) gradually

**294. Informal :**

- (a) without any ceremony (b) ceremoniously  
(c) pompous (d) as per rule

**295. Humiliation :**

- (a) pride (b) prestige  
(c) insult (d) result

**296. Considerate :**

- (a) without consideration (b) unsympathetic  
(c) sympathetic (d) unconcerned

**297. Insatiable :**

- (a) that which cannot be satisfied (b) that which can be satisfied  
(c) that which is not relevant (d) that which has to occur

**298. Irksome :**

- (a) vigour (b) vitality  
(c) bashful (d) felicitous

**299. Exponent :**

- (a) supporter (b) rejecter  
(c) meddler (d) felicitous

**300. Glimpse :**

- (a) full details (b) view  
(c) accidentally (d) deliberately

**ANSWERS**

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

86.	a	87.	d	88.	c	89.	a	90.	b
91.	c	92.	a	93.	c	94.	a	95.	d
96.	c	97.	d	98.	a	99.	c	100.	c
101.	c	102.	a	103.	c	104.	d	105.	d
106.	d	107.	c	108.	a	109.	a	110.	c
111.	c	112.	a	113.	c	114.	b	115.	c
116.	d	117.	c	118.	b	119.	c	120.	d
121.	a	122.	b	123.	b	124.	c	125.	b
126.	d	127.	c	128.	a	129.	c	130.	b
131.	d	132.	c	133.	a	134.	b	135.	a
136.	c	137.	b	138.	c	139.	d	140.	a
141.	b	142.	c	143.	d	144.	b	145.	a
146.	b	147.	b	148.	d	149.	a	150.	c
151.	d	152.	b	153.	d	154.	b	155.	a
156.	c	157.	d	158.	a	159.	b	160.	c
161.	d	162.	c	163.	a	164.	c	165.	b
166.	b	167.	c	168.	d	169.	a	170.	a
171.	b	172.	b	173.	b	174.	b	175.	b
176.	a	177.	b	178.	b	179.	d	180.	a
181.	c	182.	c	183.	b	184.	a	185.	c
186.	b	187.	a	188.	b	189.	b	190.	c
191.	a	192.	a	193.	a	194.	a	195.	b
196.	b	197.	d	198.	a	199.	b	200.	a
201.	a	202.	b	203.	c	204.	b	205.	b
206.	c	207.	b	208.	a	209.	a	210.	c
211.	d	212.	a	213.	c	214.	b	215.	a
216.	d	217.	b	218.	c	219.	a	220.	d
221.	d	222.	d	223.	a	224.	a	225.	b
226.	c	227.	a	228.	d	229.	a	230.	b
231.	a	232.	c	233.	c	234.	a	235.	c
236.	d	237.	a	238.	c	239.	d	240.	a
241.	c	242.	a	243.	c	244.	d	245.	d
246.	b	247.	c	248.	c	249.	a	250.	c
251.	b	252.	d	253.	a	254.	d	255.	b
256.	a	257.	b	258.	c	259.	d	260.	c
261.	a	262.	c	263.	a	264.	c	265.	b
266.	c	267.	a	268.	c	269.	d	270.	c
271.	a	272.	d	273.	b	274.	a	275.	d
276.	a	277.	d	278.	a	279.	b	280.	c
281.	d	282.	a	283.	c	284.	a	285.	c
286.	c	287.	c	288.	b	289.	a	290.	c
291.	b	292.	c	293.	b	294.	a	295.	c
296.	c	297.	a	298.	d	299.	a	300.	b

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# Analogies

'Analogy' means 'correspondence'.

In questions based on analogy, a particular relationship is given and another similar relationship has to be identified from the alternatives provided. Analogy tests are therefore meant to test a candidate's overall knowledge, power of reasoning and ability to think concisely and accurately. Below are given some common relationships which will help you detect a lot of analogies better.

## KINDS OF RELATIONSHIPS:

### 1. Instrument and Measurement:

Example: Barometer : Pressure

Barometer is an instrument used to measure pressure.

Some more examples are given below :

1. Thermometer: Temperature
2. Anemometer: Wind vane
3. Odometer: Speed
4. Scale: Length
5. Balance: Mass
6. Sphygmomanometer: Blood pressure
7. Rain Gauge: Rain
8. Hygrometer: Humidity
9. Ammeter: Current
10. Screw Gauge: Thickness
11. Seismograph: Earthquakes
12. Taseometer: Strains and stresses

### 2. Quantity and Unit:

Example: Length: Metre

Meter is the unit of length.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Mass: Kilogram
2. Force: Newton
3. Energy: Joule
4. Resistance: Ohm
5. Volume: Litre
6. Angle: Radian
7. Power: Watt
8. Potential: Volt
9. Work: Joule
10. Time: Second
11. Current: Ampere
12. Luminosity: Candela
13. Pressure: Pascal

14. Area: Hectare

15. Temperature: Degree

16. Conductivity: Mho

17. Magnetic field: Tesla

### 3. Individual and Group:

Example: Sailors: Crew

A group of sailors is called a crew.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Cattle: Herd
2. Flowers: Bouquet
3. Grapes: Bunch
4. Singer: Chorus
5. Artist: Troupe
6. Fish: Shoal
7. Sheep: Flock
8. Riders: Cavalcade
9. Bess: Swarm
10. Men: Crowd
11. Soldiers: Army
12. Nomads: Horde

### 4. Animal and Young One:

Example: Cow: Calf

Calf is the young one of cow.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Horse: Pony
2. Cat: Kitten
3. Sheep: Lamb
4. Butterfly: Caterpillar
5. Insect: Larva
6. Dog: Puppy
7. Hen: Chicken
8. Lion: Cub
9. Duck: Duckling
10. Man: Child

### 5. Male and Female:

Example: Horse: Mare

Mare is the female horse.



Some more examples are given below:

1. Dog: Bitch
2. Stag: Doe
3. Son: Daughter
4. Lion: Lioness
5. Sorcerer: Sorceress
6. Drone: Bee
7. Gentleman: Lady
8. Nephew: Niece
9. Tiger: Tigress

6. **Individual and Class:**

Example: Lizard : Reptile

Lizard belongs to the class of reptiles.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Man: Mammal
2. Ostrich: Bird
3. Snake: Reptile
4. Butterfly: Insect
5. Whale: Mammal
6. Rat: Rodent

7. **Individual and Dwelling Place:**

Example: Dog : Kennel

A dog lives in a kennel.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Bee: Apiary
2. Cattle: Shed
3. Lion: Den
4. Poultry: Farm
5. Monk: Monastery
6. Fish: Aquarium
7. Birds: Aviary
8. Horse: Stable

8. **Study and Topic:**

Example: Ornithology: Birds

Ornithology is the study of birds.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Seismology: Earthquakes
2. Botany: Plants
3. Onomatology: Proper Names
4. Ethnology: Human Races
5. Ontology: Reality
6. Herpetology: Amphibians and

Reptiles

7. Pathology: Diseases
8. Astrology: Future
9. Anthropology: Man
10. Paleography: Writings
11. Ichthyology: Fishes
12. Semantics: Language
13. Nephrology: Kidney
14. Concology: Shells
15. Hematology: Blood
16. Craniology: Skull

17. Mycology: Fungi
18. Entomology: Insects
19. Zoology: Animals
20. Occultism: Supernatural, magic, alchemy, spiritualism
21. Oology: Bird Eggs
22. Virology: Viruses
23. Malacology: Molluscs (Branch of invertebrate zoology)
24. Palaeontology: Fossils
25. Pedology: Soil
26. Taxonomy: Classification
27. Orography: Mountains
28. Selenography: Moon
29. Eccrinology: Secretions and the secretory glands
30. Histology: Tissues
31. Nidology: Birds' Nests
32. Cardiology: Heart
33. Phycology: Algae
34. Bryology: Bryophytes

9. **Worker and Tool:**

Example: Blacksmith: Anvil

Anvil is the tool used by a blacksmith.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Carpenter: Saw
2. Woodcutter: Axe
3. Tailor: Needle
4. Labourer: Spade
5. Solider: Gun
6. Sculptor: Chisel
7. Mason: Plumbline
8. Chef: Knife
9. Doctor: Stethoscope
10. Farmer: Plough
11. Author: Pen
12. Surgeon: Scalpel
13. Gardener: Harrow
14. Warrior: Sword
15. Painter: Brush
16. Reaper: Sickle

10. **Tool and Action:**

Example: Needle: Sew

A needle is used for sewing.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Knife: Cut
2. Sword: Slaughter
3. Mattock: Dig
4. Filter: Purify
5. Steering: Drive
6. Pen: Write
7. Spanner: Grip
8. Spoon: Feed



9. Microscope: Magnify
10. Gun : Shoot
11. Shovel : Scoop
12. Chisel : Carve
13. Oar : Row
14. Axe : Grind
15. Auger : Bore
16. Spade : Dig
17. Shield : Guard
18. Loudspeaker : Amplify
19. Drill : Bore
11. **Worker and Working Place:**

Example: Chef: Kitchen

A chef works in a kitchen.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Farmer : Field
2. Warrior : Battlefield
3. Engineer : Site
4. Sailor : Ship
5. Pilot : Cockpit
6. Beautician : Parlour
7. Artist : Theatre
8. Actor : Stage
9. Mechanic : Garage
10. Lawyer : Court
11. Scientist : Laboratory
12. Teacher : School
13. Doctor : Hospital
14. Clerk : Office
15. Servant : House
16. Driver : Cabin
17. Grocer : Shop
18. Painter : Gallery
19. Waiter : Restaurant
20. Worker : Factory
21. Umpire : Pitch
22. Gambler : Casino
23. Musician : Conservatory

12. **Worker and Product:**

Example: Mason : Wall

A mason builds a wall.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Farmer : Crop
2. Hunter : Prey
3. Carpenter : Furniture
4. Author : Book
5. Goldsmith : Ornaments
6. Butcher : Meat
7. Cobbler : Shoes
8. Poet : Poem
9. Editor : Newspaper
10. Teacher : Edition
11. Chef : Food

12. Judge : Justice
13. Choreographer : Ballet
14. Producer : Film
15. Architect : Design
16. Tailor : Clothes
17. Dramatist : Play
13. **Product and Raw Material:**

Example: Prism : Glass

Prism is made of glass.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Butter : Milk
2. Wall : Brick
3. Furniture : Wood
4. Shoes : Leather
5. Pullover : Wool
6. Metal : Ore
7. Rubber : Latex
8. Jaggery : Sugarcane
9. Wine : Grapes
10. Fabric : Yarn
11. Cloth : Fibre
12. Road : Asphalt
13. Book : Paper
14. Sack : Jute
15. Omelette : Egg
16. Jewellery : Gold
17. Linen : Flax
18. Oil : Seed
19. Paper : Pulp

14. **Part and Whole Relationship :**

Example: Pen : Nib.

Nib is a part of a pen.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Pencil : Lead
2. House : Kitchen
3. Fan : Blade
4. Class : Student
5. Room : Window
6. Aeroplane : Cockpit
7. Book : Chapter

15. **Word and Intensity:**

Example: Anger : Rage

Rage is of higher intensity than Anger.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Wish : Desire
2. Kindle : Burn
3. Sink : Drown
4. Quarrel : War
5. Error : Blunder
6. Famous : Renowned
7. Unhappy : Sad
8. Refuse : Deny
9. Crime : Sin



10. Moist : Drench  
 16. **Word and Synonym:**  
 Example: Abode : Dwelling  
*Abode* means almost the same as *Dwelling*.  
 Some more examples are given below:
- Blend : Mix
  - Ban : Prohibition
  - Assign : Allot
  - Vacant : Empty
  - Abduct : Kidnap
  - Dearth : Scarcity
  - Dissipate : Squander
  - Sedate : Calm
  - Brim : Edge
  - House : Home
  - Solicit : Request
  - Presage : Predict
  - Haughty : Proud
  - Flaw : Defect
  - Fierce : Violent
  - Fallacy : Illusion
  - Substitute : Replace
  - Mend : Repair
  - Alight : Descend
  - Presume : Assume

17. **Word and Antonym:**  
 Example: Attack : Defend  
*Defend* means the opposite of *Attack*.  
 Thus, *Defend* is the antonym of *Attack*.  
 Some more examples are given below:
- Advance : Retreat
  - Cruel : Kind
  - Best : Worst
  - Fresh : Stale
  - Ignore : Notice
  - Initial : Final
  - Condense : Expand
  - Chaos : Peace
  - Create : Destroy
  - Gradual : Abrupt
  - Sink : Float
  - Robust : Weak
  - Gentle : Harsh
  - Deep : Shallow
  - Cordial : Hostile
  - Affirm : Deny
  - Mourn : Rejoice
  - Lethargy : Alertness
  - Kindle : Extinguish
  - Lend : Borrow

## Expected Analogies Questions for Coming Exams. with Explanatory Answers

**Direction:** In each of the following questions, the first two words (given in Bold and Underline) have a definite relationship. Choose one word out of the given four alternatives which will fill in the blank space and show the same relationship with the third word as between the first two.

- Doctor is related to Patient in the same way as Lawyer is related to.....?  
 (a) Customer (b) Accused  
 (c) Magistrate (d) Client✓
- Museum is related to Curator in the same way as Prison is related to.....?  
 (a) Manager (b) Monitor  
 (c) Jailor✓ (d) Warden
- Soap is related to Wash in the same way as Broom is related to .....?  
 (a) Clean (b) Dust  
 (c) Sweep✓ (d) Floor
- Wax is related to Grease in the same way as Milk is related to .....?  
 (a) Drink (b) Ghee  
 (c) Curd✓ (d) Protein
- Bread is related to Bakery in the same way as Brick is related to .....?  
 (a) Mint (b) Kiln✓  
 (c) Furnace (d) Mine
- Sword is related to Slaughter in the same way as Scalpel is related to .....?  
 (a) Murder (b) Stab  
 (c) Surgery✓ (d) Chopping



7. Life is related to Autobiography in the same way as Witness is related to .....?
- (a) Papers (b) Truth  
(c) Documents✓ (d) Acceptance
8. Chef is related to Restaurant in the same way as Druggist is related to .....?
- (a) Medicine (b) Pharmacy✓  
(c) Store (d) Chemist
9. Jade is related to Green in the same way as Garnet is related to .....?
- (a) Blue (b) Orange  
(c) Red✓ (d) Yellow
10. Dancer is related to Stage in the same way as Priest is related to .....?
- (a) Pulpit✓ (b) Assembly  
(c) Parliament (d) State
11. Ecology is related to Environment in the same way as Histology is related to .....?
- (a) Fossils (b) History  
(c) Tissues✓ (d) Hormones
12. Life is related to Death in the same way as Hope is related to .....?
- (a) Sad (b) Despair✓  
(c) Pain (d) Cry
13. Hooke is related to Cells in the same way as Mulder is related to .....?
- (a) Carbohydrates (b) Minerals  
(c) Vitamins (d) Proteins✓
14. Needle is related to Thread in the same way as Pen is related to .....?
- (a) Ink✓ (b) Cap  
(c) Paper (d) Word
15. Auger is related to Carpenter in the same way as Awl is related to .....?
- (a) Sculptor (b) Cobbler✓  
(c) Chef (d) Mason
16. Birds is related to Aviary in the same way as Bees is related to .....?
- (a) Aquarium (b) Hive✓  
(c) Brewery (d) Apiary
17. Resign is related to Politician in the same way as Abdicate is related to .....?
- (a) Prince (b) King✓
- (c) Realm (d) Throne
18. Scissors is related to Cloth in the same way as Scythe is related to .....?
- (a) Wood (b) Steel  
(c) Grass✓ (d) Paper
19. Gardener is related to Trowel in the same way as Seamstress is related to .....?
- (a) Saw (b) Scissors✓  
(c) Sneakers (d) Crowbar
20. Prose is related to Writing in the same way as Lisp is related to .....?
- (a) Reading (b) Music  
(c) Speech✓ (d) Drawing
21. Cub is related to Tiger in the same way as Fawn is related to .....?
- (a) Stag✓ (b) Monkey  
(c) Ass (d) Sheep
22. Sirius is related to Star in the same way as Cygnus is related to .....?
- (a) Constellation✓ (b) Asteroid  
(c) Galaxy (d) Meteor
23. Radical is related to Moderate in the same way as Revolution is related to .....?
- (a) Change (b) Chaos  
(c) Peace✓ (d) Reformation
24. Mathematics is related to Numbers in the same way as History is related to .....?
- (a) People (b) Events✓  
(c) Dates (d) Wars
25. Bag is related to Luggage in the same way as Ship is related to .....?
- (a) Coal (b) Stock  
(c) Cargo✓ (d) Weight
26. Anthropology is related to Man in the same way as Anthology is related to .....?
- (a) Nature (b) Trees  
(c) Apes (d) Poems✓
27. What is related to Leaves in the same way as Chatter is related to Teeth.....?
- (a) Whistle (b) Ripple  
(c) Rustle✓ (d) Cackle
28. Lion is related to Prowl in the same



- way as Bear is related to .....?
- (a) Frisk (b) Lumber✓  
(c) Stride (d) Bound
29. Mirror is related to Reflection in the same way as Water is related to .....?
- (a) Conduction (b) Dispersion  
(c) Immersion (d) Refraction✓
30. Firm is related to Flabby in the same way as Piquant is related to .....?
- (a) Bland✓ (b) Salty  
(c) Pleasant (d) Small
31. Wood is related to Charcoal in the same way as Coal is related to .....?
- (a) Fire (b) Smoke  
(c) Coke✓ (d) Ash
32. Drama is related to Scene in the same way as Book is related to .....?
- (a) Story (b) Page  
(c) Chapter✓ (d) Author
33. Betel is related to Chew in the same way as Football is related to .....?
- (a) Play (b) Run  
(c) Roll (d) Kick✓
34. Motorcycle is related to Battery in the same way as Life is related to .....?
- (a) Earth (b) Sun✓  
(c) Moon (d) Star
35. Cyclone is related to Anticyclone in the same way as Flood is related to .....?
- (a) Devastation (b) Havoc  
(c) River (d) Drought✓
36. Happiness is related to Sorrow in the same way as Comfort is related to .....?
- (a) Hardship✓ (b) Rest  
(c) Poverty (d) Difficulty
37. Appreciation is related to Reward in the same way as Disgrace is related to .....?
- (a) Crime (b) Guilt  
(c) Allegation (d) Punishment✓
38. Napthalene is related to Woollen in the same way as Antibiotics is related to .....?
- (a) Germs (b) Immunity  
(c) Diseases (d) Body✓
39. Retirement is related to Service in the same way as Dismissal is related to .....?
- (a) Agreement (b) Communication  
(c) Employment✓ (d) Adoption
40. Drummer is related to Orchestra in the same way as Minister is related to .....?
- (a) Voter (b) Constituency  
(c) Cabinet✓ (d) Department
41. Sugar is related to Molasses in the same way as Gasoline is related to .....?
- (a) Mine (b) Quarry  
(c) Drill (d) Petroleum✓
42. Starvation is related to Nutrition in the same way as Exhaustion is related to .....?
- (a) Energy✓ (b) Bravery  
(c) Freshness (d) Courage
43. Ballworm is related to Cotton in the same way as Ghundi bug is related to .....?
- (a) Wheat (b) Rice✓  
(c) Millet (d) Tomato
44. Accident is related to Carefulness in the same way as Disease is related to .....?
- (a) Sanitation✓ (b) Treatment  
(c) Medicine (d) Doctor
45. Annotate is related to Text in the same way as Caption is related to .....?
- (a) Novel (b) Law  
(c) Film (d) Photograph✓
46. Physiology is related to Biology in the same way as Metaphysics is related to .....?
- (a) Physics (b) Statistics  
(c) Mathematics (d) Philosophy✓
47. Highbrow is related to Cultivated in the same way as Suave is related to .....?
- (a) Elegant (b) Urbane✓  
(c) Stylish (d) Broad-minded



48. Affirm is related to Hint in the same way as Charge is related to .....

- (a) Insinuate✓ (b) Reject  
(c) Convince (d) Deny

49. Author is related to Book in the same way as Choreographer is related to .....

- (a) Drama (b) Ballet✓  
(c) Masque (d) Opera

50. Thick is related to Thin in the same way as Idle is related to .....

- (a) Virtuous (b) Business  
(c) Industrious✓ (d) Activity

51. Gents is related to Cap in the same way as Ladies is related to .....

- (a) Scarf✓ (b) Hat  
(c) Handkerchief (d) Hairband

52. Lumberjack is related to Axe in the same way as Chef is related to .....

- (a) Bow (b) Poker  
(c) Chisel (d) Colander✓

53. Bread is related to Wheat in the same way as Brick is related to .....

- (a) Clay✓ (b) Fire  
(c) Cement (d) Building

54. Scrupulous is related to Principles in the same way as Ethical is related to .....

- (a) Morals✓ (b) Virtues  
(c) Religions (d) Profits

55. Wince is related to Pain in the same way as Prostration is related to .....

- (a) Discomfiture (b) Frustration  
(c) Submissiveness✓ (d) Strained

56. Choerent is related to Consistent in the same way as Irate is related to .....

- (a) Unreasonable (b) Unhappy  
(c) Irritated (d) Angry✓

57. Book is related to Magazine in the same way as Newspaper is related to .....

- (a) Journal✓ (b) News  
(c) Article (d) Headline

58. Tungsten is related to Filament in the same way as Bronze is related to .....

- (a) Copper (b) Ships  
(c) Tin (d) Ornaments✓

59. Claymore is related to Sword in the same way as Beretta is related to .....

- (a) Club (b) Axe  
(c) Knife (d) Gun✓

60. Indolence is related to Work in the same way as Taciturn is related to .....

- (a) Observe (b) Speak✓  
(c) Cheat (d) Act



## Explanatory Answer

- (d): First works for the second.
- (c): First is managed by the second.
- (c): Second denotes the function of the first.
- (c): First is used to prepare the second.
- (b): Second is the place where the first is manufactured.
- (c): Second denotes the purpose for which the first is used.
- (c): Second contains an account of the first.
- (b): Second is the working place of the first.
- (c): Jade is a green precious stone and garnet is a red precious stone.
- (a): Second is the place for the first to perform on.
- (c): Ecology deals with the study of environment. Similarly, Histology deals with the study of tissues.
- (b): The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.
- (d): Hooke discovered the cells. Similarly, Mulder discovered the proteins.
- (a): Second is required for the working of the first.



15. (b): First is the tool used by the second.  
 16. (b): Second denotes the place where the first is kept and reared.  
 17. (b): First denotes the act of leaving the post of the second willingly.  
 18. (c): First is used to cut the second.  
 19. (b): Second is the tool used by the first.  
 20. (c): First is a type of the second.  
 21. (a): First is the young one of the second.  
 22. (a): Sirius is a star and Cygnus is a constellation.  
 23. (c): The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.  
 24. (b): Mathematics is the theory of numbers and History is the theory of past events.  
 25. (c): Second is the load carried by the first.  
 26. (d): Anthropology deals with the study of man. Similarly, anthology deals with collection of poems.  
 27. (c): First is the noise produced by the second.  
 28. (b): Second is the manner of waling of the first.  
 29. (d): Light rays falling on a mirror undergo reflection and those falling on water undergo refraction.  
 30. (a): The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.  
 31. (c): Second is obtained from the first.  
 32. (c): Second is a unit of the first.  
 33. (d): First is the object and second is the action to be performed on it.  
 34. (b): Second is the ultimate source of energy for the first.  
 35. (d): Both create opposite conditions.  
 36. (a): The words in each pair are opposites of each other.  
 37. (d): Second brings the first.  
 38. (d): First is used to protect the second from attack by germs and insects.  
 39. (c): First terminates the second.  
 40. (c): First is a member of the second.  
 41. (d): First is obtained from the second.  
 42. (a): First denotes the lack of second.  
 43. (b): First is a pest that damages the second.  
 44. (a): Lack of second results in the first.  
 45. (d): First is a comment on the second.  
 46. (d): Physicology is a branch of Biology. Similarly, Metaphysics is a branch of Philosophy.  
 47. (b): The words in each pair are synonyms.  
 48. (a): Affirm is 'to confirm a charge' and Hint is 'to point at something'. Similarly, charge means 'to blame' and 'Insinuate' means 'to suggest indirectly'.  
 49. (b): First composes the second.  
 50. (c): The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.  
 51. (a): Second is worn by the first on the head.  
 52. (d): Second is the tool used by the first.  
 53. (a): Second is used to make the first.  
 54. (a): When one abides by the second, he is said to be the first by nature.  
 55. (c): First is the sign of the second.  
 56. (d): The words in each pair are synonyms.  
 57. (a): Second contains smaller articles of the same nature as the first.  
 58. (d): First is used to make the second.  
 59. (d): First is a type of the second.  
 60. (b): The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.

\*\*\*\*\*



# Synonyms

*It may be possible to choose the correct answer by rejecting those words that simply cannot be the proper choice. This is done by a process of reasoning and elimination. However, you are advised to use this process only when you are not certain of answer. Remember that this process is very time-consuming.*

## Solved Example:

**Directions:** In the following question, choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to the bold word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

**Example:** High:

- (a) Tall (b) Short  
(c) Fat (d) Thin

**Explanation:** Here the word 'tall' is the nearest in meaning to the word 'high'. So, 'A' is the correct answer.

## Examination Questions

- He delivered a lengthy speech in which he committed several ludicrous mistakes.  
(a) Serious (b) Absurd✓  
(c) Funny (d) Glaring
- Timely first aid resuscitated the patient.  
(a) Cured (b) Revived✓  
(c) Rescued (d) Soothed
- His rustic speech and clothes led us to think of him as an ignorant villager.  
(a) Unconventional (b) Old-fashioned  
(c) Unsophisticated✓ (d) Strange
- The unprecedented drought in several parts of the country this year led to the onset of various diseases.

## How to Attempt Synonyms:

- Whenever possible, the question-word & answer-word must be the same part of speech. For example, if the question-word is in the past tense, the answer should also be in the past tense, and so on.
- A favourite trick of the examiner is to include antonym in answer choices for a synonym question. Be careful about what is asked before answering a question.
- Don't fumble if you don't get the dictionary meaning. You are only expected to choose the word, which has most nearly the same meaning.
- Don't ponder over a question for too long. It is better to answer first those questions you know. Then come back to those that you don't know.
- It may be possible to choose the correct answer by rejecting those words that simply cannot be the proper choice. This is done by a process of reasoning and elimination. However, you are advised to use this process only when you are not certain of the answer. *Remember that this process is very time-consuming.*  
But the point is that there are nothing like exact synonyms, but there are words which are similar in meaning. So, choosing the right word is a test of your overall knowledge of English rather than vocabulary.



- (a) Outbreak✓ (b) Onslaught  
(c) Attack (d) Assault
5. The thief's shifty eyes betrayed his guilt.

- (a) Crafty (b) Wily  
(c) Deceitful (d) Slippery✓
6. His ragged clothes effectively hide the opulent life he leads at home.

- (a) Obscure (b) Comfortable  
(c) Rich✓ (d) Hard-working

7. The cricketer has denied his complicity in match-fixing.

- (a) Conspiracy (b) Collusion  
(c) Collaboration (d) Connivance✓

8. **FRIGHTENED:**

- (a) Vibrating (b) Crying  
(c) Amazed (d) Terrified✓

9. **INGREDIENTS:**

- (a) Spices (b) Nuts  
(c) Constituents✓ (d) Condiments

10. **TAKE ADVANTAGE OF:**

- (a) Use the time (b) Make use of✓  
(c) Help (d) Earn profit  
(e) Harm

11. **RUDIMENTARY:**

- (a) A rumour (b) Powerful  
(c) Basic✓ (d) Rude  
(e) None of these

12. **SULTRY:**

- (a) Solvable (b) Sticky  
(c) Salty (d) Hot and humid✓  
(e) None of these

13. **CLOG:**

- (a) To block✓ (b) A cover  
(c) A bump (d) To push forward  
(e) None of these

14. **BEQUEATH:**

- (a) Helpful (b) To leave by will✓  
(c) Suffer to death (d) Under the ground  
(e) None of these

15. **ASTRAY:**

- (a) Far off (b) Spanning  
(c) Out (d) Off the right path✓  
(e) None of these

16. Several members of the party eulogized their leader at the public meeting.

- (a) Thanked (b) Praised✓  
(c) Wished (d) Flattered

17. One cannot but admire your ingenious solution to the problem.

- (a) Appropriate (b) Original  
(c) Skilful✓ (d) Final

18. The financial crisis caused the fall of the Government.

- (a) Brought over (b) Brought down  
(c) Brought forward (d) Brought about✓

19. The NRIs who are eager to invest in Pakistan are discouraged by the archaic rules and procedures.

- (a) Ancient (b) Complex  
(c) Outdated✓ (d) Earlier

20. The chief engineer was irritated by the perpetual complaints.

- (a) Repeated✓ (b) Baseless  
(c) Eternal (d) Trivial

21. **STRIDENCY:**

- (a) Harshness✓ (b) Flippant  
(c) Consistency (d) Stress

22. **EXCULPATE:**

- (a) Speak (b) Enjoy  
(c) Free (d) Finish✓



23. **VAPID:**  
 (a) Virtuous (b) Lustre  
 (c) Dull✓ (d) Vital
24. **DISQUISITION:**  
 (a) Explosion (b) Progress  
 (c) Motion (d) Report✓
25. **COLLATE:**  
 (a) Prescribe (b) Narrate  
 (c) Describe (d) Assemble✓
26. **PREPOSTEROUS:**  
 (a) Ceremonious (b) Ridiculous✓  
 (c) Judicious (d) Formal
27. **DOMINION:**  
 (a) Realm✓ (b) Issue  
 (c) Separation (d) Recreation
28. **ATTEST:**  
 (a) Enlarge (b) Assign  
 (c) Corroborate✓ (d) Allure
29. **QUALM:**  
 (a) Attribute (b) Altercation  
 (c) Scruple✓ (d) Crisis
30. It is amazing how such a motley group could get along so well.  
 (a) Confused (b) Promiscuous  
 (c) Assorted (d) Heterogeneous✓
31. His speech was nothing but a string of platitudes.  
 (a) Humorous anecdotes (b) Noble sentiments  
 (c) Stereo-typed statements✓ (d) Grand statements
32. This was her maiden performance and she did very well.  
 (a) Primary (b) First✓  
 (c) Girlish (d) Fresh
33. He wrote a scathing review of the prize-winning novel.  
 (a) Subjective (b) Unbalanced  
 (c) Scornful✓ (d) Biased
34. She is meticulous about her appearance.  
 (a) Worried (b) Careful
- (c) Proud (d) Methodical✓
35. The cancer of domestic misery corroded his whole existence.  
 (a) Affected (b) Afflicted  
 (c) Disrupted (d) Destroyed✓
36. He suffered from excruciating pain after he got home from the hospital.  
 (a) Abrupt (b) Severe✓  
 (c) Imaginary (d) Mild
37. His candid opinions have won him many friends.  
 (a) Frank✓ (b) Generous  
 (c) Courteous (d) Kind
38. I am disgusted by our outrageous behaviour.  
 (a) Threatening (b) Shocking✓  
 (c) Unbecoming (d) Unacceptable
39. We repeatedly asked the girl why she was crying but she said that she did not want to entangle us in her affairs.  
 (a) Induce (b) Involve✓  
 (c) Impress (d) Entrap
40. His performance in the examination stunned his friends.  
 (a) Subdued (b) Angered  
 (c) Stupefied✓ (d) Surprised
41. More effective measures should be adopted for the conservation for forest.  
 (a) Supervision (b) Propagation  
 (c) Cultivation (d) Protection✓
42. Will you please rectify the mistake?  
 (a) Correct✓ (b) Regularize  
 (c) Condone (d) Clarify
43. Death is inevitable.  
 (a) Imminent (b) Uncontrollable  
 (c) Unavoidable✓ (d) Unconquerable
44. Some people try to spread anarchy in the country.  
 (a) Lawlessness✓ (b) Disaffection



- (c) Violence (d) Hatred
45. The meeting came to an abrupt end.  
(a) A sad (b) An awful  
(c) An unexpected (d) A sudden✓
46. He is very impulsive in everything he does.  
(a) Impressive (b) Rash✓  
(c) Wary (d) Deliberate
47. Because of his haughty temperament, he cannot have many friends.  
(a) Impatient (b) Violent  
(c) Ill-natured (d) Arrogant✓
48. He is often accused of having a vindictive attitude towards his critics.  
(a) Revengeful✓ (b) Rude  
(c) Cruel (d) Harsh
49. The travel agent will confirm my reservations for next week's flight to London.  
(a) Ratify (b) Verify✓  
(c) Obtain (d) Approve
50. He kept his eyes peeled and his ears pricked for some important clue.  
(a) Signal (b) Intimation  
(c) Inkling (d) Hint✓
51. Weird noises came from the haunted house.  
(a) Unnatural✓ (b) Frightening  
(c) Unpleasant (d) Beastly
52. The guests were offended by his uncouth manners.  
(a) Ungracious✓ (b) Undesirable  
(c) Dirty (d) Wasteful
53. His dress was immaculate.  
(a) Simple (b) Gorgeous  
(c) Coloured (d) Spotless✓
54. The man vehemently denied all the charges of corruption that were levelled against him.  
(a) Forcefully✓ (b) Hysterically

- (c) Serenely (d) Devoutly
55. Plants that grow and exist in desert have highly specialized means of adapting themselves to the arid environment.  
(a) Dry✓ (b) Withering  
(c) Unless (d) Unproductive
56. He was trying to put across his ideas to his audience.  
(a) To influence (b) To convince  
(c) To cross (d) To convey✓
57. The growing disparity between the rich and the poor has been a cause for concern for those who are committed to the establishment of a just and egalitarian social order.  
(a) Segregation (b) Inequality✓  
(c) Diversity (d) Unity
58. PLEASURE:  
(a) Anxiety (b) Grief  
(c) Happiness✓ (d) Disappointment
59. RIVAL:  
(a) Opponent✓ (b) Associate  
(c) Partner (d) Friend
60. GENERATE:  
(a) Produce✓ (b) Command  
(c) Race (d) Prefer
61. ACUTE:  
(a) Curious (b) Severe✓  
(c) Accidental (d) Rice
62. LATENT:  
(a) Display (b) Visible  
(c) Concealed✓ (d) Hard
63. ROBUST:  
(a) Stupid (b) Able✓  
(c) Useless (d) Wear
64. LENIENT:  
(a) Harsh (b) Kind✓  
(c) Rough (d) Cruel
65. DESTRUCTION:  
(a) Replacement (b) Renovation



66. (c) Ruin✓ (d) Restoration  
GENUINE:  
(a) Proper (b) Authentic✓  
(c) Germinate (d) Correction
67. IRRELEVANT:  
(a) Immature (b) Not connected✓  
(c) Illegible (d) Irregular
68. UGLY:  
(a) Fearful (b) Hateful  
(c) Repulsive✓ (d) Evil
69. GRAND:  
(a) Aristocratic (b) Noble  
(c) Splendid✓ (d) Great
70. CAUTIOUSLY:  
(a) Somewhat (b) Secretly  
(c) Genuinely (d) Carefully✓
71. RELUCTANT  
(a) Ready (b) Unwilling✓  
(c) Worried (d) Inclined
72. FALSE:  
(a) Defective (b) Untrue✓  
(c) Incorrect (d) Inaccurate
73. CONDEMN:  
(a) Underrate (b) Hate  
(c) Blame✓ (d) Avoid
74. INSOLENT:  
(a) Nervous (b) Rude✓  
(c) Proud (d) Assertive
75. LIBERAL:  
(a) Generous (b) Progressive✓  
(c) Educated (d) Tolerant
76. ADVERSITY:  
(a) Mediocrity (b) Misfortune✓  
(c) Failure (d) Mishap
77. DISTINGUISH:  
(a) Darken (b) Differentiate✓  
(c) Confuse (d) Abolish
78. I shall disclose your identity if you do not speak the truth.  
(a) Reveal✓ (b) Report  
(c) Blackmail (d) Express
79. I would not have built a hose here but for the engineer's assurance that this area never has floods.  
(a) Guarantee✓ (b) Suspicion  
(c) Belief (d) Suggestion
80. The car accident was the consequence of his carelessness.  
(a) Conclusion✓ (b) End  
(c) Proof (d) Result
81. How could the thief gain access to the bank lockers?  
(a) Nearness✓ (b) Entry  
(c) Exit (d) Permission
82. The boy is anxious to learn as much as he can.  
(a) Worried (b) Eager✓  
(c) Forced (d) Serious
83. MOISTURE:  
(a) Defect (b) Dampness✓  
(c) Delicate (d) Dryness
84. COUNSEL:  
(a) Correct (b) Publish  
(c) Oppose (d) Advise✓
85. AUDACIOUS:  
(a) Daring✓ (b) Venture  
(c) Obvious (d) Manifest
86. CITE:  
(a) Place (b) Sight  
(c) Quote✓ (d) Good
87. CHAOS:  
(a) Mould (b) Disturb  
(c) Inexperience (d) Lawlessness✓  
d ✓
88. AFFLUENT:  
(a) Close (b) Prosperous✓  
(c) Poor (d) Talkative
89. It was Suhail's practice to get up early and go for a walk before breakfast.  
(a) Rule (b) Fashion  
(c) Habit✓ (d) Convention



90. Madiha asked Irum not to meddle in her affairs.  
 (a) Intercede (b) Impose  
 (c) Cross (d) Interfere✓
91. My friends promised to look up my sister whenever they went to London.  
 (a) Greet (b) Contact  
 (c) Visit✓ (d) Survey
92. We must eradicate corruption.  
 (a) Minimise (b) Uproot✓  
 (c) Condemn (d) Control
93. Grandfather has been getting feeble of late.  
 (a) Tall (b) Small  
 (c) Big (d) Weak✓
94. **RELUCTANT:**  
 (a) Unwilling✓ (b) Curious  
 (c) Enthusiastic (d) Agreeable
95. **TENSE:**  
 (a) Cosy (b) Uncomfortable✓  
 (c) Easy (d) Relaxed
96. **EXTINCT:**  
 (a) Unimportant (b) Obscure✓  
 (c) Irrelevant (d) Useless
97. **SIGNIFICANT:**  
 (a) Expressive (b) Alive  
 (c) Extreme (d) Distinct✓
98. **EXTRAVAGANT:**  
 (a) Narrow-minded (b) Mean  
 (c) Uneconomical✓ (d) Miserly
99. **APPLAUD:**  
 (a) Flatter (b) Pray  
 (c) Praise✓ (d) Request
100. **ABUNDANT:**  
 (a) Excessive (b) Plentiful✓  
 (c) Heavy (d) Long

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## Explanatory Answer

1. (B): *Ludicrous* means ridiculous. Its synonym is 'absurd'.
2. (B): *Resuscitated* means brought back to consciousness. Its synonym is 'revived'.
3. (C): *Rustic* means uncouth. Its synonym is 'unsophisticated'.
4. (A): *Onset* means beginning. Its synonym is 'outbreak'.
5. (D): *Shifty* means vacillating. Its synonym is 'slippery'.
6. (C): *Opulent* means wealthy. Its synonym is 'rich'.
7. (D): *Complicity* means association for wrongdoing. Its synonym is 'connivance'.
8. (D): *Frightened* means scared. Its synonym is 'terrified'.
9. (C): *Ingredients* means various parts. Its synonym is 'constituents'.
10. (B): *Take advantage of* means exploit. Its synonym is 'make use of'.
11. (C): *Rudimentary* means existing in an imperfect or their developed form. Its synonym is 'basic'.
12. (D): *Sultry* means characterized by or emitting oppressive heat. Its synonym is 'hot and humid'.
13. (A) *Clog* means to encumber or impede. Its synonym is 'to block'.
14. (B): *Bequeath* means to hand down. Its synonym is 'to leave by will'.



15. (D): *Astray* means to become mislaid. Its synonym is 'off the right path'.
16. (B): *Eulogized* means appreciated. Its synonym is 'praised'.
17. (C): *Ingenious* means clever. Its synonym is 'skilful'.
18. (D): *Caused* means led to. Its synonym is 'brought about'.
19. (C): *Archaic* means obsolete. Its synonym is 'outdated'.
20. (A): *Perpetual* means time and again. Its synonym is 'repeated'.
21. (A): *Stridency* means aggressiveness. Its synonym is 'harshness'.
22. (D): *Exculpate* means destroy. Its synonym is 'finish'.
23. (C): *Vapid* means listless. Its synonym is 'dull'.
24. (D): *Disquisition* means inquiry. Its synonym is 'report'.
25. (D): *Collate* means collect. Its synonym is 'assemble'.
26. (B): *Preposterous* means not real or practical. Its synonym is 'ridiculous'.
27. (A): *Dominion* means region or territory. Its synonym is 'realm'.
28. (C): *Attest* means verify. Its synonym is 'corroborate'.
29. (C): *Qualm* means sudden feeling of nervousness. Its synonym is 'scruple'.
30. (D): *Motley* means different types of people or things. Its synonym is 'heterogeneous'.
31. (C): *Platitudes* means commonplace remarks. Its synonym is 'stereo-typed statements'.
32. (B): *Maiden* means in the original or initial state. Its synonym is 'first'.
33. (C): *Scathing* means severe or harsh. Its synonym is 'scornful'.
34. (D): *Meticulous* means particular. Its synonyms is 'methodical'.
35. (D): *Corroded* means ruined. Its synonym is 'destroyed'.
36. (B): *Excruciating* means unbearable. Its synonym is 'severe'.
37. (A): *Candid* means outspoken. Its synonym is 'frank'.
38. (B): *Outrageous* means rude. Its synonym is 'shocking'.
39. (B): *Entangle* means get caught. Its synonym is 'involve'.
40. (C): *Stunned* means taken aback. Its synonym is 'stupefied'.
41. (D): *Conservation* means nurturing. Its synonym is 'protection'.
42. (A): *Rectify* means amend. Its synonym is 'correct'.
43. (C): *Inevitable* means something that is bound to happen. Its synonyms is 'unavoidable'.
44. (A): *Anarchy* means chaos. Its synonym is 'lawlessness'.
45. (D): *Abrupt* means with a jerk. Its synonym is 'a sudden'.
46. (B): *Impulsive* means without thought. Its synonym is 'rash'.
47. (D): *Haughty* means vain. Its synonym is 'arrogant'.
48. (A): *Vindictive* means fired by revenge. Its synonym is 'revengeful'.
49. (B): *Confirm* means to reiterate. Its synonym is 'verify'.
50. (D): *Clue* means an indication. Its synonym is 'hint'.
51. (A): *Weird* means strange. Its synonym is 'unnatural'.
52. (A): *Uncouth* means uncultured. Its synonym is 'ungracious'.
53. (D): *Immaculate* means clean. Its synonym is 'spotless'.
54. (A): *Vehemently* means emphatic. Its synonym is 'forcefully'.
55. (A): *Arid* means without any rain or monsoons. Its synonym is 'dry'.
56. (D): *Put across* means to communicate. Its synonym is 'to convey'.
57. (B): *Disparity* means difference. Its synonym is 'inequality'.
58. (C): *Pleasure* means enjoyment. Its synonym is 'happiness'.
59. (A): *Rival* means one that competes with another. Its synonym is 'opponent'.
60. (A): *Generate* means to bring into being. Its synonym is 'to produce'.



61. (B): Acute means sharp. Its synonym is 'severe'.
62. (C): Latent means hidden. Its synonym is 'concealed'.
63. (B): Robust means strong. Its synonym is 'Able'.
64. (B): Lenient means mild. Its synonym is 'kind'.
65. (C): Destruction means overthrow. Its synonym is 'ruin'.
66. (B): Genuine means not artificial. Its synonym is 'authentic'.
67. (B): Irrelevant means not to the point. Its synonym is 'not connected'.
68. (C): Ugly means displeasing. Its synonym is 'repulsive'.
69. (C): Grand means majestic. Its synonym is 'splendid'.
70. (D): Cautiously means heedfully. Its synonym is 'carefully'.
71. (B): Reluctant means disinclined. Its synonym is 'unwilling'.
72. (B): False means wrong. Its synonym is 'untrue'.
73. (C): Condemn means guilty. Its synonym is 'blame'.
74. (B): Insolent means is insulting. Its synonym is 'rude'.
75. (B): Liberal means open minded. Its synonym is 'progressive'.
76. (B): Adversity means distress. Its synonym is 'misfortune'.
77. (B): Distinguish between draw distinctions. Its synonym is 'differentiation'.
78. (A): Disclose means to make open. Its synonym is 'reveal'.
79. (A): Assurance means satisfaction. Its synonym is 'guarantee'.
80. (A): Consequence means effect. Its synonym is 'result'.
81. (A): Access means reaching. Its synonym is 'nearness'.
82. (B): Anxious means looking forward to. Its synonym is 'eager'.
83. (B): Moisture means wetness. Its synonym is 'dampness'.
84. (D): Counsel means persuade. Its synonym is 'advise'.
85. (A): Audacious means bold. Its synonym is 'daring'.
86. (C): Cite means illustrate. Its synonym is 'quote'.
87. (D): Chaos means disorder. Its synonym is 'lawlessness'.
88. (B): Affluent means wealthy. Its synonym is 'prosperous'.
89. (C): Practice means usual or customary action. Its synonym is 'habit'.
90. (D): Meddle means to involve oneself unwarrantedly. Its synonym is 'interfere'.
91. (C): Look up means to call on. Its synonym is 'visit'.
92. (B): Eradicate means to pull up by roots. Its synonym is 'uproot'.
93. (D): Feeble means frail. Its synonym is 'weak'.
94. (A): Reluctant means hesitant. Its synonym is 'unwilling'.
95. (B): Tense means under mental or emotional 'strain'. Its synonym is 'uncomfortable'.
96. (B): Extinct means 'no more in existence'. Its synonym is 'obscure'.
97. (D): Significant means important. Its synonym is 'distinct'.
98. (C): Extravagant means 'wasteful'. Its synonym is 'uneconomical'.
99. (C): Applaud means to appreciate. Its synonym is 'praise'.
100. (B): Abundant means more than what is required. Its synonym is 'plentiful'.



# Antonyms

*Antonym is a word which has an OPPOSITE meaning of the given word. The best source of enhancing vocabulary is by general conversation and extensive reading.*

## Examination Questions

1. **ABATE:**  
 (a) Postpone (b) Abandon  
 (c) Diminish (d) increase✓
2. **LUCID:**  
 (a) Confusing✓ (b) Weird  
 (c) Austere (d) Bitter
3. **AMALGAMATE:**  
 (a) Righteous (b) Segregate✓  
 (c) Blend (d) Inattentive
4. **MERCURIAL:**  
 (a) Erratic (b) Fastidious✓  
 (c) Sloppy (d) Stable
5. **PRUDENT:**  
 (a) Indiscreet✓ (b) Parochial  
 (c) Vain (d) Customary
6. We must remember that like all other things, days of prosperity will end too.  
 (a) Misfortune (b) Disaster  
 (c) Adversity✓ (d) Trouble
7. The court jester was allowed to make derogatory remarks about the king and yet get away with it.  
 (a) Humorous (b) Commendable  
 (c) Complimentary✓ (d) Emotional
8. There was a rueful expression on the face of the old lady.  
 (a) Hopeful (b) Wistful  
 (c) Sorrowful (d) Cheerful✓

9. He pleaded for the modernization of

### How to Attempt Antonyms:

1. Whenever possible, the question-word and answer-word must be the same part of speech. For example, if the question-word is in the passive, the answer should be in the passive. Similarly, if the question-word is in the past tense, the answer should be in the past tense, and so on.
2. A favourite trick of the examiner is to include antonym in answer choices for an antonym. Be careful about what is asked before answering a question.
3. Don't fumble if you don't get the dictionary meaning. You are only expected to choose the word, which has most nearly the same meaning.
4. Don't ponder over a question for too long. It is better to answer first those questions you know. Then come back to those that you don't.
5. It may be possible to choose the correct answer by rejecting those words that simply cannot be the proper choice. This is done by a process of reasoning and elimination. However, you are advised to use this process only when you are not certain of the answer. *Remember that this process is very time-consuming.*



- the factory enthusiastically.
- (a) Dispassionately (b) Reluctantly  
(c) Indifferently✓ (d) Unconvincingly
10. The novel is remarkable for its graphic descriptions of the city's underworld.  
(a) Vague✓ (b) Short  
(c) Vivid (d) Prejudiced
11. **NEGLECTED:**  
(a) Defended (b) Attended✓  
(c) Ignored (d) None of these
12. **ACCOST:**  
(a) Avoid✓ (b) Hate  
(c) Accompany (d) Cajole
13. **RECEDE:**  
(a) Proceed✓ (b) Reject  
(c) Follow (d) Welcome
14. **CLEAN:**  
(a) Pure (b) Dirty✓  
(c) Lure (d) None of these
15. **POSTPONE:**  
(a) Schedule (b) Defer  
(c) Accelerate✓ (d) None of these
16. **DEPART:**  
(a) Depend (b) Come back✓  
(c) Unknown (d) Leave
17. **WAR:**  
(a) Bomb (b) Calm  
(c) Battle (d) Peace✓
18. **MASTER:**  
(a) Clan (b) Slave✓  
(c) Plain (d) Maestro
19. The army had adequate ammunition for the battle.  
(a) Insufficient✓ (b) Poor  
(c) Meager (d) Deficient
20. Naila was filled with remorse for having refused to sell her bicycle to Saira.  
(a) Happiness (b) Satisfaction✓  
(c) Pride (d) Happiness
21. The budget was presented with a deficit of crores of rupees.  
(a) Bonus (b) Profit  
(c) Surplus✓ (d) None of these
22. His style of writing is quite verbose.  
(a) Short (b) Precise✓  
(c) Limited (d) Constricted
23. The team felt triumphant.  
(a) Lost (b) Sad  
(c) Defeated✓ (d) None of these
24. She had nothing but scorn for my ideas.  
(a) Admiration✓ (b) Agreement  
(c) Encouragement (d) Appreciation
25. He directed a couple of mediocre films.  
(a) Successful (b) Famous  
(c) Outstanding✓ (d) Noble
26. It was a revolting sight.  
(a) Remarkable (b) Pleasant✓  
(c) Attractive (d) None of these
27. There is something repulsive about the way he handles people's complaints.  
(a) Distinctive (b) Lovely  
(c) Attractive✓ (d) Distinctive
28. The witness corroborated word for word the statement of the victim,  
(a) Accepted (b) Denied✓  
(c) Confirmed (d) None of these
29. Unlike his sister, he is affable.  
(a) Gullible (b) Lovable  
(c) Irritable✓ (d) Reserved
30. The birth of his son decidedly proved to be an auspicious event in his life.  
(a) Precious (b) Ominous✓  
(c) Useless (d) None of these
31. It was indeed arduous to cross streets in Tokyo.  
(a) Painless (b) Effortless  
(c) Pleasant✓ (d) Interesting
32. My first speech was a fiasco.  
(a) Success✓ (b) Joy  
(c) Disaster (d) Fun



33. At first, she was reluctant to accept the appointment in the bank.  
 (a) Pleased (b) Excited  
 (c) Anxious (d) Willing✓
34. Her knowledge of Urdu appears to be quite superficial.  
 (a) Perfect (b) Praiseworthy  
 (c) Deep✓ (d) Sufficient
35. She appears to be a phoney person.  
 (a) Beautiful (b) Unnatural  
 (c) Genuine✓ (d) Unreal
36. When Akram entered the room, he was in a jubilant mood.  
 (a) Penitent (b) Serious  
 (c) Defeated (d) Depressed✓
37. His speeches were insipid.  
 (a) Informative (b) Lively✓  
 (c) Shocking (d) Insightful
38. They have tried their best to provoke the flood victims.  
 (a) Convince (b) Gratify  
 (c) Pacify✓ (d) Attract
39. The judge implicated the investigating officer in the murder.  
 (a) Liberated (b) Exonerated✓  
 (c) Absolved (d) Explicated
40. His comment was considered pointless by the Chairman of the meeting.  
 (a) Significant✓ (b) Impartial  
 (c) Objective (d) Lively
41. The rainfall was plentiful in this part during the last season.  
 (a) Small (b) Rare  
 (c) Handful (d) Scanty✓
42. I have vague memories of my childhood.  
 (a) Profound (b) Sufficient  
 (c) Pleasant (d) Clear✓
43. It was a very dreary day.  
 (a) Dangerous (b) Drab  
 (c) Beautiful (d) Bright✓
44. That man is known for his elegance.  
 (a) Awkwardness✓ (b) Savagery  
 (c) Clumsiness (d) Indelicacy
45. The decision was delayed because of him.  
 (a) Expedited✓ (b) Triggered  
 (c) Released (d) None of
46. The room was filled with a delicious odour.  
 (a) Strange (b) Bitter  
 (c) Repulsive (d) Unpalatable✓
47. Silence is this place is mandatory.  
 (a) Optional✓ (b) Irritating  
 (c) Imperative (d) Compulsory
48. The veracity of this statement needs to be tested further.  
 (a) Pretence (b) Treachery  
 (c) Dishonesty (d) Falsity✓
49. His radical views made him unpopular.  
 (a) Conservative✓ (b) Outmoded  
 (c) Narrow (d) Childish
50. On the face of it, Iqbal's glance conveyed humorous impatience.  
 (a) Dismayed (b) Disappointed  
 (c) Dejected (d) Pathetic✓
51. Her modesty prevented her from making her feelings known to him.  
 (a) Superiority (b) Arrogance  
 (c) Vanity✓ (d) None of these
52. We must realize the futility of wars.  
 (a) Urgency (b) Usefulness✓  
 (c) Value (d) None of these
53. SAGE:  
 (a) Rogue (b) Egoist  
 (c) Fool✓ (d) Snob
54. MOIST:  
 (a) Parched (b) Hard  
 (c) Dry✓ (d) Crisp
55. MASK:  
 (a) Hit (b) Expose✓  
 (c) Deface (d) Injure
56. CALLOUS:  
 (a) Sentimental (b) Sensitive✓  
 (c) Confidence (d) Capable
57. BEGUILE:  
 (a) Cheat (b) Smile  
 (c) Flatter (d) Persuade✓
58. VIRTUE:  
 (a) Vice✓ (b) Wickedness  
 (c) Crime (d) Fraud
59. VENERATE:  
 (a) Criticize (b) Abuse✓



60. (c) Accuse  
SHALLOW:

(d) Defame

(a) Deep✓  
(c) High

(b) Hidden  
(d) Hollow



## Explanatory Answer

1. (D): *Abate* means to make or become less. Its antonym is 'increase'.
2. (A): *Lucid* means clear. Its antonym is 'confusing'.
3. (B): *Amalgamate* means blend. Its antonym is 'segregate'.
4. (B): *Mercurial* means erratic. Its antonym is 'fastidious'.
5. (A): *Prudent* means discreet. Its antonym is 'indiscreet'.
6. (C): *Prosperity* means affluence. Its antonym is 'adversity'.
7. (C): *Derogatory* means critical. Its antonym is 'complimentary'.
8. (D): *Rueful* means full of sorrow. Its antonym is 'cheerful'.
9. (C): *Enthusiastically* means with zeal. Its antonym is 'indifferently'.
10. (A): *Graphic* means detailed. Its antonym is 'vague'.
11. (B): *Neglected* means ignored. Its antonym is 'attended'.
12. (A): *Accost* means address. Its antonym is 'avoid'.
13. (A): *Recede* means go back. Its antonym is 'proceed'.
14. (B): *Clean* means free from impurities. Its antonym is 'dirty'.
15. (C): *Postpone* means to arrange something at a later time. Its antonym is 'accelerate'.
16. (B): *Depart* means to go away or leave. Its antonym is 'come back'.
17. (D): *Peace* is the antonym of 'War'.
18. (B): *Master* means who has others working for him or under him. Its antonym is 'slave'.
19. (A): *Adequate* means sufficient. Its antonym is 'insufficient'.
20. (B): *Remorse* means guilt. Its antonym is 'satisfaction'.
21. (C): *Deficit* means shortfall. Its antonym is 'surplus'.
22. (B): *Verbose* means bombastic. Its antonym is 'precise'.
23. (C): *Triumphant* means victorious. Its antonym is 'defeated'.
24. (A): *Scorn* means strong contempt. Its antonym is 'admiration'.
25. (C): *Mediocre* means not very good. Its antonym is 'outstanding'.
26. (B): *Revolting* means causing disgust or horror. Its antonym is 'pleasant'.
27. (C): *Repulsive* means causing a feeling of loathing or aversion. Its antonym is 'attractive'.
28. (B): *Corroborated* means confirmed. Its antonym is 'denied'.
29. (C): *Affable* means lovable. Its antonym is 'irritable'.
30. (B): *Auspicious* means of good omen. Its antonym is 'ominous'.
31. (C): *Arduous* means tiring. Its antonym is 'pleasant'.
32. (A): *Fiasco* means disaster. Its antonym is 'success'.
33. (D): *Reluctant* means hesitant. Its antonym is 'willing'.
34. (C): *Superficial* means shallow. Its antonym is 'deep'.
35. (C): *Phoney* means unnatural or unreal. Its antonym is 'genuine'.
36. (D): *Jubilant* means happy. Its antonym is 'depressed'.



37. (B): *Inspid* means lacking interest. Its antonym is 'lively'.
38. (C): *Provoke* means inflame. Its antonym is 'pacify'.
39. (B): *Implicated* means involved. Its antonym is 'exonerated'.
40. (A): *Pointless* means insignificant. Its antonym is 'significant'.
41. (D): *Plentiful* means more than enough. Its antonym is 'scanty'.
42. (D): *Vague* means not precise. Its antonym is 'clear'.
43. (D): *Dreary* means dull or drab. Its antonym is 'bright'.
44. (A): *Elegance* means grace. Its antonym is 'awkwardness'.
45. (A): *Delayed* means postponed. Its antonym is 'expedited'.
46. (D): *Delicious* means tasty. Its antonym is 'unpalatable'.
47. (A): *Mandatory* means imperative or compulsory. Its antonym is 'optional'.
48. (D): *Veracity* means truthfulness. Its antonym is 'falsity'.
49. (A): *Radical* means reactionary. Its antonym is 'conservative'.
50. (D): *Humorous* means funny. Its antonym is 'pathetic'.
51. (C): *Modesty* means humility. Its antonym is 'vanity'.
52. (B): *Futility* means uselessness. Its antonym is 'usefulness'.
53. (C): *Sage* means wise. Its antonym is 'fool'.
54. (C): *Moist* means damp. Its antonym is 'dry'.
55. (B): *Mask* means covering for face. Its antonym is 'expose'.
56. (B): *Callous* means careless. Its antonym is 'sensitive'.
57. (D): *Beguile* means cheat. Its antonym is 'persuade'.
58. (B): *Virtue* means goodness. Its antonym is 'vice'.
59. (B): *Venerate* means respect. Its antonym is 'abuse'.
60. (A): *Shallow* means not deep. Its antonym is 'deep'.

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# Grammar Usage

## Tenses, Article, Parts of Speech, Preposition

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, may be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is "5".

### TEST NO. 1

- Q. 1. I have (1)/ been looked (2)/ for you (3)/ every where (4).
- Q. 2. You must not (1)/ have leave very early (2)/ to have reached here (3)/ so late (4).
- Q. 3. The children (1)/ are played (2)/ with (3) their toys (4).
- Q. 4. Ramzan loves (1)/ his brother (2)/ but hates (3)/ her sister (4).
- Q. 5. Shoaib (1)/ drop the (2)/ coin in (3)/ the pool (4).
- Q. 6. Trees (1)/ drop its (2)/ leaves in (3)/ autumn (4).
- Q. 7. The girls (1)/ are playing (2)/ with its (3)/ dolls (4).
- Q. 8. He ducked (1)/ its head (2)/ when the (3)/ ball went by (4).
- Q. 9. It is him (1)/ who (2)/ takes (3)/ the decisions (4).
- Q. 10. I never (1)/ thought that (2)/ he will (3)/ do this (4).
- Q. 11. He found (1)/ it easily (2)/ to balance (3)/ on the bike (4).
- Q. 12. The gears was (1)/ slipping because (2)/ there was no oil (3)/ in the gearbox (4).
- Q. 13. The car could no (1)/ climb the steep hill (2)/ because it was (3)/ in the wrong gears (4).
- Q. 14. Nobody remain (1)/ in the hall (2)/ when the (3)/ chief guest came (4).
- Q. 15. Sobia can (1)/ sang (2)/ all through (3)/ the night (4).
- Q. 16. He could not (1)/ went to a planetarium (2)/ to watch (3)/ the comet Halley (4).
- Q. 17. He had not (1) gone to a planetarium (2)/ to see (3)/ the comet Halley (4).
- Q. 18. In summer (1)/ the days (2)/ and nights (3)/ are hot (4).
- Q. 19. We found (1)/ it difficult (2)/ to across (3)/ the road (4).
- Q. 20. We found (1)/ it easy (2)/ to get across (3)/ to him (4).
- Q. 21. The poor (1)/ are usually (2)/ intolerant of (3)/ the rich people (4).
- Q. 22. The rich (1)/ have more (2)/ worries than (3)/ the poor people (4).
- Q. 23. Rich men (1)/ worried (2)/ about their (3)/ black money (4).
- Q. 24. He wanted (1)/ to know (2)/ my (3)/ good name (4).
- Q. 25. He has (1)/ been keeping (2)/ good (3)/ health (4).



### Explanatory Answer

The errors in the sentences given above are errors many of us unfortunately make regularly. Let us take them up one by one and see what is wrong or right in each sentence.



1. (2) The simple past, present and future forms of "look" are "I looked," "I look", "I will look". The perfect, forms are "I had looked," "I have looked," "I will have looked." The perfect continuous forms are "I had been looking," "I have been looking," "I will have been looking." Therefore in the sentence, the verb "looked" must be changed to "looking" to remove the error. The tense pattern that "look" follows, is also followed by other verbs like "work," and "talk" e.g., "I have been working till 4 PM," or "I have been talking to him till six this evening."
2. (2) This type of a sentence is called a balancing sentence. The word "early" is balanced by the word "late". The past, present and future perfect forms of "leave" are "had left", "I/they have left", "he/it has left", "will have had left." Therefore, in the given sentence, "leave" needs to be changed to "left". The sentence will then read "You must not have left very early to have reached here so late." Note that "have left" matches with "have reached."
3. (2) "Are" shows that the act of play is in the present tense. The simple past, present and future forms of "play" are "played," "play", "will play." The continuous forms are "were playing," "are playing," "will be playing." The correct form of this sentence will therefore be "The children are playing with their toys." If you want to retain "played", then the auxilliary "are" must be changed to "have" or "had" to suit the past form which "played" suggests.
4. (4) This grammatical error is mostly found amongst people who speak languages like Urdu which have no neuter gender. Since "sister" is feminine, some people tend to associate "her" with "sister", forgetting, as in this sentence, that the sister is the brother's sister and not the sister's sister. The "brother's sister" will be "his sister." The "sister's sister" or "mother's sister" will be "her sister." Therefore, since "Ramzan" is a male and is the subject, the sentence should be "Ramzan loves his brother but hates his sister".
5. (2) Had this sentence been a direct sentence (i.e. if it was enclosed by inverted commas) and had there been a comma after "Shoaib", then the sentence would have been a correct sentence, because, then it would have meant that some one was instructing Shoaib, to drop a coin in the pool, e.g. Ramzan said, "Shoaib, drop the coin in the pool." But here the sentence is in reported speech. The various tense forms (past, present, future) of "drop" are "he/I/they/you dropped," "I/they/you drop," he/she drops" "I/he/they/you will drop." Since "Shoaib" is 3rd person singular, "drop" should normally be in the past form i.e. "dropped." In certain cases "drops" will also be correct if it is, for example, a stage direction where everything is in the simple present.
6. (2) "It", by itself, is a pronoun and therefore stands in place of a noun, e.g. It is a horse. "It" is therefore singular. It would therefore be wrong to write. "It are horses." "They" or "those are horses" would be the correct form since "they" or "those" suggest more than one. "Its" is the possessive case of "it" and like "it" it is singular. Therefore, "its leaves", will stand for the leaves of one tree. In the sentence "tree" is plural, therefore the possessive case (also called pronominal adjective) must also be plural. Just as the plural form of "it" is "they", the plural form of "its" is "theirs" or "their" depending on where it is placed in a sentence. Here, since "it" refers to the subject "trees" while at the same time qualifying "leaves" the sentence should read, "Trees drop their leaves in autumn."



7. (3) Here the problem is the same as in Q. No. 6. It should be "their dolls", since in the sentence "its" is referring to the subject which is "girls" and acting as an adjective of "dolls".
8. (2) "It" and "its" relate to nouns which are neuter. "Its" is not used for masculine or feminine nouns. The plural form of "its" or "it", i.e. "their", "theirs" or "they" are used for all the three genders as we have noticed in sentences 6 and 7. But in this sentence "He" is singular and masculine. The possessive form should also be masculine. The sentence should therefore be "He ducked his head when the ball went by." If instead of "He" there was "She", then the possessive form would be "her head".
9. (1) In the earlier three sentences we have seen the different ways "it" and "its" can be used. In sentence 8, this is also pointed out that "its" is normally not used for a masculine or feminine noun. But that is mostly when "its" is used as an adjective. There is a big difference between "it", "its" and "it's". "It" when used as a pronoun, can replace nouns of any gender, depending on the context, e.g. "It was the cat", "it was John", "it was Mary". Therefore in this sentence, "it" has been correctly used. The fault lies in the use of "him".

Remember this chart:

		Subject	Object
<b>Singular</b>	1st person	I	me
	2nd person	you	you
	3rd person	he/she/it	him/her/it
<b>Plural</b>	1st person	we	us
	2nd person	you	you
	3rd person	they	them

In the sentence, "It is him" forms the subject. Therefore "him" should be changed to "he" and the sentence should read, "It is he who takes the decisions." The use of "it" in such a form is to stress or emphasise on the person than on the decision.

10. (3) The word "thought" suggests past tense. Here "will" is in the present "tense". Its past tense is "would". Therefore, the sentence should read, "I never thought that he would do this." "Would" is here used as a modal auxiliary expression.
11. (2) "Easily" is an adverb and an adverb modifies a verb or another adverb. Here "easily" is qualifying "it". The adjective form of "ease" is "easy". The sentence should read, "He found it easy to balance on the bike."
12. (1) Here "gears" is plural. Therefore, the plural form of "was" i.e. "were" should be used. Alternatively, if "was" is left unchanged, then "gears" should be changed to its singular form i.e. "gear".
13. (4) This needs a little technical knowledge. Depending on the type of road and speed, a car moves on a particular gear, like first gear, second gear and so on. It does not move on all the gears at the same time. Therefore "gears" should be changed to "gear". "The car could not climb the steep hill because it was in the wrong gear."
14. (1) "Came" in (4) shows that the event has occurred in the past. Therefore "remain" must be changed to the past tense i.e. "remained".
15. (2) The past, present and future tense of "sing" is sang, sing, will sing. "Can" is present third person singular. Therefore, sang must be changed to the present tense: "Sobia



can sing all through the night".

16. (2) The past, present and future forms of "go" are

	Past	Present	Future
1st person	We/I went	We/I go	We/I will go
Perfect	We/I had gone	We/I have gone	We/I will have gone
2nd person	you went	you go	you will go
Perfect	you had gone	you have gone	you will have gone
3rd person	He/They went	He goes/ They go	He/They will go
Perfect	He/They had gone	He has gone/They have gone	He/They will have gone

17. (5) "Watch" and "see" are somewhat similar in meaning though the meanings will differ depending on the context. In this sentence the use of the word "see" is perfectly acceptable in the same way "watch" is acceptable in the previous sentence. However note the difference in meaning between "see" and "watch" in these sentences -- "He saw that the tiger was watching him." "The blind man saw the sense in the argument."

18. (5)

19. (3) "Across" is an adverb. It must therefore modify a verb or another adverb. Since there is no verb in the sentence, the problem can be remedied by inserting "go" before "across". Alternatively "across" can be converted into a verb "cross". The phrase can therefore be corrected to read "to cross the road", or "to go across the road". Other verbs like "walk" or "run" will do equally well.

20. (5) "Across" is modifying the infinitive "to get". Here "to get across" means "to communicate" or "make clear" or "transact".

21. (4) "People" can be safely deleted since in the sentence "the poor" and "the rich" imply the class of people. This is another example of a balancing sentence where "poor" balances "rich".

22. (4) This is again a balancing sentence and "people" needs to be omitted.

23. (2) "Rich men" implies "all or most rich men". It is a fact that they worry about the black money all the time. Therefore "worried" should be changed from the past tense to the present tense. The sentence should read "Rich men worry about their black money."

24. (4) The Urdu "Aap Ki Tareef" is generally translated as "good name". In English this is not done. "Name" itself means the "proper name". "Nickname" means the more familiar form of the proper name. "Shoaib Akhtar" might be the name of a person. "Shabi" might be his "nickname", the name people may use who know him well. In English "Dick" is the nickname for "Richard", "Tom" is the nickname for "Thomas". "Cathy" is the nickname for the "Catherine". Never use the phrase "good name" since "name" is sufficient.

25. (2) "Keeping" is a noun, which is the act of one who keeps. It is all right to say, "He has been keeping a mistress/dog". Idiomatic English demands "enjoying" to be associated with health. The sentence should therefore read, "He has been enjoying good health". These twenty-five sentences have given you some exercise in locating certain common errors and in showing you how they can be made grammatically



idiomatically correct.

The sentences which follow have problems similar to the ones we have analysed. Apply the knowledge you have gained by now and locate the defects in these sentences ---.

## TEST NO. 2

- Q. 26. The Pakistan Independence's Day (1)/ fell on (2)/ 14th August (3)/ every year (4).  
 Q. 27. I was (1)/ looking for (2)/ that book (3)/ tomorrow (4).  
 Q. 28. I was (1)/ living here (2)/ when I (3)/ am a child (4).  
 Q. 29. The guard (1)/ will stop (2)/ the train (3)/ before it entered the station (4).  
 Q. 30. The book (1)/ does not have (2)/ their (3)/ cover (4).  
 Q. 31. The children (1)/ are played (2)/ with (3)/ their dolls (4).  
 Q. 32. The soldier (1)/ jumps to (2)/ attention (3)/ when the/colonel went by (4).  
 Q. 33. He who (1)/ takes him (2)/ also (3)/ takes I (4).  
 Q. 34. I always (1)/ feel that (2)/ she would (3)/ do this (4).  
 Q. 35. The lights (1)/ were out (2)/ because there (3)/ were no electricity (4).  
 Q. 36. The motorcycle (1)/ could not (2)/ motor up the hill (3)/ today (4).  
 Q. 37. Every one (1)/ will remained (2)/ standing (3)/ till the judge is seated (4).  
 Q. 38. In winter (1)/ the days (2)/ are warm (3)/ than the nights (4).  
 Q. 39. Sonia was (1)/ as vain (2)/ as a (3)/ pea-hen (4).  
 Q. 40. He was (1)/ beaten (2)/ to within (3)/ an inch of his life (4).  
 Q. 41. I always (1)/ remembered (2)/ that life (3)/ is like this (4).  
 Q. 42. He does (1)/ not wish (2)/ any (3)/ profit (4).  
 Q. 43. He (1)/ has (2)/ no place (3)/ to live (4).  
 Q. 44. Umar(1)/ like to (2)/ swim in (3)/ the river (4).  
 Q. 45. Tom has been (1)/ keeping the dog (2)/ since a (3)/ long time (4).  
 Q. 46. The more (1)/ he worked (2)/ the less he (3)/ was sleeping (4).  
 Q. 47. It was (1)/ a long day's (2)/ journeying (3)/ to Karachi (4).  
 Q. 48. It's sad to see (1)/ every day, (2)/ man's inhumanity (3)/ to men (4).  
 Q. 49. While some (1)/ surge forward, (2)/ most (3)/ marks time (4).  
 Q. 50. Americans are (1)/ accustomed to (2)/ drinking coffee (3)/ with their meals (4).



## Explanatory Answer

26. (2) "Every year" shows that it is a recurring event. The verb should be therefore, in the simple present tense. "the Pakistan Independence's Day falls on 14th August every year." In fact, "every year" is unnecessary, since "falls on 14th August" suggests that.  
 27. (4) "was looking" means that the action has already occurred. "Tomorrow" cannot be in the past. Substitute "tomorrow" with "yesterday".  
 28. (4) Again, it is a tense problem. Change "am" to "was".  
 29. (4) "Will stop" suggests future. Therefore change "entered" to "enters". If you want to retain "entered", then change "will stop" to "stop". But always remember to point out that section as defective where the minimum change will set right the sentence. Here,



- the section where the minimum change will set right the sentence is (4).
30. (3) "Their" is plural, "book" is singular, "does not have" also agrees with the singular nature of the book. Therefore change "their" to "its". "The book does not have its cover".
  31. (2) Should be "are playing" since "are" suggests continued action and "played" is in the past tense. However, with a verb like "go", "are" can be put with its past form, e.g. "The children are gone with their dolls". While such a sentence may be acceptable in informal English, the more formal and grammatically correct sentence would be: "The children have gone with their dolls".
  32. (2) "Went by" suggests the past. "Jumps" should therefore be changed to "Jumped".
  33. (4) "Him" is the objective form of "he". In the second part of the sentence (which is similar in structure to the first part), "I" should be changed to its objective form which is "me". "He who takes him, also takes me."
  34. (5) "That he would do this" suggests the past since "would" is the past form of "will". But "would" can also be used to refer to the future: "I wish that he would do this." But with "fell" the use of "would" in this manner is a little tricky. It is safer to write "I always felt that he would do this." This suggests that the feeling and the act of doing are in the past. However, "I always feel that he would/with do this" is acceptable to most grammarians.
  35. (4) The first "were" in (2) is plural and agrees with the plural "lights". But the second "were" in (4) must agree with "electricity" which is singular. Therefore, the sentence should read "The lights were out because there was no electricity." In order to understand why "was" should be the substitute, the latter part of the sentence can be rephrased thus: "electricity was not available".
  36. (3) This is a question of idiom. One "drives" a car, therefore "he drove up the hill in his car". One "rides" a motorcycle, therefore, "he rode up the hill on his motorcycle". A "motorcar" can "motor up the hill", or "drive up the hill," but a motorcycle can "ride up the hill". The sentence should therefore be, "The motorcycle could not ride/climb up the hill today."
  37. (2) "Will remain".
  38. (3) "Than" suggests comparison. Therefore change "warm" to warmer".
  39. (4) Though "Sonia" is feminine and "pea-hen" is feminine, the idiomatic link of "vanity" is always with a "peacock" irrespective of whether the subject is a male or a female. Hence, "Sonia was as vain as a peacock."
  40. (4) In idiomatic English it is always "to within an inch of his death", since he is at present alive but barely so.
  41. (2) "Always" in (1) and "is" in (4) suggest the present tense. Therefore change "remembered" to present tense: "I always remember that life is like this."
  42. (2) "He does not wish for any profit". The preposition "for" is essential. Similarly, "He asked for some food," and not. "He asked some food". But you can write. "He does not wish anybody good luck."
  43. (4) "He has no place to live in". The preposition "in" is important in such a sentence structure. But note that it is correct to say, "He has no right to live." Here "live" has got a different meaning.
  44. (1) or (2). "Umar likes to swim". "The Umar like to swim."
  45. (3) "For a long time". If the sentence had ended with "last year" or "1981" or any other specific date in the past, then "since" will be the right word to use, e.g. "Tom has been keeping the dog since last year."
  46. (4) This is a balancing sentence. The first portion must match with the second portion. The sentence should therefore be, "The more he worked, the less he slept".



47. (3) "It was a long day's journey to Karachi". Here "Journey means "trip". Journeying" means the act of making a trip.
48. (4) Again it is an idiomatic problem. "Man" in (3) means mankind in general. Mankind in general are inhuman to mankind in general. The sentence should be, "It's sad to see every day, man's inhumanity to man."
49. (4) "Some" and "most" are plural. "Marks" which is singular in the third person, should be changed to third person plural that is "mark". "While some surge forward, most mark time." "Mark time" here means "stay at the same place" or "do not do anything."
50. (5) These two sets of sentences should have provided you with a working knowledge of basic grammatical structures and an insight into what is called "idiomatic" English. Idiomatic English may not necessarily be grammatically correct English, but is rather the English which has come to stay because of frequent and accepted use. The next set sentences will lay greater stress on idioms though grammar will also be kept in mind.

### TEST NO. 3

- Q. 51. Mr Imran (1)/ was the (2)/ youngman (3)/ I met yesterday (4).
- Q. 52. I am doing (1)/ this job (2)/ since the (3)/ last ten years (4).
- Q. 53. The President's (1)/ welcome address (2)/ was (3)/ in Urdu (4).
- Q. 54. "Have you nothing (1)/ to say?" (2)/ "Yes, I have (3)/ nothing to say" (4).
- Q. 55. Sohail handed (1)/ the key bunch (2)/ to Rehana (3)/ before he left for Multan (4).
- Q. 56. My family members (1)/ are (2)/ my parents (3)/ my husband and my son (4).
- Q. 57. There are no (1)/ female members (2)/ in his (3)/ family (4).
- Q. 58. After 5 p.m. (1)/ he always (2)/ returns (3)/ to this house (4).
- Q. 59. A large number (1)/ of homes (2)/ are coming up (3)/ around Lahore (4).
- Q. 60. The monthly price (1)/ of this house (2)/ is (3)/ rupees one thousand (4).
- Q. 61. Karim never (1)/ gave (2)/ any attention (3)/ to what Rahim said (4).
- Q. 62. I will (1)/ ring (2)/ him (3)/ tomorrow (4).
- Q. 63. He does not (1)/ know (2)/ to play (3)/ the sitar (4).
- Q. 64. I enjoyed (1)/ during (2)/ my stay (3)/ in Murree (4).
- Q. 65. He (1)/ suggested (2)/ this (3)/ me (4).
- Q. 66. I was not (1)/ in town (2)/ during (3)/ the summer vacations (4).
- Q. 67. Though born in Sahiwal, (1)/ he lived (2)/ his remaining life (3)/ in Lahore (4).
- Q. 68. Students must finish (1)/ writing the answers (2)/ before (3)/ three hours (4).
- Q. 69. There is a (1)/ continuous tussle (2)/ between the haves and (3)/ the have not (4).
- Q. 70. You can see (1)/ the meanings (2)/ of words (3)/ in a dictionary (4).
- Q. 71. He asked me (1)/ why did (2)/ I call him (3)/ a liar (4).
- Q. 72. He (1)/ suggested me (2)/ these (3)/ clothes (4).
- Q. 73. The car was parked (1)/ under (2)/ the shade (3)/ of the building (4).
- Q. 74. I will be (1)/ grateful (2)/ if you can do (3)/ the needful (4).
- Q. 75. None of (1)/ these three (2)/ apples (3)/ is good (4).





## Explanatory Answer

51. (3) "Youngman" should be written as two separate words, "young man".
52. (2) "I have been doing." This intention is to show that the job which has had its beginning in the past is being continued in the present time and will probably continue in future.
53. (2) "Welcome address" is a typical example of Pakistani English. It should be "address of welcome." Similarly, never say "soda bottle" when you are really meaning a "bottle of soda". "Soda bottle" means the empty bottle which contained soda.
54. (3) "No, I have nothing to say". Similarly, if someone says, I hope you have no objections", do not reply, "Yes, I have no objections". You should say, "No, I have no objections" or "Yes, I have some objections."
55. (2) "The bunch of keys". Avoid inverted contractions.
56. (1) Again this is a bad contraction. It should be, "The members of my family are....."
57. (2) Should be "There are no ladies / women in his family."
58. (4) "Always returns home", or "always returns to his residence". Note the difference between "home" and "house" in this sentence. "The house that Jack built may soon become his home for the plans to live in it."
59. (2) A large number of houses are ....."
60. (1) "The monthly rent ....." When you buy something you pay its price. When you hire for use, you pay rent.
61. (2) "Karim never paid any attention...." Also this sentence: Close attention is being paid to present movements in the money market.
62. (3) "Ring him up tomorrow".  
Also, as a play starts, sometimes the curtain is "rung up", and when it ends, it is "rung down". In the olden days when a play began the curtain was drawn aside or up to the sound of a whistle or a bell. The same signal was used when the play ended. But "up" is not used in this sort of a sentence: "Please give me a ring/buzz tomorrow and I'll give you the details."
63. (2) "He does not know how to play....." "I do not know how to play it". "I'll show you how, since I know how to play it."
64. (1) "I enjoyed myself....." "He enjoyed the king's bounty for three years." "He was enjoying himself while the others were looking bored."
65. (4) "He suggested this to me". Some people also say "He suggested me this". This is also wrong. In the same way, you should say "He said this to me," and not, "He said me this."
66. (4) ".....the summer vacation". The plural form of "vacation" should not be used in such a sentence.
67. (3) "..... the rest of his life in Lahore". Similarly "I have decided to spend the rest of my life in Lahore."
68. (3) ".....within three hours." But note, "Students should finish writing before the time is up".
69. (4) ".....the haves and the have-nots."
70. (1) "You can look up....." Also, "Please look up in the directory the number that you want." "Look down" suggests embarrassment. "Rehana looked down in



embarrassment for she could not bear the intense gaze of the young man."

"Look down your nose" suggests looking at someone in a superior, condescending way: "Don't look down your nose at the fat women for you may soon become like her." "Look down on/upon" also has a very similar meaning: "One should never look down upon one's servants since they too are human beings."

71. (2) "He asked me why I had called him a liar." Similarly "Azam wanted to know why I had rung him up last evening", or "He wanted to know if I had thought that he was a rogue."

72. (4) "He suggested these clothes to me". See 65.

73. (2) "the car was parked in the shade ....." But this is also correct: "The car was parked under the tree". Unlike the branches of the tree which can be above the car, the shade is not above the car. Rather, the car is in the shade of the building, i.e. the shadow created by the height of the building.

74. (4) "If you do what is needed to be done." This disgraceful use of "needful" we have inherited from the British Raj and the sooner we stop using it better.

75. (5) "Is good" is related to "None" and "none" means "not one." In other words the sentence implies that "not one apple is good, though there are three apples there."

If you have carefully studied the seventy-five sentences and understood the comments on them, you have probably become aware of the numerous grammatical and idiomatic mistakes we make everyday. While the errors pointed out in these sentences are not exhaustive, but are merely the tip of the iceberg of errors all of us commit while using the English language, they will probably help you in overcoming some of the common mistakes. Remember, a sentence should not only make sense to you, but it should also convey the same sense to others. Good English is not what a man on a street in London might speak. In fact, many of us speak a more grammatically correct English than an average Britisher. The aim of these exercises is to promote an English which is internationally acceptable. Now let us go through the last set of sentences which may be slightly more difficult, but I hope, more enlightening.

### TEST NO. 4

- Q. 76. Purpose of (1)/ working hard (2)/ is to do well (3)/ in life (4).
- Q. 77. I have (1)/ an urgent business (2)/ with (3)/ you (4).
- Q. 78. The street (1)/ to the (2)/ village (3)/ is National Highway No. 1 (4).
- Q. 79. The topic (1)/ of my article (2)/ is regarding (3)/ "Prostitution" (4).
- Q. 80. He complain (1)/ but (2)/ does (3)/ nothing (4).
- Q. 81. He made (1)/ a beautiful (2)/ inaugural (3)/ speech (4).
- Q. 82. He never (1)/ says (2)/ a lie (3)/ on Mondays (4).
- Q. 83. I have to (1)/ cut my hair (2)/ before (3)/ I go to the party (4).
- Q. 84. He went to (1)/ the basin (2)/ for washing (3)/ his hands (4).
- Q. 85. There was (1)/ no place (2)/ in (3)/ this train (4).
- Q. 86. He (1)/ is (2)/ a (3)/ good for nothing (4).
- Q. 87. Please include this (1)/ as a (2)/ postscript (3)/ in this letter (4).
- Q. 88. I need (1)/ a match box (2)/ to light (3)/ the fire (4).
- Q. 89. Let us be (1)/ sacrificer, (2)/ but not (3)/ butchers (4).
- Q. 90. We were packed (1)/ in the compartment (2)/ like a tin (3)/ of sardine (4).
- Q. 91. She is (1)/ received (2)/ with (3)/ opens arms (4).
- Q. 92. We waited, (1)/ but (2)/ they were (3)/ all in vain (4).
- Q. 93. She will be (1)/ working (2)/ under Mr. Akram Choudhary (3)/ from tomorrow (4).



- Q. 94. He could not see (1)/ the lighter (2)/ which was right (3)/ below his nose(4).  
 Q. 95. It is better to say (1)/ too little (2)/ than (3)/ too much (4).  
 Q. 96. Amir works (1)/ harder (2)/ than I (3)/ did his age (4).  
 Q. 97. It is as easy (1)/ like (2)/ falling off (3)/ a log (4).  
 Q. 98. Neither (1)/ of them (2)/ are (3)/ coming this evening (4).  
 Q. 99. I'll be there (1)/ whether (2)/ he comes (3)/ or no (4).  
 Q. 100. The lady (1)/ was gentle (2)/ and (3)/ very respectable (4).



## Explanatory Answer

76. (1) "The purpose.....". Get yourself familiar with the use of the definite article "the" and the indefinite articles "a" and "an".
77. (2) "A piece of urgent business.....", or "Some urgent business....."
78. (1) "The road to .....". "Streets" are pathways for vehicles as well as pedestrians, located in towns and cities. "Lanes" are narrow streets which are generally in rural areas but are also found in cities. "Roads" are generally highways connecting cities, towns and villages.
79. (3) "The topic of my article is Prostitution". Sentences like these are also correct: (a) My article is on prostitution. (b) My article deals with prostitution. (c) "Prostitution" is what my article mainly deals with. (d) My article also deals with problems regarding prostitution.
80. (1) "But does nothing" suggest simple present. Therefore "complain" should be "complains".
81. (5) But please note: you give or deliver a sermon/lecture. You recite a poem. You sing a song. you hum a tune.
82. (2) "Tells/utters" Remember, normally you speak the truth and utter a lie. "Utter the truth" is not normal.
83. (2) "I have to get my hair-cut before.....", or "I have to get myself a hair-cut before.....".
84. (3) "..... to wash his hands". Similarly, "He took out the iron to press his clothes". (and not for "pressing his clothes").
85. (1) "There is no place in this train".
86. (5) Since the instructions to the exercises say that punctuation errors may be ignored, this sentence may be considered correct. But if punctuation marks are given their due importance then the sentence is defective in (4) or (3); "good for nothing" should be hyphenated and written "good-for-nothing", the meaning of a good-for-nothing is quite different from the meaning of "good for nothing." Therefore, the hyphens are important in order to keep the sentence grammatically correct. If the hyphens are not inserted, then "a" will have to be removed from the sentence in order to make it grammatically correct.
87. (4) ".....postscript to this letter."
88. (2) "..... a box of matches". A match-box is the box which normally contains matches. But a match-box may well be empty.
89. (2) "..... us" is plural. Therefore "sacrificers".
90. (4) .... of "sardines". Plural. They are a type of small fish and many of them are sold closely packed in tins.



91. (5) "with open arms" implies a warm welcome. The sentence, being in the present tense, suggests that she is always welcome. This expression does not however, have an English origin. It smacks of eastern culture and its tradition of welcome and seems to be gaining currency in the English speaking world.
92. (3) "but it was all in vain". The sentence suggests that "all our waiting was in vain."
93. (5) This "under Mr. Akram Choudhary" might sound odd. But it is correct idiomatic English and implies that the person will work under the authority or guidance or orders of Mr. A.
94. (4) "under his nose", is the idiomatic expression.
95. (4) "..... than to say too much."
96. (4) "..... than I did at his age." This means ".....than I did when I was his age."
97. (2) "It is as easy as falling off....."
98. (3) "Neither of them is coming."
99. (4) "..... he comes or not." This means, ".....whether he comes or does not come."
100. (5) "Gentle" means polite, refined, well bred. Nowadays the word is mostly used sarcastically when someone puts up an air of sophistication.

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## DIRECT & INDIRECT NARRATION

**Objective Type**

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

**DIRECTIONS:** Each of the following KEY DIRECT sentence is followed by FOUR Indirect sentences marked as (a) (b), (c) (d). CHOOSE the correct INDIRECT sentence.

### 1. CHANGE OF TENSE

1. *He says, "I am ill."*
  - (a) He says that he is ill.
  - (b) He says to me that he was ill.
  - (c) He asked that he was ill.
  - (d) He says me that he was ill.
2. *He says, "I am going to Sialkot."*
  - (a) He asked to me that he was going to Sialkot.
  - (b) He says that he was going to Sialkot.
  - (c) He says that he is going to Sialkot.
  - (d) He says that he will be going to Sialkot.
3. *They say, "We are the students of English class."*
  - (a) They say that they are the students of English class.
  - (b) They say that they were the students of English class.
  - (c) They said that they are the students of English class.
  - (d) They say that they will be the students of English class.
4. *Kalim says, "I want to tell you one thing."*
  - (a) Kaleem says that he wanted to tell you one thing.
  - (b) Kaleem says that he wants to tell you one thing.
  - (c) Kaleem says that he want to tell you one thing.
  - (d) Kaleem said that he wants to tell you one thing.



5. *They will say, "We are having dinner."*  
(a) They say that they are having dinner.  
(b) They would say that they are having dinner.  
(c) They will say that they are having dinner.  
(d) They will say that they were having dinner.
6. *The gardener will say, "I am watering the plants."*  
(a) The gardener ay that he is watering the plants.  
(b) The gardener would say that he was watering the plants.  
(c) The gardener will say that he was watering the plants.  
(d) The gardener will say that he is watering the plants.
7. *The mother said to her son, "You are a lazy boy."*  
(a) The mother told her son that he were a lazy boy.  
(b) The mother told her son that he was a lazy boy.  
(c) The mother told her son that he has been a lazy boy.  
(d) The mother tells her son that he was a lazy boy.
8. *The peon said to the headmaster, "I have rung the bell."*  
(a) The peon told the headmaster that he has rung the bell.  
(b) The peon told the headmaster that he have rung the bell.  
(c) The peon told the headmaster that he had rung the bell.  
(d) The peon told the headmaster that he will ring the bell.
9. *She will say to me, "I shall not come tomorrow."*  
(a) She will say to me that she would not come the next day.  
(b) She will say to me that she will not came the next day.  
(c) She will say to me that she should not come the next day.  
(d) She will say to me that she will not come the next day.
10. *The peon had said, "I will not ring the bell."*  
(a) The peon had said that he would not ring the bell.  
(b) The peon had said that he will not ring the bell.  
(c) The peon had said that he should not ring the bell.  
(d) The peon had said that I will not ring the bell.
11. *The son said to the mother, "I want some money."*  
(a) The son said to the mother that he wants some money.  
(b) The son said to the mother that he want some money.  
(c) The son told the mother that he wanted some money.  
(d) The son said to the mother that I wanted some money.
12. *The teacher said to the students, "There will be no class today."*  
(a) The teacher told the students that there would be no class that day.  
(b) The teacher told the students that there will be no class that day.  
(c) The teacher told the students that there should be no class that day.  
(d) The teacher told the students that there is no class that day.
13. *You said to us, "She gives me some milk."*  
(a) You told us that she give you some milk.  
(b) You told us that she gives you some milk.  
(c) You told us that she has given you some milk.  
(d) You told us that she gave you some milk.
14. *Class said to the teacher, "The lesson is very difficult."*  
(a) Class told the teacher that the lesson is very difficult.  
(b) Class told the teacher the lesson were very difficult.



- (c) Class told the teacher that the lesson was very difficult.  
 (d) Class told the teacher that the lesson has been very difficult.
15. *The stranger said to the passer-by, "Where does this road lead to?"*  
 (a) The stranger asked the passer-by that where does the road lead to.  
 (b) The stranger asked the passer-by that where do that road lead to.  
 (c) The stranger asked the passer-by that where did that road led to.  
 (d) The stranger asked the passer-by that where did that road lead to.
16. *One student said to another, "I am learning my lesson."*  
 (a) One student told the other that he was learning his lesson.  
 (b) One student told the other that he has learned his lesson.  
 (c) One student told the other that he has learning his lesson.  
 (d) One student told the other that he is learning his lesson.
17. *The daughter said to her father, "I am leaving for home."*  
 (a) The daughter told her father that she was leaving for home.  
 (b) The daughter told her father that she is leaving for home.  
 (c) The daughter told her father that she has leaving for home.  
 (d) The daughter told her father that she has been leaving for home.
18. *The younger brother said to the elder, "I need your help in my studies."*  
 (a) The younger brother told the elder that he need his help in his studies.  
 (b) The younger brother told the elder that he needed his help in his studies.  
 (c) The younger brother told the elder that I needed his help in his studies.  
 (d) The younger brother told the elder that he needs his help in his studies.
19. *The elder brother said to the younger, "You are a naughty boy."*  
 (a) The elder brother told the younger that he was a naughty boy.  
 (b) The elder brother told the younger that he is a naughty boy.  
 (c) The elder brother told the younger that he were a naughty boy.  
 (d) The elder brother told the younger that he has been a naughty boy.
20. *The officer said to his men, "You have to defend your country at any cost."*  
 (a) The officer told his men that they had to defend their country at any cost.  
 (b) The officer told his men that they have to defend their country at any cost.  
 (c) The officer told his men they has to defend their country at any cost.  
 (d) The officer told his men that they are to defend their country at any cost.

## 2. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

21. *I said to him, "What are you doing there?"*  
 (a) I asked him what was he doing there.  
 (b) I asked him what he were doing there.  
 (c) I asked him what he has doing there.  
 (d) I asked him what he was doing there.
22. *We say to them, "Why do you cheat each other?"*  
 (a) We ask them why does they cheat each other.  
 (b) We ask them why do you cheat each other.  
 (c) We ask them why do they cheat each other.  
 (d) We ask them why are they cheat each other.
23. *I said to him, "Will you help me?"*  
 (a) I asked him if he would help me.  
 (b) I asked him if he will help me.  
 (c) I asked him if he does help me.  
 (d) I asked him if he has helped me.



24. *He said to me, "Does your father deal in garments?"*  
(a) He asked me that di our father deals in garments.  
(b) He asked me that did my father deal in garments.  
(c) He asked me that does your father deal in garments.  
(d) He asked me that did my father deal in garments.
25. *Asma said to me, "Where do you live now a days?"*  
(a) Asma asked me where does I live those days.  
(b) Asma asked me where did I lived those days.  
(c) Asma asked me where did I live those days.  
(d) Asma asked me where did you live those days.
26. *The pupil says to the teacher, "I have not worked hard."*  
(a) The pupil tells the teacher that he had no worked hard.  
(b) The pupil tells the teacher that he has not worked hard.  
(c) The pupil tells the teacher that he have not worked hard.  
(d) The pupil tells the teacher that he will not work hard.
27. *The clerk said to the boss, "What salary do you get now-a-days?"*  
(a) The clerk asked the boss what salary did he get those days.  
(b) The clerk asked the boss what salary did I get those days.  
(c) The clerk asked the boss what salary does he get those days.  
(d) The clerk asked the boss what salary did he got those days.
28. *The peon will say to the headmaster, "The bell is gone".*  
(a) The peon will tell the headmaster that the bell has gone.  
(b) The peon will tell the headmaster that the bell is gone.  
(c) The peon will tell the headmaster that the bell had gone.  
(d) The peon will tell the headmaster that the bell were gone.
29. *Fozia said to Mehwish, "Did you enjoy the treat?"*  
(a) Fozia asked Mehwish if you enjoyed the treat.  
(b) Fozia asked Mehwish if I enjoyed the treat.  
(c) Fozia asked Mehwish if she had enjoyed the treat.  
(d) Fozia asked Mehwish if she enjoy the treat.
30. *Ayesha said to Mehak, "Shall you give me a treat after your F.Sc. examination?"*  
(a) Ayesha asked Mehak if she would gave her a treat after her F.Sc. examination.  
(b) Ayesha asked Mehak if she would give her a treat after her F.Sc. examination.  
(c) Ayesha asked Mehak if she would gives her a treat after her F.Sc. examination.  
(d) Ayesha asked Mehak if she would give me a treat after her F.Sc. examination.
31. *The boys said to the class-teacher, "Will there be any class today?"*  
(a) The boys asked the class-teacher if there has any class that day.  
(b) The boys asked the class-teacher if there were any class that day.  
(c) The boys asked the class-teacher if there would be any class that day.  
(d) The boys asked the class-teachfer if there be any class that day.
32. *Shahid said to Sohail, "Have you made the bill?"*  
(a) Shahid asked Sohail if he has made the bill.  
(b) Shahid asked Sohail if he had made the bill.  
(c) Shahid asked Sohail if he have made the bill.  
(d) Shahid asked Sohail if you had made the bill.



33. **Nasima said to Haleema, "When will you see my sister?"**  
 (a) Nasima asked Haleema when would she see her sister.  
 (b) Nasima asked Haleema when will she see her sister.  
 (c) Nasima asked Haleema when could she see her sister.  
 (d) Nasima asked Haleema when would she see my sister.
34. **The boys said to their father, "Have you some money in your pocket?"**  
 (a) The boys asked their father whether he had any money in his pocket.  
 (b) The boys asked their father if he had any money in his pocket.  
 (c) The boys asked their father if he has any money in his pocket.  
 (d) The boys asked their father if he have any money in his pocket.
35. **The father said to his son, "How much money do you need?"**  
 (a) The father asked his son how much money you need.  
 (b) The father asked his son how much money he needs.  
 (c) The father asked his son how much money he needed.  
 (d) The father asked his son how much money I need.
36. **One friend will say to another, "Have you ever been to Murree?"**  
 (a) One friend will ask another if he has ever been to Murree.  
 (b) One friend will ask another if he had ever been to Murree.  
 (c) One friend will ask another if he have ever been to Murree.  
 (d) One friend would ask another if he had ever been to Murree.
37. **One class-fellow said to another, "Has the teacher delivered the lecture?"**  
 (a) One class-fellow asked another if the teacher had delivered the lecture.  
 (b) One class-fellow ask another if the teacher had delivered the lecture.  
 (c) One class-fellow asked another if the teacher has delivered the lecture.  
 (d) One class-fellow asked another if the teacher have delivered the lecture.
38. **The servant said to the master, "Will you give me my salary?"**  
 (a) The servant asked the master if he would gives him his salary.  
 (b) The servant asked the master if he would give him his salary.  
 (c) The servant asked the master if he would gave him his salary.  
 (d) The servant asked the master if he will give him his salary.
39. **The master will say to the servant, "How long have you been serving me?"**  
 (a) The master will ask the servant that how long you had been serving him.  
 (b) The master will ask the servant that how long he has been serving him.  
 (c) The master will ask the servant that how long he had been serving him.  
 (d) The master will ask the servant that how long he have been serving him.
40. **The shopkeeper said to the customer, "Do you think the price is high?"**  
 (a) The shopkeeper asked the customer that does he think the price was high.  
 (b) The shopkeeper asked the customer that did you think the price was high.  
 (c) The shopkeeper asked the customer that did he think the price was high.  
 (d) The shopkeeper asked the customer that did he think the price is high.

### 3. NEGATIVE SENTENCES

41. **The subordinate said to the boss, "I am not allowed to do like this."**  
 (a) The subordinate told the boss that he is not allowed to do like that.  
 (b) The subordinate told the boss that he had not allowed to do like that.  
 (c) The subordinate told the boss that he was not allowed to do like that.  
 (d) The subordinate told the boss that I was not allowed to do like that.
42. **The grandfather said to the grandson, "I will not let you go abroad."**  
 (a) The grandfather told his grandson that he will not let you go abroad.  
 (b) The grandfather told his grandson that he will not let him go abroad.



- (c) The grandfather told his grandson that I will not let him go abroad.  
(d) The grandfather told his grandson that you will not let him go abroad.
43. **The grandson will say to the grandfather, "I shall not go abroad on your request."**  
(a) The grandson will tell the grandfather that he would not go abroad on his request.  
(b) The grandson will tell the grandfather that he will not go abroad on his request.  
(c) The grandson will tell the grandfather that I will not go abroad on his request.  
(d) The grandson will tell the grandfather that he will not go abroad on your request.
44. **The officer will say to the personnel, "The siren should not be sounded."**  
(a) The officer will tell the personnel that the siren would not be sounded.  
(b) The officer will tell the personnel that the siren should not be sounded.  
(c) The officer will tell the personnel that the siren will not be sounded.  
(d) The officer will tell the personnel that the siren should be not sounded.
45. **The milkman said to the woman, "I do not mix water in milk."**  
(a) The milkman told the woman that he does not mix water in milk.  
(b) The milkman told the woman that I did not mix water in milk.  
(c) The milkman told the woman that he do not mix water in milk.  
(d) The milkman told the woman that he did not mix water in milk.
46. **The newcomer will say to the class, "I am not being hated here."**  
(a) The newcomer will tell the class that I was not being hated there.  
(b) The newcomer will tell the class that he was not being hated there.  
(c) The newcomer will tell the class that he has not being hated there.  
(d) The newcomer will tell the class that he had not being hated there.
47. **The woman said to the shopkeeper, "I shall not buy these shoes at too high a price."**  
(a) The woman told the shopkeeper that she will not buy those shoes at too high a price.  
(b) The woman told the shopkeeper that I will not buy those shoes at too high a price.  
(c) The woman told the shopkeeper that she would not buy those shoes at too high a price.  
(d) The woman told the shopkeeper that you will not buy those shoes at too high a price.
48. **The girl said to her father, "I am not going to school today because of my being sick."**  
(a) The girl told her father that I was not going to school tht day because of her being sick.  
(b) The girl told her father that she was not going to school that day because of her being sick.  
(c) The girl told her father that she has not going to school that day because of her being sick.  
(d) The girl told her father that you were not going to school that day because of her being sick.
49. **The singer said to the audience, "You will not enjoy my new song."**  
(a) The singer told the audience that they would not enjoy his new song.  
(b) The singer told the audience that you would not enjoy his new song.  
(c) The singer told the audience that they will not enjoy his new song.



- (d) The singer told the audience that they would not enjoy my new song.
50. **The audience said to the singer, "We will not listen your new song."**
- (a) The audience told the singer that we would not listen his new song.
- (b) The audience told the singer that they will not listen his new song.
- (c) The audience told the singer that they would not listen his new song.
- (d) The audience told the singer that we will not listen his new song.
51. **The headmaster will say to the teachers, "We shall not let this incident happen again."**
- (a) The headmaster will tell the teachers that we would not let that incident happen again.
- (b) The headmaster will tell the teachers that they will not let that incident happen again.
- (c) The headmaster will tell the teachers that they would not let that incident happen again.
- (d) The headmaster will tell the teachers that they shall not let that incident happen again.
52. **The fruit merchant says to the customers, "My fruit is not stale."**
- (a) The fruit merchant tells the customers that my fruit was not stale.
- (b) The frit merchant tells the customers that his fruit was not stale.
- (c) The fruit merchant tells the customers that his fruit is not stale.
- (d) The fruit merchant tells the customers that your fruit was not stale.
53. **The merchant said to the broker, "I shall not increase your commission rate."**
- (a) The merchant told the broker that he will not increase his commission rate.
- (b) The merchant told the broker that I would not increase his commission rate.
- (c) The merchant told the broker that he would not increase his commission rate.
- (d) The merchant told the broker that he would not increase your commission rate.
54. **Mr. Tajamul said to the class, "Correct your English grammar."**
- (a) Mr. Tajmul asked the class to correct our English grammar.
- (b) Mr. Tajamul asked the class to correct our English grammar.
- (c) Mr. Tajamul asked the class to correct his English grammar.
- (d) Mr. Tajamul asked the class to correct their English grammar.
55. **The judge said to the prisoner, "I shall not relax your punishment."**
- (a) The judge told the prisoner that I will not relax his punishment.
- (b) The judge told the prisoner that he would not relax his punishment.
- (c) The judge told the prisoner that he will not relax my punishment.
- (d) The judge told the prisoner that I would not relax his punishment.
56. **The prisoner said to the judge, "I am not guilty of this crime."**
- (a) The prisoner told the judge that I was not guilty of that crime.
- (b) The prisoner told the judge that he was not guilty of that crime.
- (c) The prisoner told the judge that he was not guilty of this crime.
- (d) The prisoner told the judge that you were not guilty of that crime.
57. **The bookseller said to the customer, "This book is not very cheap."**
- (a) The bookseller told the customer that that book was not very cheap.
- (b) The bookseller told the customer that this book was not very cheap.
- (c) The bookseller told the customer that book was not very cheap.
- (d) The bookseller told the customer that that book is not very cheap.
58. **The customer said to the bookseller, "This book is not very costly."**
- (a) The customer told the bookseller that book is not very costly.



- (b) The customer told the bookseller that book was not very costly.  
(c) The customer told the bookseller that that book was not very costly.  
(d) The customer told the bookseller that book is not very costly.
59. *The farmer said to the bullock, "Why are you not ploughing well today?"*  
(a) The farmer asked the bullock that why I was not ploughing well that day.  
(b) The farmer asked the bullock that why you were not ploughing well that day.  
(c) The farmer asked the bullock that why he is not ploughing well that day.  
(d) The farmer asked the bullock that why he was not ploughing well that day.
60. *Mr. Shahid said to the customer, "My new book on General Knowledge is not coming this week."*  
(a) Mr. Shahid told the customer that my new book on General Knowledge was not coming that week.  
(b) Mr. Shahid told the customer that your new book on General Knowledge was not coming that week.  
(c) Mr. Shahid told the customer that his new book on General Knowledge was not coming that week.  
(d) Mr. Shahid told the customer that his new book on General Knowledge is not coming that week.

#### 4. IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

61. *The teacher said to the class, "Work hard."*  
(a) The teacher advised the class to work hard.  
(b) The teacher advises the class to work hard.  
(c) The teacher advised the class that to work hard.  
(d) The teacher advised the class for work hard.
62. *The boys said to the teacher, "Please do not take our class today."*  
(a) The boys requested the teacher not to take our class that day.  
(b) The boys requested the teacher not to take your class that day.  
(c) The boys requested the teacher not to take their class that day.  
(d) The boys requested the teacher not to take his class that day.
63. *The customer said to the confectioner, "Pack me two kilograms of mixed sweets."*  
(a) The customer asked the confectioner to pack his two kilograms of mixed sweets.  
(b) The customer asked the confectioner to pack him two kilograms of mixed sweets.  
(c) The customer asks the confectioner to pack him two kilograms of mixed sweets.  
(d) The customer asked to the confectioner to pack him two kilograms of mixed sweets.
64. *Mr. Abbas said to Mr. Tajamul, "Please fulfil your promise of a treat."*  
(a) Mr. Abbas requested Mr. Tajamul to fulfil your promise of a treat.  
(b) Mr. Abbas requested Mr. Tajamul to fulfil my promise of a treat.  
(c) Mr. Abbas requested Mr. Tajamul to fulfil our promise of a treat.  
(d) Mr. Abbas requested Mr. Tajamul to fulfil his promise of a treat.
65. *Mr. Tajamul said to Mr. Abbas, "Please postpone the treat for two days only."*  
(a) Mr. Tajamul requested Mr. Abbas for postpone the treat for two days only.  
(b) Mr. Tajamul requested Mr. Abbas to postponed the treat for two days only.  
(c) Mr. Tajamul requested Mr. Abbas to postpone the treat for two days only.  
(d) Mr. Tajamul requested Mr. Abbas to postponing the treat for two days only.
66. *The master said to the servant, "Bring me a cup of tea."*



- (a) The master ordered the servant to bring me a cup of tea.  
 (b) The master ordered the servant to bring his a cup of tea.  
 (c) The master ordered the servant to bring a cup of tea.  
 (d) The master ordered the servant to bring him a cup of tea.
67. **The doctor said to the patient, "Take the medicine regularly."**  
 (a) The doctor advised the patient to take the medicine regularly.  
 (b) The doctor advised the patient for take the medicine regularly.  
 (c) The doctor advised the patient to taken the medicine regularly.  
 (d) The doctor advised the patient for taking the medicine regularly.
68. **The captain said to the army men, "Advance forward and forward."**  
 (a) The captain ordered the army men for advance forward and forward.  
 (b) The captain ordered the army men to advance forward and forward.  
 (c) The captain orders the army men to advance forward and forward.  
 (d) The captain order the army men to advance forward nd forward.
69. **The teacher said to his pupils, "Respect your elders."**  
 (a) The teacher advised his pupils for respect their elders.  
 (b) The teacher advised his pupils for respecting their elders.  
 (c) The teacher advised his pupils to respect your elders.  
 (d) The teacher advised his pupils to respect their elders.
70. **The master said to his maid-servant, "Obey my orders."**  
 (a) The master ordered his maid-servant for obey his orders.  
 (b) The master ordered his maid-servant to obey his orders.  
 (c) The master ordered his maid-servant to obey my orders.  
 (d) The master ordered his maid-servant to obey your orders.
71. **The winner said to the loser, "Never lose heart. You have lost only two games in this match."**  
 (a) The winner advised the loser never to lose heart as they had lost only two games in that match.  
 (b) The winner advised the loser never to lose heart as your had lost only two games in that match.  
 (c) The winner advised the loser never to lose heart as I had lost only two games in that match.  
 (d) The winner advised the loser never to lose heart as they have lost only two games in that match.
72. **The loser said to the winner, "Never be proud of your victory."**  
 (a) The loser advised the winner never to be proud of my victory.  
 (b) The loser advised the winner never be proud of his victory.  
 (c) The loser advised the winner never to be proud of his victory.  
 (d) The loser advised the winner never to be proud of your victory.
73. **The Quaid-e-Azam said to the nation, "Work hard to make Pakistan strong."**  
 (a) The Quaid-e-Azam advised the nation for work hard to make Pakistan strong.  
 (b) The Quaid-e-Azam advised the nation to working hard to make Pakistan strong.  
 (c) The Quaid-e-Azam advised the nation to work hard make Pakistan strong.  
 (d) The Quaid-e-Azam advised the nation to work hard to make Pakistan strong.
74. **Allama Muhammad Iqbal said to the Muslims of sub-continent, "Believe in God and struggle for separate homeland."**  
 (a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal advised the Muslims of Sub-contnent for believe in one God and struggle for separate homelnad.



- (b) Allama Muhammad Iqbal advised the Muslims of Sub-continent to believe in one God and struggle for separate homeland.
- (c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal said to the Muslims of Sub-continent to believe in one God and struggle for separate homeland.
- (d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal advised the Muslims of Sub-continent to believing in one God and struggle for separate homeland.
75. ***The hare said to the tortoise, "Let us have a race."***
- (a) The hare proposed the tortoise for have a race.
- (b) The hare proposed the tortoise to has a race.
- (c) The hare proposed the tortoise to have a race.
- (d) The hare proposed the tortoise to had a race.
76. ***Abid said to Sajid, "Mend your ways."***
- (a) Abid advised Sajid to mend your ways.
- (b) Abid advised Sajid to mend my ways.
- (c) Abid advised Sajid to mend mine ways.
- (d) Abid advised Sajid to mend his ways.
77. ***Sajid said to Abid, "Let us graze the donkeys."***
- (a) Sajid proposed Abid grazing the donkeys.
- (b) Sajid proposed Abid to graze the donkeys.
- (c) Sajid proposed Abid to grazing the donkeys.
- (d) Sajid asked Abid to grazed the donkeys.
78. ***Raza said to Shuja, "Let us enjoy a fine weather in Murree."***
- (a) Raza proposed Shuja to enjoying a fine weather in Murree.
- (b) Raza proposed Shuja to enjoyed a fine weather in Murree.
- (c) Raza proposed Shuja to enjoy a fine weather in Murree.
- (d) Raza proposed Shuja for enjoy a fine weather in Murree.
79. ***Raheela said to Aneela, "Let us have a morning walk regularly."***
- (a) Raheel proposed to Aneela to have a morning walk regularly.
- (b) Raheel proposed to Aneela to had a morning walk regularly.
- (c) Raheel proposed to Aneela to has a morning walk regularly.
- (d) Raheel proposed to Aneela to having a morning walk regularly.
80. ***The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said to Muslims, "Believe in one God and do not worship idols."***
- (a) The Holy Prophet (PBUH) advised the Muslims for belive in one God and not to worship idols.
- (b) The Holy Prophet (PBUH) advised the Muslims to believe in one God and not to worship idols.
- (c) The Holy Prophet (PBUH) advised the Muslims to believing in one God and not to worship idols.
- (d) The Holy Prophet (PBUH) advised the Muslims for believing in one God and not to worship idols.

## 5. OPTATIVE SENTENCES

81. ***The mother said to her son, "May you live long!"***
- (a) The mother prayed for her son that he may live long.
- (b) The mother prayed for his son that he may live long.
- (c) The mother prayed for her son that you may live long.
- (d) The mother prayed for her son that she may live long.
82. ***The captain said to the team, "May Allah give us victory."***
- (a) The captain prayed for the team that Allah give them victory.



- (b) The captain prayed for the team that Allah may give them victory.  
 (c) The captain prayed for the team that may Allah give them victory.  
 (d) The captain prayed for the team may Allah give them victory.
83. **The players said to the captain, "May we win this tournament."**  
 (a) The players prayed to the captain that they may win this tournament.  
 (b) The players prayed to the captain that they will win that tournament.  
 (c) The players prayed to the captain that they would win that tournament.  
 (d) The players prayed to the captain that they may win that tournament.
84. **The soliders said to the C-in-C, "May god give us a great victory over the clever enemy so that we may be exonerated before the nation."**  
 (a) The soliders prayed to the C-in-C that may God give them a great victory over the clever enemy so that they may are exonerated before the nation.  
 (b) The soldiers prayed to the C-in-C that may God give them a great victoryd over the clever enemy so that we may be exonerated before the nation.  
 (c) The soliders prayed to the C-in-C that may God give them a great victory over the clever enemy so that they may be exonerated before the nation.  
 (d) The soliders prayed to the C-in-C that may God give them a great victory over the clever enemy so that you may be exonerated before the nation.
85. **One colleague said to the other, "May our boss be a nice person."**  
 (a) Once colleague prayed for the other than may their boss be a nice person.  
 (b) One colleague prayed for the other that may their boss is a nice person.  
 (c) One colleague prayed for the other that may their boss was a nice person.  
 (d) One colleague prayed for the other that their boss be a nice person.
86. **The mother said to the daughter, "May Allah help you in all matters."**  
 (a) The mother prayed to her daughter that Allah help her in all matters.  
 (b) The mother prayed to her daughter that may Allah help you in all matters.  
 (c) The mother prayed to her daughter that may Allah help me in all matters.  
 (d) The mother prayed to her daughter that may Allah help her in all matters.
87. **The passenger said to the driver, "May we reach safely to our destination."**  
 (a) The passenger said to the driver that they may reach safely to their destination.  
 (b) The passenger said to the driver that they may reach safely to our destination.  
 (c) The passenger said to the driver that they may reach safely to your destination.  
 (d) The passenger said to the driver that we may reach safely to their destination.
88. **Mr. Cheema said to Tajamul, "May you succeed in CSS examination."**  
 (a) Mr. Cheema prayed for Tajamul that you may succeed in CSS examination.  
 (b) Mr. Cheema prayed for Tajamul that I may succeed in CSS examination.  
 (c) Mr. Cheema prayed for Tajamul that he may succeed in CSS examination.  
 (d) Mr. Cheema prayed for Tajamul that mine may succeed in CSS examination.
89. **The student said to the teacher, "May Allah bestow you upon good health and long life."**  
 (a) The student prayed to the teacher that may Allah bestow his upon good health and long life.  
 (b) The student prayed to the teacher that may Allah bestow his upon good health and long life.  
 (c) The student prayed to the teacher that may Allah bestow me upon good health and long life.  
 (d) The student prayed to the teacher that may Allah bestow him upon good health and long life.



- health and long life.
90. *Jawad said to Ibrar-ul-Haq, "May your new volume of folk songs be also a great success."*
- Tajamul prayed for Ibrar-ul-Haq that may your new volume of folk songs be also a great success.
  - Tajamul prayed for Ibrar-ul-Haq that may his new volume of folk songs be also a great success.
  - Tajamul prayed for Ibrar-ul-Haq that may his new volume of folk songs is also a great success.
  - Tajamul prayed for Ibrar-ul-Haq that may his new volume of folk songs was also a great success.

## 6. EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

91. *The girl said to the mother, "Alas! I have failed in the exam."*
- The girl exclaimed with sorrow that she had failed in the exam.
  - The girl exclaimed with sorrow that I had failed in the exam.
  - The girl exclaimed with sorrow that she has failed in the exam.
  - The girl exclaime with sorrow that she have failed in the exam.
92. *The child said to her mother, "Alas! I have lost my new toy."*
- The child exclaimed with sorrow to her mother that he has lost his new toy.
  - The child exclaimed with sorrow to her mother that I had lost his new toy.
  - The child exclaimed with sorrow to her mother that he had lost his new toy.
  - The chifld exclaimed with sorrow to her mother that he have lost his new toy.
93. *The captain said to the players, "Bravo! You are doing well."*
- The captain exclaimed with joy to the players that you were doing well.
  - The captain exclaimed with joy to the players that we were doing well.
  - The captain exclaimed with joy to the players that all were doing well.
  - The captain exclaimed with joy to the players that they were doing well.
94. *The captain said to the batsman, "Well done! You have hit a good shot."*
- The captain exclaimed with joy to the batsman that he had hit a good shot.
  - The captain exclaimed with joy to the batsman that he have hit a good shot.
  - The captain exclaimed with joy to the batsman that he has hit a good shot.
  - The captain exclaimed with joy to the batsman that you had hit a good shot.
95. *The supporters said to the players, "Hurrah! We have won the match."*
- The supporters exclaimed with joy to the players that we had won the match.
  - The supporters exclaimed with joy to the players that they had won the match.
  - The supporters exclaimed with joy to the players that they have won the match.
  - The supporters exclaimed with joy to the players that they has won the match.
96. *The girl said, "What a beautiful flower it is!"*
- The girl exclaimed with joy that the flower is very beautiful.
  - The girl exclaimed with joy that the flower were very beautiful.
  - The girl exclaimed with joy that the flower was very beautiful.
  - The girl exclaimed with joy that that flower was very beautiful.
97. *The mother said to the child, "What a pretty child of mine you are!"*
- The mother exclaimed with joy to the child that you were a pretty child of hers.
  - The mother exclaimed with joy to the child that he was a pretty child of hers.
  - The mother exclaimed with joy to the child that I was a pretty child of hers.



- (d) The mother exclaimed with joy to the child that I was a pretty child of her.  
 98. The visitor said, "What a beautiful scene it is!"  
 (a) The visitor exclaimed with joy that it was a very beautiful scene.  
 (b) The visitor exclaimed with joy that it is a very beautiful scene.  
 (c) The visitor exclaimed with joy that it be a very beautiful scene.  
 (d) The visitor exclaimed with joy that it were a very beautiful scene.
99. The newcomer said to the manager, "What an excellent service you are providing!"  
 (a) The newcomer exclaimed with joy to the manager that you are providing an excellent service.  
 (b) The newcomer exclaimed with joy to the manager that they were providing an excellent service.  
 (c) The newcomer exclaimed with joy to the manager that he was providing an excellent service.  
 (d) The newcomer exclaimed with joy to the manager that he has provided an excellent service.
100. The father said to the son, "What the hell you are doing there!"  
 (a) The father exclaimed with wonder to the son that you were doing nothing there.  
 (b) The father exclaimed with wonder to the son that I was doing nothing there.  
 (c) The father exclaimed with wonder to the son that he is doing nothing there.  
 (d) The father exclaimed with wonder to the son that he was doing nothing there.

## Answers

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



# ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

## Objective Type

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

**DIRECTIONS:** Each of the following KEY SENTENCE is followed by FOUR PASSIVE VOICE sentence marked as (a), (b), (c) (d). CHOOSE the correct PASSIVE VOICE sentence.

## (1) PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

1. *Amjad plays football.*

- (a) Football is played by Amjad. (b) Football played is by Amjad.  
(c) Football played by is Amjad. (d) Football played by Amjad is.

2. *The horse pulls the tonga.*

- (a) The tonga pulled is by the horse. (b) The tonga pulled by is the horse.  
(c) The tonga is pulled by the horse. (d) The tonga is by pulled the horse.

3. *I eat mangoes.*

- (a) Mangoes eaten are by me. (b) Mangoes are by eaten me.  
(c) Mangoes are eaten by me. (d) Mangoes by are eaten me.

4. *She washes the clothes.*

- (a) The are clothes washed by me. (b) The clothes are washed by me.  
(c) The clothes are by washed me. (d) The clothes washed are by me.

5. *The teacher beats me.*

- (a) I beaten am by the teacher. (b) I am beaten the by teacher.  
(c) I was beaten by the teacher. (d) I am beaten by the teacher.

6. *Shazia takes tea.*

- (a) Tea is taken by Shazia. (b) Tea is by taken Shazia.  
(c) Tea taken is by Shazia. (d) Tea by taken is Shazia.

7. *They read a story book.*

- (a) A story book by read is them. (b) A story book read is by them.  
(c) A story book is read by them. (d) A story by book is read them.

8. *He does not eat apples.*

- (a) Apples are eaten not by him. (b) Apples are not by eaten him.  
(c) Apples are not eaten by him. (d) Apples not are eaten by him.

9. *Do we need milk?*

- (a) Is milk needed by us? (b) Is milk by needed us?  
(c) Is by milk needed us? (d) Milk needed is by us?

10. *The boy buys a pencil.*

- (a) A pencil is bought the by boy. (b) A pencil is bought by the boy.  
(c) A pencil is by bought the boy. (d) A pencil bought is by the boy.

11. *The peon rings a bell.*

- (a) A bell is rung the by peon. (b) A bell is rung by the peon.  
(c) A bell is the rung by peon. (d) A bell rung is by the peon.

12. *Do they play hockey?*

- (a) Is hockey by played them? (b) Is by hockey played them?  
(c) Is hockey played them by? (d) Is hockey played by them?

13. *We do not eat rice.*



- (a) Rice is not eaten by us. (b) Rice not is eaten by us.  
 (c) Rice is eaten not by us. (d) Rice is eaten by not us.
14. *The girls press clothes.*  
 (a) Clothes are pressed the by girls. (b) Clothes are the pressed by girls.  
 (c) Clothes are pressed by the girls. (d) Clothes pressed are by the girls.
15. *The cook cooks food.*  
 (a) Food is cooked the by cook. (b) Food is the cooked by cook.  
 (c) Food is cooked by the cook. (d) Food cooked is by the cook.

## (2) PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

16. *I am making tea.*  
 (a) Tea is being by made me. (b) Tea is being made by me.  
 (c) Tea is being me made by. (d) Tea is being by made me.
17. *We are writing a book.*  
 (a) A book is being written us by. (b) A book is being by written us.  
 (c) A book is being written by us. (d) A book being is written by us.
18. *They are mending a pencil.*  
 (a) A pencil is mended being by them. (b) A pencil is being by mended them.  
 (c) A pencil is being mended by them. (d) A pencil being is mended by them.
19. *A cat is chasing a rat.*  
 (a) A rat is being by chased a cat. (b) A rat is being chased by a cat.  
 (c) A rat being is chased by a cat. (d) A rat being chased is by a cat.
20. *She is revising her lesson.*  
 (a) Her lesson is being revised by her. (b) Her lesson is being by revised her.  
 (c) Her lesson being is revised by her. (d) Her lesson being revised is by her.
21. *I am doing my work.*  
 (a) My wor is being by done me. (b) My work is by being done me.  
 (c) My work is being done by me. (d) My work being is done by me.
22. *Are they having tea?*  
 (a) Is being tea had by them? (b) Is tea being by had them?  
 (c) Is tea being had by them? (d) Is tea by being had them?
23. *I am seeing the moon.*  
 (a) The moon being is seen by me. (b) The moon is seen being by me.  
 (c) The moon is being seen by me. (d) The moon being by me is seen.
24. *They are opening the door.*  
 (a) The door is opened being by them. (b) The door is being opened by them.  
 (c) The door is being by opened them. (d) The door opened being is by them.
25. *I am selling my watch.*  
 (a) My watch is being sold by me. (b) My watch is being by sold me.  
 (c) My watch is by being sold me. (d) My watch being is sold by me.
26. *We are helping the poor.*  
 (a) The poor are being by helped us. (b) The poor being are helped by us.  
 (c) The poor are being helped by us. (d) The poor being helped are by us.
27. *Our team is winning the match.*  
 (a) The match is being won our by team.



- (b) The match is being won by our team.  
 (c) The match is being won our team by.  
 (d) The match is being our won by team.
28. ***You are telling a story.***  
 (a) A story is being by told you. (b) A story is by being told you.  
 (c) A story is being told by you. (d) A story being is told by you.
29. ***They are killing a snake.***  
 (a) A snake is killed being by them. (b) A snake is being by killed them.  
 (c) A snake being is killed by them. (d) A snake is being killed by them.
30. ***The farmer is buying a cow.***  
 (a) A cow is being by bought a farmer.  
 (b) A cow is being a bought by farmer.  
 (c) A cow being is bought by a farmer.  
 (d) A cow is being bought by a farmer.

### (3) PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

31. ***I have done my job.***  
 (a) My job has done been by me. (b) My job has been by done me.  
 (c) My job has been done by me. (d) My job been has done by me.
32. ***Our team has won the match.***  
 (a) The match been have won by our team.  
 (b) The match have been by won our team.  
 (c) The match have by been won our team.  
 (d) The match have been won by our team.
33. ***He has troubled me.***  
 (a) I have been by troubled him. (b) I have troubled been by him.  
 (c) I have been troubled by him. (d) I have troubled by him been.
34. ***Azeem has called on me.***  
 (a) I have been called on by Azeem. (b) I have been called by on Azeem.  
 (c) I have been on called by Azeem. (d) I have been on by called Azeem.
35. ***We have helped the Kashmiris.***  
 (a) Kashmiris helped have been by us. (b) Kashmiris have helped by been us.  
 (c) Kashmiris have been by helped us. (d) Kashmiris have been helped by us.
36. ***We have written a letter.***  
 (a) A letter has been by written us. (b) A letter has been written us.  
 (c) A letter has written by been us. (d) A letter has by been written us.
37. ***The dog has bitten him.***  
 (a) He has been by bitten the dog. (b) He has by been bitten by the dog.  
 (c) He has been bitten the dog by. (d) He has been bitten by the dog.
38. ***We have taken tea.***  
 (a) Tea has been by taken us. (b) Tea has by been taken us.  
 (c) Tea has been taken by us. (d) Tea has taken by been us.
39. ***The fisherman has caught fish.***  
 (a) Fish have been caught the by fisherman.  
 (b) Fish have been by caught the fisherman.



- (c) Fish have been caught by the fisherman.  
(d) Fish have caught been by the fisherman.
40. *The milkman has not milked the cow.*  
(a) The cow has not been milked the by milkman.  
(b) The cow has not been milked by the milkman.  
(c) The cow has not been the milked by the milkman.  
(d) The cow has not by been milked the milkman.
41. *They have not accepted our invitation.*  
(a) Our invitation has been not accepted by them.  
(b) Our invitation has not accepted been by them.  
(c) Our invitation has not been accepted them by.  
(d) Our invitation has not been accepted by them.
42. *Have they learnt their lesson?*  
(a) Has their lesson by learnt them?  
(b) Has their lesson learnt been by them?  
(c) Has their lesson learnt by them?  
(d) Has their lesson been learnt by them?
43. *Why has he troubled me?*  
(a) Why have I troubled been by him?  
(b) Why have I been troubled by him?  
(c) Why have been I troubled by him?  
(d) Why have I troubled him by been?
44. *Who has spoiled my clothes?*  
(a) By whom have my been clothes spoiled?  
(b) By whom have my clothes been spoiled?  
(c) By whom have my clothes spoiled been?  
(d) By whom have clothes my been spoiled?
45. *He has read a book.*  
(a) A book has been by read him.  
(b) A book has read been by him.  
(c) A book has been read by him.  
(d) A book has read by him been.

#### (4) PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

46. *Nadeem bought a pen.*  
(a) A pen was by bought Nadeem. (b) A pen bought was by Nadeem.  
(c) A pen was bought by Nadeem. (d) A pen by was bought Nadeem.
47. *I saw the moon.*  
(a) The moon seen was by me. (b) The moon was by seen me.  
(c) The moon was seen by me. (d) The moon by was seen me.
48. *He read a book.*  
(a) A book was by read him. (b) A book was by him read.  
(c) A book by was read him. (d) A book was read by him.
49. *You opened the door.*  
(a) The door opened was by you. (b) The door was opened by you.  
(c) The door was by opened you. (d) The door opened by was you.



50. *We wrote letters.*  
 (a) Letters were by written us. (b) Letters were written by us.  
 (c) Letters written were by us. (d) Letters were written us by.
51. *I sold my watch.*  
 (a) My watch was sold me by. (b) My watch was sold by me.  
 (c) My watch by was sold me. (d) My watch sold by me was.
52. *He helped me a lot.*  
 (a) I was helped a by lot him. (b) I was helped a lot by him.  
 (c) I was helped lot a by him. (d) I was by helped a lot him.
53. *Our team won the match.*  
 (a) The was match won by our team. (b) The match by was won our team.  
 (c) The match was won by our team. (d) The match won by was our team.
54. *He wrote a story.*  
 (a) A story was by written him. (b) A story was written by him.  
 (c) A story has been written by him. (d) A story had written by him.
55. *A cat killed two rats.*  
 (a) Two rats have killed by a cat. (b) Two rats have been killed by a cat.  
 (c) Two rats was killed by a cat. (d) Two rats were killed by a cat.
56. *He did is work in time.*  
 (a) His work were done by him in time.  
 (b) His work has done by him in time.  
 (c) His work has been done by him in time.  
 (d) His work was done by him in time.
57. *I killed a snake.*  
 (a) A snake have been killed by me. (b) A snake has killed by me.  
 (c) A snake has been killed by me. (d) A snake was killed by me.
58. *I did not write the letter.*  
 (a) The letter was not written by me.  
 (b) The letter were not written by me.  
 (c) The letter has been not written by me.  
 (d) The letter has not written by me.
59. *He did not sell his cow.*  
 (a) His cow has not sold by him. (b) His cow has not been sold by him.  
 (c) His cow had not sold by him. (d) His cow was not sold by him.
60. *Did I give him a gift?*  
 (a) Has a gift given him by me.  
 (b) Had a gift given him by me.  
 (c) Have a gift given him by me.  
 (d) Was gift given him by me.

### (5) PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

61. *He was reading the books.*  
 (a) Books was being read by him. (b) Books are being read by him.  
 (c) Books were being read by him. (d) Books have being read by him.
62. *We were writing letters.*  
 (a) Letters were being written by us. (b) Letters was being written by us.



- (c) Lettes are being written by us. (d) Letters have being witten by us.
63. **He was lighting the lamp.**  
 (a) The lamp were being lightened by him.  
 (b) The lamp has being lightened by him.  
 (c) The lamp have being lightened by him.  
 (d) The lamp was being lightened by him.
64. **I was not writing a letter.**  
 (a) A letter was not being written by me.  
 (b) A letter had not being written by me.  
 (c) A letter has not being written by me.  
 (d) A letter have not being written by me.
65. **Was she reciting the Holy Quran?**  
 (a) He the Holy Quran being recited by her?  
 (b) Has the Holy Quran being recited by her?  
 (c) Have the Holy Quran being recited by her?  
 (d) Was the Holy Quran being recited by her?
66. **The servant was cleaning the room.**  
 (a) The rooms were been cleaned by the servant.  
 (b) The rooms re being cleaned by the servant.  
 (c) The rooms were being cleaned by the servant.  
 (d) The rooms are been cleaned by the servant.
67. **Was she playing tennis?**  
 (a) Was tennis being played by her?  
 (b) Has tennis being played her by?  
 (c) Was tennis been played by her.  
 (d) Was tenis been by played her?
68. **Where were you playing cricket?**  
 (a) Where has cricket being played by you?  
 (b) Where had cricket being played by you?  
 (c) Where was cricket being played by you?  
 (d) Where was cricket being played by you?
69. **Who was eating the apples?**  
 (a) By whom were the apples being eaten?  
 (b) By whom was the apples being eaten?  
 (c) By whom has the apples being eaten?  
 (d) By whom has been the apples being eaten?
70. **We were learning the poem.**  
 (a) The poem has being learnt by us.  
 (b) The poem have being learnt by us.  
 (c) The poem was being learnt by us.  
 (d) The poem was been learnt by us.
71. **Was Ali playing cricket?**  
 (a) Has cricket being played by Ali.  
 (b) Had cricket being played by Ali.  
 (c) Were cricket being played by Ali.  
 (d) Was cricket being played by Ali.



72. **Where were you playing tennis?**  
 (a) Where has tennis being played by you?  
 (b) Where was tennis being played by you?  
 (c) Where had tennis being played by you?  
 (d) Where has been tennis being played by you?

73. **Who was ringing the bell?**  
 (a) By whom has the bell being rung?  
 (b) By whom had the bell being rung?  
 (c) By whom was the bell being rung?  
 (d) By whom were the bell being rung?

74. **What were you doing?**  
 (a) What has being done by you?  
 (b) What had being done by you?  
 (c) What was being done by you?  
 (d) What were being done by you?

75. **Were you having tea?**  
 (a) Was tea being had by you?  
 (b) Were tea being had by you?  
 (c) Had tea been had by you?  
 (d) Has been tea being had by you?

### (7) PAST PERFECT TENSE

76. **You had played the cricket.**  
 (a) Cricket has been played by you. (b) Cricket had been played by you.  
 (c) Cricket have been played by you. (d) Cricket has been being played by

you.

77. **She had sewn clothes.**  
 (a) Clothes was been sewn by her. (b) Clothes have been sewn by her.  
 (c) Clothes has been sewn by her. (d) Clothes had been sewn by her.

78. **He had read a book.**  
 (a) A book have been read by him. (b) A book has been read by him.  
 (c) A book had been read by him. (d) A book have been being read by

him.

79. **We had written a letter.**  
 (a) A letter had written by us. (b) A letter had been written by us.  
 (c) A letter had been being written by us. (d) A letter has been by written us.

80. **Ali had opened the door.**  
 (a) The door had being opened by Ali. (b) The door has been opened by Ali.  
 (c) The door had been opened by Ali. (d) The door have been opened by

Ali.

81. **We had not passed the examination.**  
 (a) The examination have not been passed by us.  
 (b) The examination has not been passed by us.  
 (c) The examination had not been passed by us.  
 (d) The examination had not being passed by us.

82. **Where had he met you before?**



83. (a) Where had you being met by him? (b) Where has you been met by him?  
(c) Where had you been met by him? (d) Where have you been met by him?  
**Had he taken the medicine before?**
- (a) Had the medicine being taken by him before?  
(b) Have the medicine been taken by him before?  
(c) Has the medicine been taken by him before?  
(d) Had the medicine been taken by him before?
84. **We had taken tea.**  
(a) Tea has been taken by us. (b) Tea have been taken by us.  
(c) Tea had been taken by us. (d) Tea had being taken by us.
85. **I had learnt this poem.**  
(a) This poem have been learnt by me. (b) This poem has been learnt by me.  
(c) This poem had been learnt by me. (d) This poem had been learnt by me.
86. **The police had run after the thief.**  
(a) Thief had been running after by the police.  
(b) Thief had run after by the police.  
(c) Thief had being run after by the police.  
(d) Thief had been run after by the police.
87. **She had already made tea.**  
(a) Tea has already been made by her.  
(b) Tea have already been made by her.  
(c) Tea had already been made by her.  
(d) Tea had been already made by her.
88. **Had she seen the lion before?**  
(a) Has the lion ben seen by her before?  
(b) Have the lion been seen by her before?  
(c) Had the lion been seen by her before?  
(d) Had the lion being seen by her before?
89. **Have you got a pen?**  
(a) Had a pen been got by you?  
(b) Has a pen been got by you?  
(c) Had a pen being got by you?  
(d) Had been a pen got by you?
90. **Had she pressed the clothes?**  
(a) Has the clothes been pressed by her?  
(b) Had the clothes been pressed by her?  
(c) Have the clothes been pressed by her?  
(d) Has been the clothes pressed by her?

## (7) FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

91. **I shall write letters.**  
(a) Letters will been written by me. (b) Letters will be being written by me.  
(c) Letters would be written by me. (d) Letters will be written by me.
92. **We shall read the book.**  
(a) The book will been read by us. (b) The book will being read by us.



93. (c) The book will have been read by us. (d) The book will be read by us.  
*You will do these sums?*  
 (a) These sums will being done by you. (b) These sums will been done by you.  
 (c) These sums will be being done by you.  
 (d) These sums will be done by you.
94. *She will wash the clothes.*  
 (a) The clothes will been washed by her. (b) The clothes will being washed by her.  
 (c) The clothes will have been washed by her.  
 (d) The clothes will be washed by her.
95. *The teacher will punish him.*  
 (a) He will been punished by the teacher.  
 (b) He will be punished by the teacher.  
 (c) He would be punished by the teacher.  
 (d) He will be being punished by the teacher.
96. *The peon will ring the bell.*  
 (a) The bell will been rung by the peon.  
 (b) The bell will being rung by the peon.  
 (c) The bell will be being rung by the peon.  
 (d) The bell will be rung by the peon.
97. *You will not beat him.*  
 (a) He will not been beaten by you. (b) He will be not beaten by you.  
 (c) He will not be beaten by you. (d) He will been not beaten by you.
98. *Will the gardener water the plants?*  
 (a) Shall the plants be watered by the gardener?  
 (b) Will the plants been watered by the gardener?  
 (c) Will the plants be watered by the gardener?  
 (d) Will the plants being watered by the gardener?
99. *What will you do?*  
 (a) What will been done by you? (b) What will being done by you?  
 (c) What will be done by you? (d) What will be being done by you?
100. *Who will bell the cat?*  
 (a) By whom the cat will been belled? (b) By whom the cat will be being belled?  
 (c) By whom the cat will have been belled?  
 (d) By whom the cat will be belled?

## Answers

1.	(a)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)	4.	(b)
5.	(d)	6.	(a)	7.	(c)	8.	(c)
9.	(a)	10.	(b)	11.	(b)	12.	(d)
13.	(a)	14.	(c)	15.	(c)	16.	(b)
17.	(c)	18.	(c)	19.	(b)	20.	(a)



21.	(c)	22.	(c)	23.	(c)	24.	(b)
25.	(a)	26.	(c)	27.	(b)	28.	(c)
29.	(d)	30.	(d)	31.	(c)	32.	(d)
33.	(c)	34.	(a)	35.	(d)	36.	(d)
37.	(d)	38.	(c)	39.	(c)	40.	(d)
41.	(d)	42.	(d)	43.	(b)	44.	(d)
45.	(c)	46.	(c)	47.	(c)	48.	(d)
49.	(b)	50.	(b)	51.	(b)	52.	(b)
53.	(c)	54.	(b)	55.	(d)	56.	(d)
57.	(d)	58.	(a)	59.	(d)	60.	(d)
61.	(c)	62.	(a)	63.	(d)	64.	(a)
65.	(d)	66.	(c)	67.	(b)	68.	(d)
69.	(a)	70.	(c)	71.	(d)	72.	(b)
73.	(c)	74.	(c)	75.	(b)	76.	(b)
77.	(d)	78.	(c)	79.	(b)	80.	(c)
81.	(c)	82.	(c)	83.	(d)	84.	(c)
85.	(c)	86.	(d)	87.	(c)	88.	(c)
89.	(a)	90.	(b)	91.	(d)	92.	(d)
93.	(d)	94.	(d)	95.	(b)	96.	(d)
97.	(c)	98.	(c)	99.	(c)	100.	(d)

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# PREPOSITION FILL IN THE BLANKS

## Objective Type

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

#### TEST NO. 1

#### ◆ FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS:

1. *He is indebted \_\_\_\_\_ his friend for a large sum.*  
a) To                      b) For  
c) By                     d) With
2. *He was indifferent to all the good counsels of his parents and so got \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.*  
a) With                  b) By  
c) In                      d) On
3. *I saw a man on the roadside \_\_\_\_\_ looked like my uncle.*  
a) That                   b) Who  
c) Whom                  d) Which
4. *He is so impatient with good advice that I despair \_\_\_\_\_ making any impression on him.*  
a) On                     b) Off  
c) In                      d) Of
5. *Barking dogs seldom \_\_\_\_\_.*  
a) Bite                    b) Cut  
c) Run                    d) Care
6. *We are accountable \_\_\_\_\_ God for our actions.*  
a) In                      b) To  
c) With                   d) On
7. *I am sick \_\_\_\_\_ heart.*  
a) By                      b) To  
c) In                      d) At
8. *His thirst \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge left him no leisure for anything else.*  
a) In                      b) With  
c) For                    d) Over
9. *\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who dabbles in art and letters.*  
a) Philistine              b) Dilettante  
c) Chauvinist            d) Connoisseur
10. *I shall not act \_\_\_\_\_ compulsion.*  
a) Under                  b) In  
c) Over                   d) With
11. *He will not apologize \_\_\_\_\_ you for what he did, as he acted in good faith.*  
a) With                   b) For  
c) To                      d) By
12. *I am famous \_\_\_\_\_ honesty whereas Javed is notorious for dishonesty.*  
a) For                    b) In  
c) To                      d) Upon
13. *She is quite hopeful \_\_\_\_\_ success in the examination.*  
a) For                    b) To  
c) From                   d) Of
14. *To love our country, to be interested \_\_\_\_\_ its concerns is natural to all men.*  
a) Of                      b) In  
c) On                      d) Over
15. *As the market becomes \_\_\_\_\_ competitive, some companies will make larger and larger profits.*  
a) More                   b) Fully  
c) Very                   d) Well
16. *Faraz was married \_\_\_\_\_ a rich family.*  
a) To                      b) With  
c) Of                      d) In
17. *In his autobiography he refers \_\_\_\_\_ his abhorrence from animal diet.*



## TEST NO. 2

18. I can see \_\_\_\_\_ your game.  
a) To b) Over  
c) For d) In
19. Our tragic experience in the recent past provides an index \_\_\_\_\_ the state of lawlessness in this region.  
a) On b) To  
c) At d) Through
20. All has been ill \_\_\_\_\_ Monday last.  
a) Over b) In  
c) Of d) To
21. What are you anxious \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) From b) For  
c) Since d) By
22. I take much delight \_\_\_\_\_ long walks.  
a) For b) About  
c) Of d) Upon
23. Father distributed the money \_\_\_\_\_ Faraz and Rashid.  
a) Among b) Between  
c) In d) At
24. He wondered \_\_\_\_\_ he had lost his money.  
a) That b) At  
c) For d) If
25. She could not arrive \_\_\_\_\_ any conclusion.  
a) At b) On  
c) In d) Upon

## Answers

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

1. To die of hunger is not a crime, but to live \_\_\_\_\_ begging is a shame.  
a) In b) On  
c) Over d) Of
2. Who has tampered \_\_\_\_\_ this lock?  
a) To b) By  
c) Over d) With
3. Mr. Amman was released \_\_\_\_\_ the central jail yesterday.  
a) By b) To  
c) From d) Of
4. Saghir complained against me \_\_\_\_\_ my father.  
a) To b) With  
c) Upto d) At
5. The speaker painted a \_\_\_\_\_ picture of hunger in parts of the world.  
a) Passionate b) Parsimonious  
c) Chimerical d) Poignant
6. I must attend \_\_\_\_\_ my ailing father.  
a) To b) For  
c) After d) On
7. Her father knew that she \_\_\_\_\_ disobey him.  
a) Will b) Would  
c) Not d) Would not
8. I have no desire \_\_\_\_\_ name or fame.  
a) On b) Upon  
c) For d) In
9. I am sure to profit \_\_\_\_\_ his lecture.  
a) By b) On  
c) With d) Through
10. The farmer distributed the apples \_\_\_\_\_ the four boys.  
a) In b) Between  
c) To d) Among
11. I am annoyed \_\_\_\_\_ him for what he has done to me.  
a) With b) By  
c) To d) At
12. I prevailed \_\_\_\_\_ him to make



- another attempt.
- a) On b) By  
c) Upon d) Over
13. I have applied \_\_\_\_\_ a new job.  
a) To b) For  
c) Through d) On
14. They were statesmen accustomed to the management \_\_\_\_\_ great affairs.  
a) To b) Through  
c) Of d) By
15. Saima takes \_\_\_\_\_ his father.  
a) After b) Upon  
c) To d) Of
16. This material is different \_\_\_\_\_ the one we had last time.  
a) By b) From  
c) To d) Of
17. Why did your mother send \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
a) To b) In  
c) With d) For
18. The person who is looking for sympathy talks \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Didactically b) Bliibly  
c) Plaintively d) Ominously
19. I have claim \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
a) To b) On  
c) In d) Upon
20. We are accountable \_\_\_\_\_ God for our actions.  
a) For b) In  
c) To d) On
21. This work is not \_\_\_\_\_ my state.  
a) To b) In  
c) With d) Up to
22. For those who suffer \_\_\_\_\_ nerves the remedy lies in perfect rest.  
a) In b) From  
c) By d) Through
23. She danced \_\_\_\_\_ music of a sharp.  
a) On b) With  
c) By d) To
24. Some parents make their commands so \_\_\_\_\_ that they antagonize their children.  
a) Peremptory b) Spasmodic

- c) Perfunctory d) Acrimonious
25. The Quran is sacred \_\_\_\_\_ the Muslims.  
a) With b) To  
c) For d) In

## Answers

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

## TEST NO. 3

1. He puts up \_\_\_\_\_ almost anything.  
a) With b) To  
c) Of d) About
2. Salim having quarrelled \_\_\_\_\_ his partner insisted on disposing of all the merchandise.  
a) To b) With  
c) By d) Upon
3. Health is preferable \_\_\_\_\_ wealth.  
a) For b) Upon  
c) In d) To
4. Salim did not come \_\_\_\_\_ to my expectations.  
a) Upon b) Back  
c) Up d) In
5. Nobody in our group has a genius \_\_\_\_\_ winning friends and in convincing people.  
a) In b) For  
c) Of d) On
6. I jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the sound of the gun.  
a) At b) On  
c) To d) By
7. He is too miserly to part \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
a) In b) By  
c) For d) With



8. Nadia's parents strongly object her travelling alone.  
a) On b) In  
c) To d) Upon
9. Imran was disappointed not finding the doctor in his seat.  
a) Over b) On  
c) To d) At
10. I went to inquire his health.  
a) After b) To  
c) For d) About
11. When Saghir parted his friend, he felt sad.  
a) For b) From  
c) By d) To
12. Moeen has hope success.  
a) For b) To  
c) Of d) In
13. you take this medicine, you will feel better.  
a) If b) Will  
c) Would d) Please
14. Salma is no match Arif.  
a) With b) To  
c) Of d) For
15. You must stick your promise.  
a) In b) By  
c) On d) To
16. He was killed a highway man with a dagger.  
a) By b) With  
c) To d) Of
17. He has set a new factory.  
a) Down b) Up  
c) Over d) In
18. Will you stand me in trouble.  
a) To b) With  
c) By d) Up
19. He is notorious his crime.  
a) For b) To  
c) In d) By
20. The mother was anxious the safety of her child.  
a) For b) Upon  
c) At d) About
21. Akram just pulled the examination.  
a) On b) Through

- c) For d) By  
22. Please send this letter my address.  
a) To b) In  
c) On d) Over
23. Our radio set is very similar yours.  
a) By b) Of  
c) To d) With
24. The principal gave the prizes.  
a) All b) Away  
c) To d) Through
25. He sat next me.  
a) On b) By  
c) At d) To

## Answers

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

## TEST NO. 4

1. I saw his trick.  
a) Upon b) Through  
c) At d) To
2. We knew him at a glance as soon as he came sight.  
a) At b) On  
c) To d) In
3. I am not blind my faults.  
a) Of b) At  
c) To d) Over
4. You can always depend me.  
a) At b) On  
c) Over d) Upon
5. Poverty results idleness.  
a) From b) By  
c) To d) In
6. If you are averse



- recommending my name, you should not hesitate to admit it.
- a) Against b) Of  
c) To d) About
7. Razla burst \_\_\_\_\_ tears.  
a) Into b) To  
c) By d) Upon
8. I am pleased \_\_\_\_\_ you at your success.  
a) By b) To  
c) On d) With
9. He died \_\_\_\_\_ fever.  
a) From b) To  
c) By d) With
10. You should take no notice \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
a) To b) With  
c) Of d) From
11. There is no exception \_\_\_\_\_ this rule.  
a) Of b) In  
c) For d) To
12. Adil looks \_\_\_\_\_ her as his sister.  
a) Upon b) At  
c) On d) To
13. The Headmaster was angry \_\_\_\_\_ Wajahat's behaviour.  
a) On b) In  
c) Over d) At
14. He is \_\_\_\_\_ orders of arrest.  
a) On b) Under  
c) Against d) About
15. Rizwan thought that his father was not happy \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
a) With b) At  
c) By d) Upon
16. He got the job \_\_\_\_\_ influence.  
a) By b) From  
c) With d) On
17. I am searching \_\_\_\_\_ my car.  
a) To b) For  
c) Of d) About
18. Do not live \_\_\_\_\_ your means.  
a) On b) With  
c) Over d) Beyond
19. Sana has great capacity \_\_\_\_\_ singing.  
a) Of b) In

- c) For d) Over
20. Aslam is devoid \_\_\_\_\_ the sense of honour.  
a) Of b) For  
c) About d) By
21. Madina is sacred \_\_\_\_\_ the Muslims.  
a) For b) To  
c) By d) At
22. Suhail is blind \_\_\_\_\_ one eye.  
a) To b) By  
c) Of d) From
23. Is there any remedy \_\_\_\_\_ this disease?  
a) For b) Of  
c) About d) In
24. President Saddam Hussain has lived \_\_\_\_\_ the gun all his life.  
a) On b) By  
c) With d) At
25. It must be evident \_\_\_\_\_ all of you that he has a mistake.  
a) On b) At  
c) In d) To

## Answers

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

## TEST NO. 5

1. We are answerable \_\_\_\_\_ God.  
a) Before b) For  
c) To d) Of
2. He is indifferent \_\_\_\_\_ his friends.  
a) With b) By  
c) Along d) To
3. My brother is just \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
a) Like b) With  
c) At d) To



4. Reema is proud \_\_\_\_\_ her beauty.  
a) At b) Of  
c) For d) About
5. Shakil fell \_\_\_\_\_ the horse.  
a) From b) Down  
c) By d) Of
6. Saeed is prone \_\_\_\_\_ idleness.  
a) With b) To  
c) Of d) By
7. I am short \_\_\_\_\_ money these days.  
a) At b) To  
c) In d) Of
8. Let this be an example \_\_\_\_\_ the trouble-makers.  
a) About b) For  
c) To d) Of
9. The boys were walking \_\_\_\_\_ the road.  
a) On b) Along  
c) At d) To
10. The writer has great insight \_\_\_\_\_ the affairs of students.  
a) Into b) At  
c) Of d) Over
11. He is quick \_\_\_\_\_ figures.  
a) In b) To  
c) With d) At
12. Do not remind me \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.  
a) Of b) By  
c) For d) To
13. On the way he met me \_\_\_\_\_ chance.  
a) On b) With  
c) By d) At
14. I am not hostile \_\_\_\_\_ your proposal.  
a) On b) To  
c) For d) Of
15. Your speech was not relevant \_\_\_\_\_ the topic.  
a) By b) With  
c) To d) About
16. A miser cannot part \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
a) To b) In  
c) At d) With
17. Your behaviour is not compatible \_\_\_\_\_ the rules.

- a) With b) To  
c) On d) About
18. She was overwhelmed with sorrow \_\_\_\_\_ her loss.  
a) On b) At  
c) Of d) About
19. We sat \_\_\_\_\_ the shade of a tree.  
a) At b) Down  
c) In d) Of
20. He is afraid \_\_\_\_\_ the lion.  
a) To b) By  
c) From d) Of
21. Sadia was mad \_\_\_\_\_ rage at her insult.  
a) Of b) By  
c) With d) About
22. A knife is to cut \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) With b) Of  
c) To d) Off
23. He cannot stop you \_\_\_\_\_ coming here.  
a) By b) From  
c) Of d) To
24. A good judge never jumps \_\_\_\_\_ the conclusion.  
a) On b) To  
c) For d) At
25. There is a limit \_\_\_\_\_ everything.  
a) Of b) To  
c) In d) For

## Answers

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

\*\*\*\*\*



# IDIOMS & PHRASES

Idioms and phrases are recognized through experience. Sometimes ordinary words fail to embody the experience or catch the spirit of the special situation. Idioms and phrases are meant for such situations; they enrich a language. Thus, in order to have a native's command over English, it is necessary to understand idioms. The *Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English* defines an idiom by calling it as a combination of two or more words which function as a unit of meaning as opposed to non idiomatic expressions which are made up of distinct meaningful parts". Thus, often, the unit of meaning is different from what the words actually suggest. For example, the expression 'blue blood' does not mean that blood is blue, but it means to belong to a royal family. Similarly, the 'apple of discord' does not imply any real apple; it means 'a cause of quarrel' or 'Pandora's box' means a cause of several problems and does not imply any real box though it has an association with the box of Pandora. The experience comes out in an idiom in a standardized form.

## Examples

The test is usually set in two forms; either in direct multiple choice or in a sentence form.

### A. Direct multiple choice:

Choose the exact meaning of the idiomatic expressions / phrases given below:

#### 1. *To get in hot waters:*

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) to get into trouble               | (B) to enter waters heated by the sun |
| (C) to be in a confused state of mind | (D) to drink hot waters               |

#### 2. *Between the devil and the deep sea.*

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) to be in a dilemma  | (B) to be angry in a temper |
| (C) to choose correctly | (D) to live dangerously     |

### B. In sentence form:

Choose the substitute of the underlined phrase / idiom.

#### 3. *For the first week, the apprentice felt like fish out of water*

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (A) frustrated   | (B) homeless      |
| (C) disappointed | (D) uncomfortable |

#### 4. *The company has been handed over to the new masters lock, stock and barrel.*

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (A) completely       | (B) financially |
| (C) administratively | (D) partially   |

Answers:

(1) A (2) A (3) D (4) D

Note: Students should try to understand the real implication of idioms and phrases and they should learn it by constantly using them in their writing and speech and through continuous practical exercise.



**Objective Type****Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

Choose the exact meaning of the idioms / phrases.

1. When I saw him in the morning, he looked like a *duck in a thunderstorm*:  
 (A) entrapped (B) distressed  
 (C) indomitable (D) peaceful  
 (E) timid
2. Our school is *within a stone's throw* of the railway station.  
 (A) very far off (B) within a certain radius  
 (C) at a short distance (D) within a definite circumference
3. He *burnt his fingers* by interfering in his neighbour's affairs.  
 (A) got himself into trouble (B) burnt himself into trouble  
 (C) got himself insulted (D) got rebuked
4. He is *not worth his salt* if he fails at this juncture.  
 (A) ver strange (B) very proud of himself  
 (C) quite depressed (D) quite worthless
5. Mr. Ramzan who is one of the trustees of a big charity is suspected of *feathering his own nest*.  
 (A) being lazy in doing his work (B) being too generous  
 (C) neglecting his job (D) making money unfairly
6. She exhibited remarkable *sang froid* during the crisis:  
 (A) temper (B) Imitation  
 (C) composure (D) anger
7. Mrs. Hashmi has been *in the blues* for the last several weeks.  
 (A) Abroad (B) unwell  
 (C) Depressed (D) peniless  
 (E) Lonely
8. All the political parties are *tared with the same brush*.  
 (A) treated equally (B) profess, the same policies  
 (C) have the same merits (D) follow the same principles  
 (E) possess the same defects
9. Let us admit that we could not *heap coals of fire on his head*.  
 (A) burn him alive (B) agitate him  
 (C) make him feel sorry by returning good for evil (D) put him to shame  
 (E) incite him to a fight
10. Almost everybody *has an eye on the main chance*.  
 (A) waits for the appropriate time (B) thinks of outwitting his rival  
 (C) looks better prospects for (D) tries to tackle the problem in his own way  
 (E) looks after his own welfare
11. For the first week, the apprentice felt *like a fish out of water*.  
 (A) frustrated (B) homeless  
 (C) Disappointed (D) uncomfortable  
 (E) Starved



12. His friends failed to see why he should *ride the high* just because he had won an election.  
 (A) become (B) appear  
 (C) indulge in (D) hate others  
 (E) act rashly
13. The General Manager of this industry is *a host in himself*.  
 (A) eats too much (B) independent of others  
 (C) capable of (D) very doing as hospitable  
 (E) intolerant of guests
14. The cooperation and *esprit de corps* between the soldiers and the officers was directly responsible for their victory.  
 (A) bravery (B) Loyalty  
 (C) Subordination (D) unity  
 (E) Adjustment
15. It is *out of the question* for only one to have a quiet meal with a set of ultras around him.  
 (A) unthinkable (B) impossible  
 (C) Unbecoming (D) indecent  
 (E) Undesirable
16. The company has been handed over to new masters, *lock, stock and barrel*.  
 (A) completely (B) financially  
 (C) Administratively (D) partially
17. The *study of insects* was a fascinating pursuit for him.  
 (A) anthropology (B) zoology  
 (C) Etymology (D) entomology
18. Believe me, I am *all at sea*:  
 (A) out of reach (B) very happy  
 (C) Puzzled (D) drowning
19. It is evident from the minister's statement that *heads will roll*.  
 (A) transfers will take place (B) people will die  
 (C) dismissals will occur (D) heads of department will have to repent
20. I saw him *make a wear face*.  
 (A) abuse (B) feel sick  
 (C) cry with (D) Show pain disappointment
21. My father did not know that his brother would *tread on his heels*.  
 (A) follow (B) stab him in the back  
 (C) oppose him (D) support him immediately blindly
22. He is the sort of man who would do anything *for a consideration*.  
 (A) out of love (B) in sympathy with the aggrieved  
 (C) if he found some merit in it (D) if he were paid to do it
23. His dealings are all *above board*.  
 (A) simple (B) Decent  
 (C) Open (D) friendly
24. He *threw cold water over* the project that the secretary had prepared.  
 (A) rejected (B) encouraged  
 (C) Cleared (D) discouraged
25. There is no need to *rake up* an old quarrel.  
 (A) forget (B) Revive  
 (C) Start (D) end
26. My car *broke down* on way to college yesterday:  
 (A) met with an accident (B) broke into pieces



- (C) stopped due (D) dashed  
to against  
mechanical another  
failure vehicle
27. The prices are going up by leaps and bounds.  
(A) irregularly (B) gradually  
(C) Rapidly (D) systematically
28. We kept our fingers crossed till the final results were declared.  
(A) waited (B) kept praying  
expectantly  
(C) felt scared (D) kept hopeful
29. To fish in troubled waters.  
(A) to make the (B) to disturb  
most in a bad others  
bargain  
(C) to do (D) to try to find  
something out an  
silly impossible  
object
30. Between the devil and the deep sea.  
(A) to be in a (B) to be in a  
dilemma temper  
(C) to choose (D) to live  
correctly dangerously
31. To cut the crackle.  
(A) to stop (B) to dig a well  
talking and  
start laughing  
(C) to annoy (D) to act in a  
others friendly way
32. To give currency to.  
(A) to give (B) to pay much  
someone attention to  
(C) to carry (D) to offer bribe  
heavy load to
33. To miss the boat.  
(A) to miss an (B) to feel lonely  
opportunity  
(C) to act like a (D) to swim in a  
coward river
34. To have cold feet.  
(A) to feel very (B) to pay much  
cold attention to
- (C) to be (D) to pour water  
reluctant on something
35. Blue blood.  
(A) something (B) an aristocrat  
impossible  
(C) something (D) a funny  
costly object
36. At one's wit's end.  
(A) to be very (B) to confuse  
witty others  
(C) to be (D) to minimize  
completely expenses  
confused
37. To eat an humble pie.  
(A) to eat cheap (B) to eat slowly  
food  
(C) to swallow (D) to defy  
one's pride authority  
and  
apologize for  
doing  
something  
wrong
38. A snake in the grass.  
(A) a very (B) a secret  
poisonous agent  
snake  
(C) an (D) not a reliable  
unrecognisable person  
enemy or  
danger
39. To turn over a new leaf.  
(A) to change (B) to read  
one's something  
behaviour for attentively  
the better better  
(C) to remain (D) to be careful  
vigilant
40. To hold a candle to.  
(A) to be nearly (B) to light up a  
as good as candle  
someone in  
his/her  
absence



- (C) to find out the intention (D) to support someone true someone
41. **Black sheep.**  
 (A) a costly item (B) a dark shiny object  
 (C) an unworthy person (D) a funny man
42. **Oily tongue.**  
 (A) flattery (B) hungry person  
 (C) strong critic (D) rich food
43. **Lion's share.**  
 (A) no share at all (B) greater share of a thing  
 (C) Miserly (D) very small item
44. **Pillar to post.**  
 (A) one place to another (B) very tiresome journey  
 (C) main supports of a buildings (D) clumsy looking objects
45. **To bury the hatchet.**  
 (A) to dispute over small things (B) to destroy  
 (C) to make up a quarrel (D) to repair a costly furniture
46. **At sea.**  
 (A) to travel by boat (B) to confuse others  
 (C) Perplexed (D) to incite others
47. **Heart and soul.**  
 (A) very seriously and sincerely (B) honestly  
 (C) Wearily (D) very casually
48. **In a nutshell**  
 (A) cheaply (B) in a very short form or in a few words

- (C) very rapidly (D) very weakly
49. **Child's play.**  
 (A) a very easy thing (B) a very cheap thing  
 (C) funny thing (D) things that can be done without any cost
50. **Bird's eye view.**  
 (A) to view something closely (B) a general view from above  
 (C) to view suspiciously (D) to look from different angle
51. **To scale up.**  
 (A) to measure (B) to discuss  
 (C) to divide (D) to deliver
52. **To clear the air.**  
 (A) to work hard (B) to wash properly  
 (C) to remove tension (D) to create confusion
53. **To chew the end.**  
 (A) to be very annoyed (B) to think deeply  
 (C) to eat humble food (D) to start doing something new
54. **Out and out.**  
 (A) merely (B) Slightly  
 (C) to go a faraway place (D) absolutely
55. **To come in handy.**  
 (A) to be useful (B) to reach home tired  
 (C) to stand very close (D) to come forward to help others
56. **No axe to grind.**  
 (A) a bad situation (B) to rebuke



- (C) to act (D) to confuse  
selflessly others
57. **To play foul.**  
(A) to play rough (B) to tackle  
footfall carelessly  
(C) to oppose (D) to do  
others something  
wrong
58. **To see red.**  
(A) to find fault (B) to be very  
with angry  
(C) to criticise (D) to victimise  
others someone
59. **Not to mince matters.**  
(A) to speak out (B) to make  
frankly matters easy  
(C) to be at ease (D) to be  
successful in  
business
60. **To play with.**  
(A) to be friendly (B) to amuse  
with oneself  
(C) to win easily (D) fool
61. **Turn over a new leaf.**  
(A) hopeful (B) change for  
situation the better  
(C) promising (D) expression of  
start followed anger  
by failure  
(E) explosion
62. **Rainy days.**  
(A) small hours (B) critical time  
of the in any  
morning situation  
(C) late hours of (D) unlucky  
the night times  
(E) peaceful  
hours in a  
noisy city
63. **To bell the cat.**  
(A) to take lead (B) to tie bell to  
in danger cat's neck  
(C) to be alert of (D) to make noise  
the enemy
64. **An axe to grind.**
- (A) to indulge in (B) to catch a  
evil fish in  
conspiracies disturbed  
(C) to make a (D) to aggravate  
personal the situation  
profit out of a  
situation
65. **To be in a fix.**  
(A) to be (B) making  
perplexed rounds of  
(C) to attain (D) to feel happy  
permanence something
66. **To get in hot waters.**  
(A) to get into (B) to enter water  
trouble heated by the  
sun  
(C) to be so (D) to be in a  
impatient as confused  
to take bath state of mind  
with hot  
water before  
it gets cool
67. **To throw dust into one's eyes.**  
(A) to put sand (B) to make blind  
into one's  
eyes  
(C) to deceive (D) to point out  
false things
68. **To fly off the handle.**  
(A) to break (B) to be  
something indifferent  
(C) to act (D) to get into a  
foolishly rage and lose  
self-control
69. **The alpha and the omega.**  
(A) very costly (B) assorted  
items items  
(C) the beginning (D) a nice act  
and the end
70. **To flag a dead horse.**  
(A) to do a thing (B) to act in a  
in rain foolish way



- (C) to criticise strongly (D) try to revive interest in a subject that is out of date

71. *To smell a rat.*

- (A) bad smell (B) to misunderstand  
(C) to suspect treachery (D) to see a hidden meaning

72. *Hobson's choice.*

- (A) first choice (B) beautiful choice  
(C) no choice at all as there is only one thing to choose from (D) to chose something carefully

73. *A good samaritan.*

- (A) a genuinely helpful person (B) an honest politician  
(C) a clever person (D) a priest

74. *Gift of the gab.*

- (A) lucky (B) a big surprise  
(C) to have a talent for speaking (D) an honest person

75. *In deep water.*

- (A) in real trouble (B) to feel lonely  
(C) to act like a coward (D) to swim in a river

76. *To look blue.*

- (A) to be annoyed (B) to look sad  
(C) to feel happy (D) to look sick

77. *To steal a march.*

- (A) to outshine (B) to start early  
(C) to command an army (D) to overtake

78. *Never take up a fool's errand.*

- (A) to go with a message (B) one who takes a message  
(C) a useless undertaking (D) an observation

79. *The child pulled a long face when the sweets were over.*

- (A) to look disappointed (B) feel good  
(C) retreat (D) run away

80. *In this competition there is complete fair play.*

- (A) honest means (B) no cheating  
(C) good chances (D) good name

### ANSWERS

(1)	B	(2)	C	(3)	A	(4)	D	(5)	D
(6)	C	(7)	C	(8)	E	(9)	D	(10)	E
(11)	B	(12)	B	(13)	D	(14)	D	(15)	A
(16)	A	(17)	D	(18)	C	(19)	C	(20)	D
(21)	A	(22)	D	(23)	C	(24)	D	(25)	E
(26)	C	(27)	C	(28)	A	(29)	A	(30)	A
(31)	A	(32)	B	(33)	A	(34)	C	(35)	E
(36)	C	(37)	C	(38)	C	(39)	A	(40)	A
(41)	C	(42)	A	(43)	B	(44)	A	(45)	C
(46)	C	(47)	A	(48)	B	(49)	A	(50)	E
(51)	A	(52)	C	(53)	B	(54)	D	(55)	A
(56)	C	(57)	D	(58)	A	(59)	A	(60)	D
(61)	B	(62)	D	(63)	A	(64)	C	(65)	A
(66)	A	(67)	C	(68)	D	(69)	C	(70)	A
(71)	C	(72)	C	(73)	A	(74)	C	(75)	A
(76)	B	(77)	A	(78)	C	(79)	A	(80)	E

\*\*\*\*\*



# Sentence Structure

Sentence improvement is a variation of spotting errors. In a spotting error test, you are required just to locate the error and tick it, whereas in the sentence improvement test, you have to locate the error and also find the correct answer from among the alternatives given.

## Examples Taken From Previous Examination Paper:

Look at the italicized part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the italicized part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the italicized part, indicate your response against the corresponding letter (a), (b), (c). If none of the substitution improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response.

1. They are *waiting* for her since morning.

- (A) Have been waiting
- (B) Were waiting
- (C) Wait
- (D) No improvement

The error is in the tense pattern and the correct answer is (a), 'have been waiting' because the sentence shows a continuous sense.

2. Hardly had he entered the police station *when* the SHO began to beat him.

- (A) Than
- (B) Before
- (C) Since
- (D) No correction

Hardly is followed by *when*. Thus here is no error. The answer therefore is (D).

In fact, these types of questions have been designed to test your knowledge of the following:

- (i) Rules of grammar and

composition.

- (ii) Usage of the different parts of speech.

- (iii) Idioms and phrases.

- (iv) An overall sense of language.

Let us take a few examples from the questions of some competitive examinations to illustrate our point.

1. *If you would have seen* the movie, you would have enjoyed it.

- (A) Had you been seen
- (B) If you have had seen
- (C) If you would see
- (D) No correction required

The answer is (c), 'had you seen'. The error here lies in the tense sequence. According to the rules of grammar, when there are two actions of past probability, one dependent on the other, the sequence should be as follows: past perfect + future perfect;

Had + past participle + would + have +

1                      2                      3 4  
past participle  
5

Thus the correct form of the sentence in the example will be:

Had you *seen* the movie, you *would*  
1                      2                      3  
*have enjoyed* it.

4                      5

2. The greater the demand, *higher* the price.

- (A) High



- (B) The high
- (C) The higher
- (D) No improvement

The error here is in the use of the definite article *the*. When two comparative degrees are used in a sentence for proportion, *the* is used before both of them. Here, the two comparative degrees are *greater* and *higher* and thus *the* should be used before *higher* also. The answer therefore is (c).

3. He is extraordinarily *cleverat* mimicking his friends.

- (A) Clever for mimicking
- (B) Clever in mimicking
- (C) Clever to mimic
- (D) No improvement

Here the error is in the use of preposition. The correct answer is (b), clever in mimicking.

4. He told us the story *in a nutshell*.

- (A) In the nutshell
- (B) Putting it in a nut
- (C) In nutshell
- (D) No improvement

He the answer is (d), no improvement. The correct phrase is *in a nutshell* and thus the answer is (d), no improvement.

Students are therefore advised to brush up their grammar and carefully go through the rules explained in the chapter on spotting errors.

### ILLUSTRATION

#### ◆ From Previous Papers

1. The facts *attributed* to my report in your paper are wrong.

- (A) Attributing towards
- (B) Attributed against
- (C) Attribute for
- (D) Attributed at

(E) No correction required  
There, there is an error in use of the preposition. The answer is (b).

2. The disparity between the urban and rural area *has widen* in the last decade.

- (A) Areas has widened
- (B) Area have widen
- (C) Area has widened
- (D) Area have widened
- (E) No correction required

The answer is (a). 'Urban' and 'rural' are linked by 'and'. Thus, the noun has to be in plural. Hence, it will be 'areas'. Another rule of grammar operative here is that there must be an accord between the subject and the verb. 'Has' is the verb for the subject, which is singular. Therefore, the verb will remain *has*.

3. They told me that they *were already sold out* all their belongings.

- (A) Has sold already
- (B) Had already sold
- (C) Were already selling
- (D) Have already been sold
- (E) No correction required

4. He says he *doesn't recollect have seen* me before.

- (A) He has seen
- (B) Have been seen
- (C) Having seen
- (D) That has seen
- (E) No correction required

The answer is (c). The correct form is 'having seen' in this sentence.

5. What does it matter *most* is the quality of the deeds that we perform.

- (A) What it matters more
- (B) What does it matter more
- (C) What matters it most
- (D) What matters most



(E) No correction required  
The correct expression is 'what matters most'. The right answer therefore is (d).

### PRACTICE SET -1

**Direction:** Which of the words/phrases, (a), (b), (c) and (d), should replace the words/phrases given in italics in each of the following sentences so as to make them most effective and meaningfully correct. If the sentence is correct and needs no change, mark (d) or (e) as your answer.

1. I love the man so well that I wish *he should overlive me*.  
(A) May overlive me  
(B) Ought to overlive me  
(C) Might overlive me  
(D) Try to overlive me  
(E) No correction needed✓
2. Can this machine be adapted *in* farm work.  
(A) By  
(B) Into  
(C) For✓  
(D) To  
(E) No correction needed
3. When the Prime Minister said this, we know whom he *was eluding to*.  
(A) Referring✓  
(B) Alluding  
(C) Hinting  
(D) Suggesting  
(E) No correction needed
4. The weather was not good; it was *abit* pleasant.  
(A) A little (B) To some extent  
(C) Fairly✓ (D) Rather  
(E) No correction needed

5. He *lives* in a remote colony since August 1989.  
(A) Is living (B) Has been living  
(C) Has lived (D) Continues to live  
(E) No correction needed
6. When we reached the site of the crash, we saw only three *alive* men in the wreck.  
(A) Living (B) Lively  
(C) Live (D) Breathing  
(E) No correction needed
7. Hardly had she entered the police station *then* all officers stood up.  
(A) Than (B) When✓  
(C) Before (D) Since  
(E) No correction needed
8. Do *how* I say.  
(A) Which (B) That  
(C) As✓ (D) Like  
(E) No correction needed
9. Stop taking drugs lest *you are caught*.  
(A) Might be caught✓  
(B) Will be caught  
(C) May be caught  
(D) Would be caught  
(E) No correction needed
10. Though a hero, he acted *a coward*.  
(A) With cowardice  
(B) As coward  
(C) Cowardly  
(D) As like a coward  
(E) No correction
11. They were all astonished at his *failure in the examination*.  
(A) For (B) On  
(C) In (D) From  
(E) No correction✓
12. Due to bad weather, the number of ships crossing the channel last week *is very small*.  
(A) Are being (B) Are



- (C) Were (D) Was✓  
(E) None
13. She is worried about his health and also me.  
(A) Also is me (B) So am I  
(C) So come too (D) Me also are  
(E) None
14. Roads are wet, it *must had* rained last night.  
(A) Must have been  
(B) Might had  
(C) Would have been  
(D) Must have✓  
(E) None
15. She is *tallest* of all the girls.  
(A) The tallest✓ (B) Taller  
(C) The taller (D) A taller  
(E) None
16. It will depend now on *they coming* on time.  
(A) Their coming✓ (B) Them coming  
(C) Theirs coming (D) They come  
(E) None
17. He has studied French *since four* years.  
(A) Since four years ago  
(B) From four years ago  
(C) From four years  
(D) For four years✓  
(E) None
8. He *had not ought to do* it.  
(A) Has not ought to do  
(B) Ought not had done  
(C) Ought not has done  
(D) Ought not have done✓  
(E) None
9. He decided to *quickly leave the house*.  
(A) Quickly to leave the house  
(B) Quickly leave house  
(C) Leave the house quickly✓  
(D) Leave quickly the house  
(E) None
20. The bag is *so heavy* that I can hardly carry it.  
(A) As (B) Too  
(C) Much (D) More  
(E) None✓
21. Most willingly Amer agreed to go to Murree and remain there for a month.  
(A) Go to  
(B) On going to✓  
(C) To going to  
(D) To going  
(E) None
22. I felt that the music was *sweetly and soothingly*.  
(A) Sweetly but soothingly  
(B) Sweet and soothing✓  
(C) Sweetly and soothing  
(D) Sweet but soothing  
(E) None
23. He did not know the answer and I *did not neither*.  
(A) And neither did I✓  
(B) And either did I  
(C) And neither have I  
(D) And either did have  
(E) None
24. He spent much time and energy over it and lost a large sum *in the bargain*.  
(A) Will bargain  
(B) For bargain✓  
(C) Off the bargain  
(D) Into bargain  
(E) None
25. It is *all and one* to me whether he lives in Karachi or Hyderabad.  
(A) All but one  
(B) All one  
(C) One and the same✓  
(D) All or one  
(E) No correction
26. At an early age, he *had made his mark* as a chemist.



- (A) Made his mark✓  
 (B) Makes his mark  
 (C) Has made his mark  
 (D) Has been making his mark  
 (E) No correction
27. He is not *in the good books* of his master.  
 (A) In the better book  
 (B) In the good book✓  
 (C) In the best book  
 (D) Into the good books  
 (E) No correction
28. He has been working *offand on* for several years to compile a dictionary.  
 (A) Regularly (B) Constantly  
 (C) On and off✓ (D) On or off  
 (E) No correction
29. On the day of the match, everyone hoped *about* fine weather.  
 (A) Of✓ (B) At  
 (C) For (D) No improvement
30. Although her parents warned her *of* what would happen, she continued to disobey them.  
 (A) Off (B) On  
 (C) To (D) No improvement✓
31. In his lecture, he dealt *about* the cause of the Gulf War.  
 (A) With✓ (B) On  
 (C) For (D) No improvement
32. When new coins were issued, the old ones were *called out*.  
 (A) In (B) Up  
 (C) Off✓ (D) No improvement
33. But for the two incomes, we would be *hard out*.  
 (A) Help up (B) Hard on  
 (C) Hard up✓ (D) No

- improvement
34. History is a *littlemore* than the register of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind.  
 (A) Little less  
 (B) Very little more  
 (C) Little more✓  
 (D) No improvement
35. The centre forward *was* constantly being cheered and applauded because *he had made many goals*.  
 (A) He had secured many goals  
 (B) He made many goals  
 (C) He had scored many goals✓  
 (D) No improvement
36. Our neighbours are extremely noisy but *even more are they quarrelsome*.  
 (A) They are even more quarrelsome✓  
 (B) More even are they quarrelsome  
 (C) More are they quarrelsome  
 (D) No improvement
37. I prefer *to ride than to walk*.  
 (A) Ride to walk  
 (B) Riding than walking✓  
 (C) Riding to walking  
 (D) No improvement
38. Would you mind *help me with these questions?*  
 (A) Helping✓  
 (B) To help  
 (C) Of helping  
 (D) No improvement
39. Is the coffee *so cool for you to drink?*  
 (A) Too cool that you can drink  
 (B) Cool enough for you to drink✓  
 (C) Enough cool to drink  
 (D) No improvement
40. While walking across the road, *a bus knocked him down*.



- (A) A bus knocked him  
(B) He was by a bus knocked  
(C) He was knocked down by a bus  
(D) No improvement
41. We had to stop for diesel because we had *hardly* much left.  
(A) Some  
(B) More  
(C) Any✓  
(D) No improvement
42. If you had arrived earlier, you *would have found* me in the bus.  
(A) Will find  
(B) Have found  
(C) Found  
(D) No improvement✓
43. The robber *entered into* the old man's room very quietly.  
(A) Entered in  
(B) Entered inside  
(C) Entered✓  
(D) No improvement
44. Unless he *does not leave* this house, I will not say anything.  
(A) Had left (B) Left  
(C) Did not leave (D) Leaves✓  
(E) None
45. As the summer vacation approaches, the number of tourists *are increasing the leaps and bounds*.  
(A) Has increased by leaps and bounds  
(B) Increases by leaps and bounds✓  
(C) Are increasing by leaps and bounds  
(D) Increased by leaps and bounds  
(E) None
46. It is *one and quarter* hours since Haris went away.  
(A) One and quarter  
(B) One and quarter hour  
(C) One hours and quarter  
(D) One hour and a quarter✓  
(E) No correction
47. Where politics fails, economics *may sometime succeed*.  
(A) May sometimes succeeds✓  
(B) May sometime succeeds  
(C) Sometimes succeed  
(D) Sometimes succeeds  
(E) No correction
48. In which newspapers, the advertisement *appeared*?  
(A) Did the advertisement appear✓  
(B) Did the advertisement was appeared  
(C) The advertisement was appeared  
(D) The advertisement appear  
(E) No correction
49. The teacher asked "*why you are late*?"  
(A) Why you were late  
(B) Why late you are  
(C) Why are you late✓  
(D) No correction
50. He killed the enemy *by his sword*.  
(A) With his sword✓  
(B) By sword  
(C) By a sword  
(D) No correction
- \*\*\*\*\*



# Completing the Sentences

## Strategies for the Sentence Completion Section:

The Sentence Completion section of the Verbal Test is most obviously designed to measure your knowledge of college-level vocabulary. Although vocabulary building books are available, the best way to develop a good working vocabulary is to read. Reading a variety of authors in a variety of genres will help you develop not only a good vocabulary but will help you understand the structure of sentences, which in turn will help you comprehend not only what you are reading, but the subtleties hidden to surface readers. Obviously, the more widely read you are, the better you will score on the Verbal Test. Notwithstanding, some clues will help improve your scores when you learn to identify them and how to use them to your advantage. Clues and techniques specifically designed for the Sentence Completion portion will be presented throughout this section and in the answers and explanations sections.

This section tests your ability to understand the composition of a sentence and select the correct word or two words that best complete and complement the overall meaning of the sentence, while retaining the structure and style. Although the sentences generally will be about familiar topics, you need not necessarily know

## STEPS FOR SOLVING

### Sentence Completion Questions

Follow the following steps to solve the sentence completion questions:

1. First of all, read the entire sentence carefully. This will help you to understand the meaning of the given sentence.
2. Before looking at the choices, think of the missing word or words you would insert.
3. Think of word or words that make sense and look for synonyms of them.
4. Look for signal words like although, however, despite, rather than, but, etc, that connect contrasting ideas.
5. Look for signal words like and, in other words, and therefore that often connect similar ideas or lead to definitions of missing words.
6. Watch the contrast between positive, negative and neutral words.
7. Negative words can change the direction of the sentence, sometimes making the logic of the sentence difficult to follow.
8. Now look at all the possible answers before you make your final choice.
9. If a choice matches your guess, mark it and move on.
10. If you do not find your guess there, test the choices to find the one that works best.
11. Questions with two words missing should be attempted one word at a time.
12. Sometimes the first blank works but sometimes it is more efficient to work from the second blank first.
13. If you are stumped, quickly read and plug each answer choice into the blank and which sounds best, mark it.
14. In the end, always read your answer into the sentence to make sure that it makes sense.
15. Use your knowledge and experience of word parts and parts of speech to seek the meanings of unfamiliar words.



the definitions of all words to correctly answer these questions. In some ways, this section is a warm up, if you will, to the reading passage questions. The Sentence Completion section will front-load your brain with a variety of sentence structures and styles you may well see in the Reading Comprehension sections. The College Board tells us that instructions for the Sentence Completion section of the Verbal Test will be something like the following: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five words or sets of words labelled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole. Before looking at a sample set of questions, let's make sure that we understand the instructions. By asking that we choose the word or set of words that "best" fit the meaning of the sentence, we are being warned that there may be more than one word or set of words that actually fit the meaning of the sentence. In other words, do not select the first word or set of words that make sense when inserted into the sentence. Rather, read all answer choices, marking out the ones that do not fit, and then select the one that *best* fits the meaning of the sentence "as a whole." Although this may seem rather rudimentary, the subtleties of tone, mood, and direction within word choices will test the skills of every individual taking the test. Being familiar with these instructions will help you save time on the day of testing. Remember, your focus is to score as many correct answers as possible. Using the following strategies will help you save time, thereby providing you with the opportunity to answer more questions correctly.

### Context-Based Questions

The Verbal Test Sentence Completion section can be broken down into two basic subsets: questions using vocabulary in context and questions that are logic-based. Although knowing the definition of the words in the answer choices gives you a better chance of selecting the correct answer, knowing how the words are used in the context of the sentence will help with in-context questions. This subset includes both one-blank and two-blank

1. Male and female loons tend to act \_\_\_\_, actively helping each other forage for food to feed their young.  
 A. aggressively B. surreptitiously C. cooperatively  
 D. defensively E. erratically

The correct choice is C.

*Explanation:* The sentence question is actually asking how loons behave. The missing word is further defined after the comma and suggests that loons are seen "actively helping each other forage for food to feed their young." Only one word among the choices describes this behavior: *cooperatively*.

2. My grandmother, who never spent a dime and rarely talked, was considered both \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.  
 A. miserly... taciturn B. frugal... effusive  
 C. stingy... garrulous D. thrifty... raucous  
 E. munificent... reticent

The correct choice is A.

*Explanation:* Quite simply, you are to find the two words that describe my grandmother. One of the words must mean that she did not spend money willingly.



and the other must mean that she did not talk much. The correct answer is "miserly. . . taciturn." Miserly means like a miser or extremely stingy, and taciturn means shy or unwilling to engage in conversation. Note that Choices A through D might meet the first blank criteria of not spending money easily, but only Choices A and E meet the criteria for being silent. As answer Choice A is the only choice meeting the demands of both context-based definitions, it is the correct answer.

## Logic-Based Questions

Logic-based questions require you to know the meanings of the words, how the words are used in context, and understand the logical flow of the sentence. This subset also includes both one-blank and two-blank questions.

1. After witnessing a number of territorial skirmishes, Dr. Jarmen had to change his earlier opinion that these particular breeds of chipmunk were always \_\_\_\_\_ animals.

A. curious                      B. harsh                      C. quarreling  
D. peaceful                      E. warring

The correct choice is D.

*Explanation:* Following the logical flow of the sentence will help alleviate incorrect answer choices. First, the introductory word "After" informs the reader that the information at the beginning of the sentence is going to impact what comes later in the thought or logical process. The word "change" informs the reader that there is a different thought or reaction than that previously described in the sentence. Events described in the beginning of the sentence are seen as the catalyst for the change, whatever it might be. Finally, the logic of the flow of ideas tells the reader what is changing, "... his earlier opinion that these particular breeds of chipmunk were always \_\_\_\_\_ animals." The word that best fits the blank necessarily should convey a meaning of revision after seeing the animals fighting. Answer Choice D, peaceful, is the only plausible selection.

2. Although teasers for the film were absolutely \_\_\_\_\_, the film itself was well presented, well timed, and represented a rather \_\_\_\_\_ work.

A. scintillating. . . blasé                      B. tasteless. . . amateur  
C. risqué. . . bawdy                      D. breathtaking. . . familiar  
E. crude. . . polished

The correct choice is E.

*Explanation:* The introductory word "Although" in the first clause informs the reader that the tone in the second clause will be dichotomous to the first. This means that we are looking for basic antonyms in our correct choice. Answer Choices A, D, and E all qualify for a difference in tone. Additionally, however, the second word must complement the tone of well presented and well timed. In this case, looking at the second word choice actually leaves us with the only correct choice, E.

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# SENTENCE COMPLETION REVIEW QUESTIONS

## Sentence Completion Skill Set One:

Note: Unlike the actual Verbal Test, these questions are not arranged from easiest to hardest.

Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five words or sets of words labelled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Football players, generally known for their elevated testosterone levels, would see crying as \_\_\_\_\_ unmanly rather than a humanistic trait \_\_\_\_\_ by either sex.  
 A. sickeningly... thwarted  
 B. inherently... experienced✓  
 C. inexplicably... enjoyed  
 D. intentionally... fostered  
 E. plausibly... envisioned
2. Despite the fact that Frank Lloyd Wright communities are almost \_\_\_\_, they leave behind a \_\_\_\_ legacy of architecture and furniture design.  
 A. obsolete... transitory  
 B. dormant... modest  
 C. extinct... vital✓  
 D. self-sufficient... prodigious  
 E. isolated... robust
3. The majority of the villagers in this seemingly forgotten land, are \_\_\_\_\_ vegetarians; that is, they only eat meat during a holy celebration, or whenever they can afford it, which, because of the ludicrously high prices, is practically never.  
 A. sometimes  
 B. clandestine  
 C. staunch  
 D. adamant  
 E. reluctant✓
4. The \_\_\_\_ lecture hall could seat the entire graduating class including guests; some said it was even \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. burgeoning... elaborate  
 B. bodacious... monumental  
 C. elaborate... haughty  
 D. commodious... enormous✓  
 E. capacious... miniscule
5. The secretary agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ the president's decision, knowing that the information was less than factual and against her basic beliefs regarding deceptive sales practices.  
 A. grudgingly... abide by✓  
 B. willingly... support  
 C. secretively... acknowledge  
 D. maliciously... sway  
 E. furtively... foster
6. Either the fishing at Redington Beach is \_\_\_\_\_, or I went there on an off day.  
 A. plentiful  
 B. overrated✓  
 C. caustic  
 D. sporadic  
 E. invigorating
7. His \_\_\_\_\_ remarks really detracted from the overall speech; he should not have so readily strayed from his subject.



8. A. repugnant B. digressive✓  
C. redundant D. innocuous E. enigmatic  
He acted with great \_\_\_, as if he were a diplomat without regard for crimination.
9. A. emotion B. restraint  
C. concern D. statesmanship E. disdain✓  
As I was describing my encounter with the alien, he had the most \_\_\_ stare, as if he didn't believe a word I was saying.
10. A. amazing B. dumbfounded  
C. incredulous✓ D. blank E. obdurate  
The \_\_\_ of horns heard while gridlocked at the traffic jam was as discordant as an untamed orchestral performance.
- A. blaring B. harmonic  
C. sequencing D. cacophony E. syncopated

### Answers and Explanations for Skill Set One:

1. The correct choice is B.

*Explanation:* Although Choice A, "sickeningly" may work in the first blank, to prevent an occurrence, or thwart, an action does not fit the second. Choice C, "inexplicably," might also fit the first blank, but crying is not typically something the testosterone-laden player would enjoy. Choices D and E, "intentionally" and "plausibly" don't fit the first blank and may be eliminated. This leaves Choice B, "inherently," or essentially or intrinsically unmanly rather than a trait "experienced" by either sex.

2. The correct choice is C.

*Explanation:* The word "Despite" is the clue word in this sentence. It indicates that there is a contrast between the two parts of the sentence. The pair of words should necessarily be dichotomous or nearly opposites. As Choice C is the only pair with such a relationship, it should be the obvious answer.

3. The correct choice is E.

*Explanation:* The phrase that is the clue here is "that is." This phrase tells you that there is an explanation coming to reason what has been previously stated. In this case, we know that the majority of the villagers are vegetarians and that what is about to follow will help explain or give reason for that fact. We are then told that the primary reason they are vegetarians is that meat is very high priced, and they are poor so they can afford to eat meat only infrequently. Choice A suggests that they chose at will whether to be abstaining from meat as "sometimes" indicates a selection process controlled by the selector rather than conditions outside their control. Choices C and D, "staunch" and "adamant" indicate a choice of determination to be vegetarian. We are told, however, that they eat meat when they can afford to buy it or for ceremonial purposes. Choice B, "clandestine" indicates a secretive vegetarianism and since we know they eat meat during holy celebrations, this choice cannot be true. This leaves choice E, "reluctant," as they eat meat during holy celebrations or "whenever" they can afford it.

4. The correct choice is D.

*Explanation:* The clue given in this sentence is that the lecture hall is dealing with the volume of people it can contain. Further, the second blank must indicate a degree of increase of the first blank and be synonymous with it. Choice E is an antonym and, therefore, excluded. Although Choice B seems plausible, "bodacious" means something notable, this is not the "monumental" would seem to represent a degree of increase from notable, this is not the "best" selection to describe the size of the hall. Choices A and C both represent a degree of design or architecture rather than size and may be disqualified. Choice D, "commodious" and



## Dogar's Unique INLAND REVENUE Recruitment Test Guide

"enormous," indicate suitable capacity and the ability to hold a large quantity.

5. The correct choice is A.  
*Explanation:* Choices B and E include "foster" and "support," which cannot apply as the clue regarding a conflict between the decision and the secretary's basic beliefs are incongruent. Choice C is effectively impossible as one cannot secretly acknowledge. Choice D suggests the secretary would do something malicious, which is at odds with her character and morals indicated in the sentence. Choice A satisfies the condition of how she would go along with the decision, "grudgingly."

6. The correct choice is B.  
*Explanation:* As catching a lot of fish is generally the purpose of going fishing, the sentence would indicate that this was not the case on the day in question. Therefore, we are looking for a word choice that indicates some explanation for not catching fish. Answer Choice B, "overrated," would indicate that while the expectation was that this location would be good fishing, something was amiss.

7. The correct choice is B.  
*Explanation:* The clue here is in the phrase that states he should not have strayed from the subject of his speech. The best word is Choice B, "digressive."

8. The correct choice is E.  
*Explanation:* The clue phrase here is, "...as if he were a diplomat without regard for crimation." This indicates that the actions needed to best fit the blank represent a disregard for the laws or rules of proper behavior. In this regard, Choice E, "disdain," best represent the actions akin to a disregard for laws or rules.

9. The correct choice is C.  
*Explanation:* We are looking for a word that would indicate disbelief. We also know that we are looking for an adjective. Don't let a word like obdurate throw you. Although the listener might indeed be stubborn in his willingness to believe the story being told, the sentence clue still call for disbelief. Therefore, Choice C, "incredulous," or skeptical and showing disbelief is correct.

10. The correct choice is D.  
*Explanation:* The clue phrase, "...was as discordant as..." indicates we are looking for a synonym to discordant. As Choice B, "harmonic," indicates pleasing tones musically aligned it must be eliminated. Choices A, C, and E, "blaring," "sequencing," and "syncopated" volume and timing have nothing to do with discordance and should likewise all be eliminated. Only answer Choice D, "cacophony," indicates discordant, displeasing sounds.

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## Sentence Completion Skill Set Two:

Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five words or sets of words labelled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Her \_\_\_\_\_ demeanor was understandable given the loss of her brother; indeed, most of us were rather \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lachrymose...dolorous ✓  
B. reprehensible...enigmatic  
C. subtle...raucous  
D. determined...committed  
E. displaced...focused
2. It was a rather \_\_\_\_\_ mystery, full of twists and turns and surprises and \_\_\_\_\_ most difficult to predict.  
A. tawdry...foreshadowing  
B. knotty...nuances ✓



3. He is the        of evil; he lies, cheats, steals, murders, and boasts of his anti-societal behavior.  
 A. antithesis B. plaintiff C. epitome✓ D. obvious...reversals
4. It is commonly believed that statesman Frederick Douglass        patterned his autobiography after the        of the former slave Olaudah Equiano.  
 A. effectively...notations B. knowingly...diary  
 C. accidentally...writings D. intentionally...narrative✓  
 E. expectantly...accomplishments
5. Legislative leaders found it desirable to        prohibition, partially in order to recover revenue from taxation on spirits.  
 A. enforce B. abrogate C. stave D. modify
6. It is incomprehensible that the tax codes should be such a        instead of a straightforward bracket based on gross earnings, notwithstanding deductions.  
 A. farce B. joke C. labyrinth✓ D. calamity
7. The editorial, in obvious opposition to the article appearing in yesterday's newspaper, was well-written, well-documented, factual, and non-confrontational, the only intent of which seemed to        the article.  
 A. repudiate✓ B. contradict C. correct  
 D. lend credence E. show support
8. It is within the        years that wisdom evidences itself, when those long in tooth, grayed in hair, and physically feeble demonstrate knowledge that is only paid for with the price of age.  
 A. latent B. dormant C. transcended  
 D. tenacious E. crepuscular✓
9. Now is not the time for        decisions, but        in our cause for freedom.  
 A. difficult...acquiescence B. peaceful...tenacity  
 C. austere...commitment D. tentative...resolution✓
10. In order to        ratings, the incumbent directed party loyalists to flood the media with        about recent developments in job creation.  
 A. bolster...accolades✓ B. improve...talk  
 C. explain...data D. nullify...falsehoods

## Answers and Explanations for Skill Set Two:

1. The correct choice is A.  
 Explanation: The sentence indicates that all persons felt basically the same way as the sister suffering the loss of her brother. We must look for a synonym in order to fit both blanks. Answer Choice E, "displaced...focused" reflect almost opposite states and should be immediately eliminated. Although Choice D seems plausible as "determined...committed" appear to be synonymous, they do not best fit the mood or tone of the sentence. Answer Choice B, "reprehensible...enigmatic" can be eliminated because if her demeanor was in fact "reprehensible," then it would not be understandable. Answer Choice C is another antonym leaving Choice A, "lachrymose...dolorous" indicating a tearful demeanor and most



of us being sorrowful.

2. The correct choice is B.

*Explanation:* We are looking for the second blank to offer some continuation of a writing style that complements "twists and turns and surprises." Given this element, the first blank must indicate the type of mystery wherein the style would be found. As "foreshadowing" allows the reader to predict future events, Choice A could be discounted. Choice C, "characters" does not match the second blank looking for a continuation of styles and should be eliminated. Choices D and E, "reversals" and "clever redirections" look plausible, and we must look at the first blank to further determine viability. An "obvious" mystery or an "easily understood" mystery do not attend to twists, turns, and surprises and can be stricken. This leaves Choice B, "knotty. . . nuances." Knotty means complex or difficult to solve and, indeed, this matches the styles having twists, turns, and surprises. The complement to these styles is "nuances" or subtleties that are difficult to predict.

3. The correct choice is C.

*Explanation:* As the examples represent what is believed to be the societal reflection of evil, then we are looking for a word that suggests he represents that classical example. Answer Choice C, "epitome" correctly indicates that he is the representative example of evil, given his actions.

4. The correct choice is D.

*Explanation:* If, in fact, Douglass did pattern his autobiography after something, it would likely be another form of literature lending itself to this endeavor. Choices A, B, and E, "notations" "diary" and "accomplishments" do not lend themselves readily to be patterned as an autobiography. Choices C and D, "writings" and "narrative" appear plausible so we must look at the first blank to finalize our choice. As Choice C is most unlikely in that Douglass would "accidentally" pattern his autobiography after another leaving choice D, "intentionally. . . narrative."

5. The correct choice is B.

*Explanation:* Answer Choice A, "enforce" would only serve to keep revenues from being collected. Choice C, "stave" would only serve to alter prohibition or put it off, which does not match as this was a recovery of revenue that could happen only if the revenue was lost by prohibition already having been enacted. Choice D, "modify" would serve only to change but not necessarily recoup revenues. Choice E, "obdurate" is to confuse intentionally and that would not return the revenues. This leaves Choice B, "abrogate" or repeal prohibition, which would allow the sale and collection of revenue from that sale of spirits.

6. The correct choice is C.

*Explanation:* Although many believe the tax codes are a farce or joke, there seems to be nothing funny about filing taxes and figuring out the rules. Likewise, the tax code may be believed by many to be malfeasance on the part of those who wrote the code, but we are looking for a word that better align with incomprehensible in the structure of the code. Although many believe the code to be disastrous, it has nothing to do with nature. This leaves Choice C, "labyrinth" which best describes the complexities that could be better understood with a simple bracket flat tax.

7. The correct choice is A.

*Explanation:* The partial phrase, ". . . in obvious opposition to the article," alleviates Choices D and E automatically. Choices B and C certainly seem plausible but remember that the Verbal Test reviewers want the "best" answer. As the writer of the editorial in opposition provided facts and was well documented, the writer was clearly trying to reject the original article as unfounded, ergo choice A.

8. The correct choice is E.

*Explanation:* Here is where the College Board is looking for you to be able to determine the tone and flow of a sentence. This cannot be accomplished by surface reading and is likely not to be within the grasp of someone who is not well read. Remember, the best preparation is to read and read a lot. Read different authors, different genres, written at different periods to



best understand how the tone, pace, and flow of a sentence will assist you in determining the best answer choice. Choices A and B, "latent" and "dormant" indicate inaction while the sentence clearly states that there is an evidencing of this knowledge occurring. Choice C, "transcended" has the wrong tense as these years have passed and those with wisdom cannot be currently evidencing knowledge if the years are past. Choice D, "tenacious," is clearly the wrong tone for the sentence. We aren't talking about the leathery skin of the elderly, but rather the time before the setting sun of life wherein those who have experienced life to the fullest may share knowledge that is yet a mystery to younger generations. Choice E, "crepuscular" retains the mood of an evening, or the sun setting on a long life.

9. The correct choice is D.

**Explanation:** The key word clue here is "but," which announces a change in direction. We need to look for opposites to match this pair of blanks. Although Choice A meets the criteria, they appear to be opposite of what would be expected in the cause of freedom. Choice B, "peaceful" does not lend itself to decisions. Choice C does not offer enough opposition in terms. Choice E, "weak. . . discourse" individually fit within each clause but does not complement both clauses in the sentence. Choice D, "tentative. . . resolution" is the only pair offering both sufficient opposition and complement to both clauses.

10. The correct choice is A.

**Explanation:** Now is the time for a little common knowledge. Any time a politician and ratings are involved, you simply need to understand that an incumbent wants the best ratings possible. This means that when something good does happen, it is the responsibility of those with vested interests to make sure that the most positive spin possible gets into the media. In this regard, only Choices A and B, "bolster" and "improve" speak to desired ratings. We need to look at the second blank to complete the best selection. Between "accolades" and "talk" clearly, the term "accolades" puts a more positive spin on the accomplishments. Therefore, Choice A is correct.

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## Expected Questions for Coming Exams.

### Sentence Completion with Grammatical Words:

Each question contains incomplete sentence. Below each sentence are four grammatical words or phrases mark A, B, C, and D. You are to choose the one grammatical word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Truth or Love in grammar is \_\_\_\_\_:

- (A) Noun (B) Verb  
(C) Abstract noun ✓ (D) Concrete

2. Who, which or what are \_\_\_\_\_:

- (A) Relative Pronouns (B) Interrogative pronouns ✓  
(C) Indefinite pronouns (D) Reciprocal pronouns

3. A word that expresses an action, an occurrence or a state of being is called \_\_\_\_\_:

- (A) Noun (B) Verb ✓

(C) Pronoun (D) Adjective

4. Friday prayer is \_\_\_\_\_ adjective.

- (A) Descriptive (B) Proper ✓  
(C) Limiting (D) Article

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an indefinite Pronoun.

- (A) My self (B) This book  
(C) Every one ✓ (D) Who

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Relative Pronoun?

- (A) My self (B) This book  
(C) Every one (D) Who ✓

7. "Mr. Aslam has telephoned his son

once a week for years" is a \_\_\_\_\_ tense.



8. (A) Present perfect✓ (B) Present  
(C) Past (D) Future  
(E) None of these
8. "Mr. Aslam talks to his son on the telephone daily" is a — tense.  
(A) Present (B) Present✓  
(C) Past (D) Past perfect  
(E) None of these
9. Objectives limiting the meaning of a noun showing either possession, demonstration, or number are called:  
(A) Limiting adjective (B) Descriptive adjective  
(C) Proper adjective✓ (D) Indicative adjective  
(E) None of these
10. "The fool shot himself in the foot" is a — Pronoun.  
(A) Personal Pronoun (B) Reflexive Pronoun✓  
(C) Indefinite Pronoun (D) Demonstrative Pronoun  
(E) None of these
1. The experienced judge usually does not jump — the conclusions.  
(A) At✓ (B) On  
(C) For (D) To  
(E) None of these
2. The hypocrite — the feelings which he does not possess but which he feels he should display.  
(A) Conceals (B) Condone  
(C) Betrays (D) Stimulate✓  
(E) None of these
3. Adolf Hitler had his detractors, but his critics have had amazingly — success at shaking his self confidence or — his reputation.  
(A) Great, repairing (B) Small, enhancing
- (C) Little, denting✓ (D) doctors, heroism
14. (E) None of these  
Scientists and — tracking down germs have shown — in their fight against disease.  
(A) Surgeons, boldness (B) Dentists, skill  
(C) Artists, skill (D) Doctor, heroism✓  
(E) None of these
15. Critics of the law and order situation, in Pakistan argue that, rather than aiding people's efforts to protect their lives, police — their freedom.  
(A) Seep (B) Suppress✓  
(C) Renew (D) Abet  
(E) None of these
16. The politicians speech usually contains nothing but empty promises — and chinses.  
(A) Cadre (B) Platitudes✓  
(C) Nuance (D) Threats  
(E) None of these
17. By virtue of much practice in computer, Mr. Azhar became — and was able to manipulate his mechanical tools with either hand.  
(A) Practical (B) Ambidextrous✓  
(C) Ambivalent (D) Tricky  
(E) None of these
18. The poetess Parveen Shakar received little homour in her lifetime but has gained considerable fame:  
(A) Privately (B) Prematurely  
(C) Previously (D) Posthumously✓  
(E) None of these
19. Quaid-e-Azam library kept the old books, not for any — value they had but for purely — reasons



- (A) Intrinsic, sentimental (B) Potential, monetary  
(C) Financial, Pecuniary✓ (D) Personal, accidental  
(E) None of these
20. Techniques for preserving and storing blood plasma for emergency use in Pakistan proved so \_\_\_\_\_ that it became \_\_\_\_\_ for the present bank blood system used by the Red Crescent.  
(A) effective, model (B) urgent, pattern  
(C) innocuous, excuse✓ (D) complex, blueprint  
(E) None of these
21. Because Azad saw no \_\_\_\_\_ to the task assigned to him, he worked at it in a very \_\_\_\_\_ way.  
(A) end, rigid✓ (B) Point, perfunctory  
(C) method, dutiful (D) Purpose, diligent  
(E) None of these
22. The fact is that pain is the body's early warning system loss of \_\_\_\_\_ in the extremities leaves a person \_\_\_\_\_ injuring him:  
(A) Agony, incapable of (B) Feeling, habituated to  
(C) Sensation, vulnerable to✓ (D) Movement, prone to  
(E) None of these
23. Luckily, Rehana was \_\_\_\_\_ her accomplishments \_\_\_\_\_ probably unwilling to \_\_\_\_\_ before her friends.  
(A) excited by, (B) uncertain of, praise conceal  
(C) unaware of, (D) deprecatory about, flaunt conceal✓  
(E) None of these
24. Wooden surface was glued \_\_\_\_\_ the steel surface.  
(A) With in (B) Against✓  
(C) On to (D) In to

- (E) None of these
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who dabbles in art and letters.  
(A) Philosopher (B) Philistine  
(C) Chauvinist (D) Dilettante✓  
(E) None of these
26. The committee censured the member, noting that his behaviour was the very \_\_\_\_\_ of ethical conduct.  
(A) Essence (B) Embodiment  
(C) Nature (D) Antithesis✓  
(E) None of these
27. Stand here \_\_\_\_\_ I speak:  
(A) While✓ (B) As  
(C) When (D) The time  
(E) None of these
28. The tapeworm is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ organism:  
(A) Parasitic✓ (B) Protozoan  
(C) Exemplary (D) Hospitable  
(E) None of these
29. Although leprosy is not highly contagious disease, those who have contracted it have always been pariahs and \_\_\_\_\_ by others.  
(A) Ostracized✓ (B) Accepted  
(C) Sheltered (D) Admonished  
(E) None of these
30. Although the novel was generally boring and awkwardly written, there were \_\_\_\_\_ passages of power and lyricism which hinted at the author's \_\_\_\_\_:  
(A) Occasional: (B) Frequent: Potential✓ Malevolence  
(C) Static: Style (D) Ill conceived: Superficiality  
(E) Contrived: ignorance
31. Although the manager of the corporation was wrong, his stubborn refusal to \_\_\_\_\_ or even to compromise \_\_\_\_\_ an already tense situation:



- (A) Arbitrate: Thwarted  
(B) Capitulate: Exacerbated✓  
(C) Censure: Rectified  
(D) Mandate: Violated  
(E) Scrutinize: Contained

32. Portraits painted in Pakistan are quite charming but — and demonstrate the isolation of Pakistani painter. They show little or no — of the development of painting in Asia:

- (A) Grotesque: Concern  
(B) Frivolous: Affirmation  
(C) Deliberate: Domination  
(D) Sophisticated: Consideration  
(E) Primitive: knowledge✓

33. The design of the building was magnificent, but its classical lines seemed almost — and out of place in the business district which was — ultramodern steel and glass sky scrapers.

- (A) Garish: Beleaguered  
(B) Anachronistic: Replete with✓  
(C) Untoward: Bereft of  
(D) Grotesque: Enhanced by  
(E) Sanguine: Populated by

34. Animal behaviorists theories that dogs are more — than cats because they are pack animals whereas cats, solitary hunters are more independent and — therefore less likely to try to please their owners.

- (A) Precocious: Complex  
(B) Aggressive: Obsequious  
(C) Tractable: Obdurate✓  
(D) Intelligent: Resilient  
(E) Formidable: Reliable

35. The Parks Department claims there is a — of wildlife in the New York city area, and that species which have not lived in the

area for most of the century are once again being sighted.

- (A) Resurgence✓  
(B) Paucity  
(C) Superstructure  
(D) Prototype  
(E) Compendium

36. Although the jury thought the defendant had been somewhat less than — in his testimony, the — summary of the defense attorney finally convinced them of her client's innocence.

- (A) Interesting: Lack luster  
(B) Candid: Persuasive✓  
(C) Convincing: Inordinate  
(D) Honest: Confusing  
(E) Forth right: Irrational

37. The guests invited to meet the famous critic were — by a charm which contrasted sharply with the — of his writing:

- (A) Appalled: Inadequacy  
(B) Frustrated: Wittiness  
(C) Deceived: Elegance  
(D) Delighted: Venom✓  
(E) Enthralled: Lucidity

38. The term Indian is a misnomer for the Native American introduced by Columbus and — by historians.

- (A) Eradicated  
(B) Arbitrated  
(C) Infiltrated  
(D) Perpetuated✓  
(E) Coerced

39. In his private life he was quite — but he gave large sums of money to charities, so most people thought of him as a —.

- (A) Pusillanimous: Charlatan  
(B) Immodest: Chauvinist  
(C) Flamboyant: Savant  
(D) Sinister: Mercenary  
(E) Miser: Philanthropist✓

40. Although Mozart's music suggests a composer of great — and seriousness, his letters imply that he was naive and —.

- (A) Erudition: Grave  
(B) Sophistication: uncouth✓  
(C) Fortitude: Macabre  
(D) Levity: Sanctimonious  
(E) Fragility: Pensive



# COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH

## Objective Type

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

#### CHOOSING THE CORRECT / INCORRECT SENTENCE

**TYPE 1 :** When different forms of the same sentence are given :

**Example :** *Below are given different forms of a sentence labelled as (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).*

*Choose the one which conveys the meaning of the sentence correctly.*

- a. As the train which is my usual was missing I had to travel on the next.
- b. Having missed the train which I usually catch and had to travel on the next.
- c. The train which I usually catch being missed I had to travel on the next.
- d. I missed the train which I usually catch and had to travel by the next.
- e. I missed not only the train which I usually catch but had to travel on the next.

**Solution :** Clearly, sentence (d) is grammatically correct and it also conveys the exact meaning.  
Hence, the answer is (d).

**Directions :** *In each of the following questions, some sentence are given which are on the same theme. Decide which sentence is the most preferable with respect to grammar, meaning and usage, suitable for a formal writing in English.*

1. (a) Our school had won the match if only we have concentrated.  
(b) Our school would have won the match if only we would have concentrated.  
(c) Our school would win the match only if we had concentrated.  
(d) Our school had won the match if only we would have concentrated.  
(e) Our school would have won the match if only we had concentrated.
2. (a) He will not pay unless he is not compelled.  
(b) He will not pay unless he will be compelled.  
(c) He will not pay unless he is compelled.  
(d) He will not pay till he is compelled.
3. (a) The boy regretted that he had spend a greater part of his vacation in the chair with a plastered leg.  
(b) With a plastered leg, the boy regretted that he had spent a greater part of his vacation in the chair.  
(c) The boy regretted that with a plastered leg he had spent a greater part of his vacation in the chair.  
(d) The boy with a plastered leg regretted that he had spent a greater part of his vacation in the chair.
4. (a) If you will pay heed to the small details, the general plans will surely succeed.  
(b) If you pay heed to the small details, the general plans will surely succeed.  
(c) If you would heed the small details, the general plans would have succeeded.  
(d) If you heeded to the small details, the general plans would surely succeed.
5. (a) It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking in the sunshine on a river bank as long as 90 feet.  
(b) It is a pleasure to see an alligator as long as 90 feet basking in the sunshine on a river



- (c) bank.  
It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking in the sunshine as long as 90 feet on a river bank.
- (d) It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking as long as 90 feet in the sunshine on a river bank.
6. (a) Without your help I must try to carry out my task alone.  
(b) Barring your help I should try to carry out my task alone.  
(c) Besides help from you, I must try to carry out my task alone.  
(d) Failing your help I must try to carry out my task alone.
7. (a) There will be a meeting in the long room at 4 o'clock of all the boys who play cricket and football.  
(b) There will be a meeting of all the boys who play cricket and football in the long room at 4 o'clock.  
(c) There will be in the long room at 4 o'clock a meeting of all the boys who play cricket and football.  
(d) In the long room at 4 o'clock there will be a meeting of all the boys who play cricket and football.
8. (a) Since the dividend being declared than the notices were prepared for mailing.  
(b) Scarcely had the dividend been declared than the notices were sent out.  
(c) They had no sooner declared the dividend when they sent the notices to the stockholders.  
(d) No sooner had the dividend been declared than the notices were prepared for mailing.  
(e) The company had hardly declared the dividend till the notices were prepared for mailing.
9. (a) The dacoits being stopped to divide the booty, the police overtook them.  
(b) Since the dacoits stopped to divide the booty, the police had overtaken them.  
(c) The dacoits having stopped to divide the booty, the police overtook them.  
(d) The dacoits having been stopped for dividing the booty, the police overtook them.
10. (a) Since he lacked needed money, he never turned down anyone who needed help.  
(b) He wasn't rich by any means, although he never turned down anyone who needed help.  
(c) Being not rich by any means, he never turned away anyone who needed help.  
(d) He wasn't rich by any means, but he never turned away anyone who needed help.  
(e) Since he wasn't by any means, he never turned away anyone who needed help.
11. (a) He came in too quickly to avoid waking his father.  
(b) He entered in quickly, so as not to wake his father.  
(c) Having not to wake his father, he came in quickly.  
(d) He came in very quickly so that he might avoid waking his father.
12. (a) The harassed wife shot herself after bidding her husband the last goodbye with a gun.  
(b) The harassed wife with a gun shot herself after bidding her husband the last goodbye.  
(c) The harassed wife shot herself with a gun after bidding her husband the last





- goodbye.
13. (d) With a gun the harassed wife shot herself, after bidding her husband the last goodbye.  
 (a) Many works must close owing to lack of fuel, if the strike lasts till the weekend.  
 (b) If the strike lasts for the weekend, owing to lack of fuel, many works must close.  
 (c) Owing to lack of fuel, many works must close if the strike lasts over the weekend.  
 (d) Having the strike lasting to the weekend, many works must close for lack of fuel.
14. (a) The receptionist must answer courteously the questions what are asked by the callers.  
 (b) The receptionist must answer courteously the questions of all the callers.  
 (c) The receptionist should answer courteously the questions of all callers.  
 (d) The receptionist courteously should answer the questions of all callers.  
 (e) There would have been no trouble if the receptionist had have always answered courteously.
15. (a) The teacher asked the student with a frown on his face, to leave the room.  
 (b) The teacher asked with a frown on his face the student to leave the room.  
 (c) With a frown on his face, the teacher asked the student to leave the room.  
 (d) The teacher asked the student to leave the room with a frown on his face.
16. (a) He was shot without effect by a secretary under notice to quit, with whom he was finding fault, very fortunately.  
 (b) He was shot without effect very fortunately by a secretary, with whom he was finding fault, under notice to quit.  
 (c) By a secretary under notice to quit, with whom he was finding fault, he was very fortunately shot without effect.  
 (d) Very fortunately, he was shot without effect by a secretary under notice to quit, with whom he was finding fault.
17. (a) I was rather impressed by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.  
 (b) I was impressed by the manner of the speaker rather than by his matter.  
 (c) Rather I was impressed by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.  
 (d) I was impressed rather by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.

## Answers

1.	(e)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)	4.	(b)	5.	(b)
6.	(d)	7.	(d)	8.	(d)	9.	(c)	10.	(d)
11.	(c)	12.	(c)	13.	(c)	14.	(c)	15.	(c)
16.	(d)	17.	(b)						

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# ENGLISH

## Expected MCQs Sure Shot MCQs Selected From the Previous Papers of FPSC Exams.

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### ■ FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE PREPOSITION

1. Man is still a \_\_\_\_\_ in the labour market.  
(A) glut (B) possibility  
(C) commodity ✓ (D) provision
2. Only a team work in the country can \_\_\_\_\_ a change in the existing circumstances.  
(A) Hang about  
(B) Bring about ✓  
(C) Back out of  
(D) Carried away by
3. I think is used to be a good school but it has been \_\_\_\_\_ for twenty years or so.  
(A) Look to one's laurels (to be contented on past achievements)  
(B) Play fast and loose  
(C) Rest on one's laurels ✓  
(D) A fool's paradise
4. He is looking for someone to offer her glamorous well paid and undemanding job, but I think he is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) A happy medium  
(B) Cry for the moon (to want or ask something which is impossible to get) ✓  
(C) Happy go lucky  
(D) Hard boiled
5. he says he will get a well-paid job but I think it is just \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) A happy medium  
(B) A lame duck  
(C) Pie in the sky (something good promised in future but one is not likely to get) ✓  
(D) Cheek by jowl
6. The factory workers' decision to strike was \_\_\_\_\_ for factory owners.  
(A) A smash hit  
(B) A smack in the eye (an insult or rebuff) ✓  
(C) Cut down to size  
(D) Pie in the sky
7. In their search for artifacts archaeologists are often \_\_\_\_\_ not because a suspected site remote and isolated but because it is:  
(A) Misled, verified  
(B) Undeterred, unearthed  
(C) Venerated, sacred  
(D) Frustrated, urbanized ✓
8. Advertising alone no matter how \_\_\_\_\_ cannot convince people to \_\_\_\_\_ an item that answers a real and vital need.  
(A) Stringent, ignore  
(B) Outrageous, disregard  
(C) Innocuous, modify

\* The answers of the MCQs have been confirmed from the various authentic sources and even has been taken in this respect. In case of any computer/human error or omission Publisher/Author will not be responsible. These errors/omissions, however, will be incorporated in the subsequent editions of the book.



9. (D) Extensive, purchase✓  
Working under the pressure of time,  
Raza did not notice his \_\_\_\_\_  
mistake.  
(A) Leisurely, stupid  
(B) Rapidly, carelessly✓  
(C) Frantically, inevitable  
(D) Continually, redundant (excessive)
10. Even \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure may leave  
\_\_\_\_\_ memories.  
(A) Ephemeral, lasting✓  
(B) Emphatic, stalwart  
(C) Transitory, fleeting  
(D) Enigmatic, (puzzling mysterious)
11. Anyone familiar with the facts could  
\_\_\_\_\_ his arguments, which  
seemed logical but were actually:  
(A) Refute, specious✓  
(B) Support, protracted  
(C) Repeat, recumbent (lying down)  
(D) Review, cogent
12. By next July, I \_\_\_\_\_ in this office  
for ten years.  
(A) will work (B) worked  
(C) shall be worked  
(D) shall have been working✓
13. She \_\_\_\_\_ of marrying Saleem when  
she discovered he was  
already married.  
(A) had thought  
(B) was thinking✓  
(C) was being thought  
(D) thought
14. I don't like milk, so I \_\_\_\_\_ tea for  
breakfast.  
(A) generally take✓  
(B) am generally taking  
(C) was generally taking  
(D) had generally taken
15. Where \_\_\_\_\_ next Sunday?  
Perhaps I may be visiting you.  
(A) do you spend✓  
(B) did you spend  
(C) will you have spent  
(D) you spend
16. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would not lose  
temper.  
(A) was (B) were✓  
(C) had been (D) would be
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ Yasser since Monday.  
(A) Have not seeing✓  
(B) Did not see  
(C) Was not seeing

18. We \_\_\_\_\_ for a picnic last week.  
(A) Went✓ (B) Have gone  
(C) Had gone (D) Will go
19. When he last wrote to me, he  
\_\_\_\_\_ in Lahore.<sup>1</sup>  
(A) Had lived✓ (B) Lived  
(C) Was living  
(D) Has been living
20. I wondered why I \_\_\_\_\_ of it  
before.  
(A) Did not think  
(B) Have not thought  
(C) Had not thought✓  
(D) Would not think
21. She \_\_\_\_\_ a bath when the  
telephone bell rang.  
(A) Took (B) Had taken✓  
(C) Had been taking  
(D) Was taking
22. I \_\_\_\_\_ if I were you.  
(A) Shall apologise  
(B) Apologise  
(C) Should apologise✓  
(D) Was apologising
23. The contractor insisted that he  
\_\_\_\_\_ the work before the end of  
March.  
(A) Will complete  
(B) Would complete✓  
(C) Was completing  
(D) Will be completing
24. We \_\_\_\_\_ to go to a movie next  
week, but we find we can't go as we  
have already spent all the money  
we had.  
(A) Plan (B) Will plan  
(C) Are planning  
(D) Were planning✓
25. It \_\_\_\_\_ if the temperature had  
fallen any more.  
(A) Would snow  
(B) Would have been snowed  
(C) Would have snowed✓  
(D) Would have been snowing
26. I can never forget what I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Just read  
(B) Have just read✓  
(C) Will read (D) Will just read

<sup>1</sup> When two actions done in the past sentence one action consists of past indefinite and 2<sup>nd</sup> action comprising past perfect tense.



27. He invited \_\_\_\_\_ to the feast to celebrate the success of his son.  
(A) All and sundry✓  
(B) Above board  
(C) All in all  
(D) Alpha and omega
28. The \_\_\_\_\_ of his speech was that Islam is a religion of peace.  
(A) Alpha and omega✓  
(B) Apple pie order  
(C) Are and part  
(D) Burning question
29. She is a good house wife and keeps the house in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Apple pie order✓  
(B) An augean stable  
(C) Left handed complement  
(D) Lacklustre
30. The principal's remarks \_\_\_\_\_. The students flew into fury and decided to go on strike.  
(A) Have one's name on  
(B) Get the better of him  
(C) Bring the person to knee  
(D) Add fuel to fire✓
31. He was \_\_\_\_\_ an eye sore to most members of family.  
(A) As if  
(B) As it were so to speak✓  
(C) At eleventh hour  
(D) Adament to
32. By October next, he \_\_\_\_\_ in this college for four years.  
(A) Will serve  
(B) Will be serving  
(C) Will have served✓  
(D) Would have served
33. You \_\_\_\_\_ care of your health.  
(A) Had better taken✓  
(B) Had better taken  
(C) Better had taken  
(D) Had better to take
34. I enquired of him \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) What do you want  
(B) What did he want  
(C) What he wanted✓  
(D) What he wanted
35. I \_\_\_\_\_ for him.  
(A) Do not care a fig✓  
(B) Care a fig  
(C) Care not a fig  
(D) Not care a fig
36. You must secure at least \_\_\_\_\_ marks.  
(A) Passable  
(B) Pass  
(C) Passing✓  
(D) None of these
37. He is busy with his work \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Inns and outs  
(B) Upto the neck  
(C) Upto the hilt✓  
(D) Kith and kin
38. I was in possession of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the case.  
(A) Nuts and bolts  
(B) Out and Out  
(C) Out and about  
(D) Inns and outs (full details)✓
39. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to see the robber standing before him at dead of night.  
(A) Take the floor  
(B) To be taken aback✓  
(C) Head over heels  
(D) Near the knuckle
40. Rural Development programmes have been started \_\_\_\_\_ of the government for the amelioration of the lot of poor people.  
(A) In hour of need  
(B) To the good of  
(C) Throw down the gauntlet  
(D) Under the auspices✓
41. Pakistan should not have abandoned the \_\_\_\_\_ gained against the Indian forces in Kargil sector.  
(A) Lose ground  
(B) Vantage ground✓  
(C) Suit down to ground  
(D) Gain ground
42. Shaheen \_\_\_\_\_ the capable woman; she is always well-dressed, polite, and organized.  
(A) Having  
(B) Possesses  
(C) Epitomizes✓  
(D) Lucids
43. Maybe I will explore the company \_\_\_\_\_ and see who above my manager would be willing to listen to new ideas.  
(A) Hierarchy✓  
(B) Juxtaposition  
(C) Connoisseur  
(D) Ritual
44. My \_\_\_\_\_ has improved since I have been taking a speech class.  
(A) Consumer  
(B) Diction✓



45. (C) Bourgeoisie (D) Detract  
My \_\_\_\_\_ in France was much too short. I had time to see only a few castles, and I had to hurry through the Louver.  
(A) Parturition (B) Sojourn✓  
(C) Monolith  
(D) Neoclassicism
46. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a rotten tomato gave me a vivid picture of the man's face.  
(A) Censer (B) Republic  
(C) Metaphor✓ (D) Surgeon
47. Timid by nature, the doctor, who was alone in his house was frightened \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Out of wits✓  
(B) Out at his wits  
(C) At his wits end  
(D) Out of his wits
48. His approach to work is so \_\_\_\_\_ that none of his colleagues considers him dependable.  
(A) Uninteresting (B) Low  
(C) Casual✓ (D) Common
49. The \_\_\_\_\_ of going to work five days a week is outdated.  
(A) Ritual✓ (B) Peninsula  
(C) Plateau (D) Manifest
50. Their faults are \_\_\_\_\_ by their masters.  
(A) Winked after (B) Winked at✓  
(C) Winked out (D) Winked
51. Having had \_\_\_\_\_ crops for the last two years, the government is falling short of storage space.  
(A) Bloated (B) Bumper✓  
(C) Booming (D) Blooming
52. Having been set \_\_\_\_\_, he is now free to go anywhere he likes.  
(A) At liberty✓ (B) Freedom  
(C) At freedom (D) Liberty
53. I \_\_\_\_\_ lies if I ever said that I liked you.  
(A) Was telling✓  
(B) Have been telling  
(C) Would have been telling  
(D) Would have told
54. He \_\_\_\_\_ her for a long time before he finally marries her.  
(A) Is knowing (B) Knows  
(C) Will know✓  
(D) Will have known
55. He promised that he \_\_\_\_\_ the goods yesterday but they have not arrived up till now.  
(A) Will deliver  
(B) Will have delivered  
(C) Would deliver  
(D) Must have delivered✓
56. If more teams withdraw, the tournament \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) May have to be cancelled✓  
(B) Will have been cancelled  
(C) Will have cancelled  
(D) Would cancel
57. He was unable to help me because he \_\_\_\_\_ to earn much money.  
(A) Has been failed  
(B) Had failed✓  
(C) Had been failed  
(D) Was being failed
58. I hope it will not rain when the bride \_\_\_\_\_ the church.  
(A) Will be leaving (B) Will have left  
(C) Has been to leave  
(D) Leaves✓
59. It is time we \_\_\_\_\_ something useful.  
(A) May do✓ (B) Did  
(C) Should have done  
(D) Could have been done
60. I \_\_\_\_\_ the letter before he arrived.  
(A) Have been written  
(B) Wrote  
(C) Have written  
(D) Had written✓
61. If you bought a car today, it \_\_\_\_\_ you a lot of money.  
(A) Cost (B) Will cost  
(C) Would cost✓  
(D) Would have cost
62. Come in now, I am sorry \_\_\_\_\_ you waiting.  
(A) To keep✓ (B) For keeping  
(C) Kept (D) To have kept
63. The prince allied himself \_\_\_\_\_ the Scots.  
(A) With✓ (B) Of  
(C) Into
64. She is a staunch advocate \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) With (B) Of✓  
(C) To
65. The hospital is affiliated \_\_\_\_\_ local university.  
(A) On (B) On



66. She has a deep affinity \_\_\_\_\_ nature.  
(A) With✓ (B) Of  
(C) For
67. I love strawberry but it doesn't agree \_\_\_\_\_ me:  
(A) To (B) With✓  
(C) On
68. She was alarmed \_\_\_\_\_ the prospect of travelling alone.  
(A) On (B) On  
(C) At✓
69. He was alive \_\_\_\_\_ the danger.  
(A) To✓ (B) With  
(C) For
70. I like cats but I am allergic \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
(A) For (B) To✓  
(C) Wit

71. Two companies were amalgamated \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
(A) For (B) To  
(C) Into✓
72. We were amazed \_\_\_\_\_ her generosity.  
(A) At✓ (B) To  
(C) For
73. She is an \_\_\_\_\_ girl.  
(A) Idle✓ (B) Idol  
(C) Bridle
74. Nothing is \_\_\_\_\_ in this world.  
(A) Impassable (B) Impossible✓  
(C) Tresspassable
75. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to a large fortune.  
(A) Hair (B) Hare  
(C) Heir✓
- \*\*\*\*\*

■ IN QUESTIONS, THERE IS A WORD OR A PHRASE UNDERLINED IN EACH SENTENCE WHICH IS TO BE REPLACED BY A WORD OR PHRASE MARKED BY A, B, C & D. YOU ARE TO CHOOSE THE ONE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST KEEPS THE MEANING OF THE ORIGINAL SENTENCE

1. Sharks must swim continuously all the time to avoid sinking.  
(A) Swiftly (B) Rarely  
(C) Precisely (D) Constantly✓
2. Feeling irritable may be a side effect of too much medication.  
(A) Drowsy (B) Grouchy✓  
(C) Dizzy (D) Silly
3. Cricket commentator, Iftikhar, had to yell (shouting scream) at the crowd over the hubbub.  
(A) Noise and confusion✓  
(B) Loud music  
(C) Argument (D) Sports
4. Lifting the shoulders is a gesture that indicates lack of interest.  
(A) Napping (short sleep during the day)  
(B) Shrugging✓  
(C) Sighing (D) Yawning
5. After a long trial, he was acquitted by the court.  
(A) Summoned (B) Sentenced  
(C) Pardoned (D) Freed✓
6. His extreme antipathy to dispute caused him to avoid argumentative discussions with his friends.  
(A) Love (B) Indifference  
(C) Stubbornness (D) Aversion✓
7. They met surreptitiously, in the night to exchange information.  
(A) Clandestinely✓ (B) Egregiously  
(C) Punctiliously, (careful in duty)  
(D) Exigently, (Urgent action)
8. His statement to the police incriminated his brother.  
(A) Involve (B) Acquit  
(C) Troubled  
(D) Accuse (involve in a crime)✓
9. I am dubious about the wisdom of the action.  
(A) Sure (B) Esoteric  
(secret)



10. (C) Optimistic (D) Doubtful✓  
Despite the salesperson's blandishments, the customer did not buy the dress.  
(A) Insistence (B) Flattery✓  
(C) Cleverness (D) Adroitness
11. His audacity in this critical moment encouraged us.  
(A) Adroitness (B) Cleverness  
(C) Boldness✓ (D) Amicable
12. Like snakes, many insects grow by throwing away their skin several times.  
(A) Digested (B) Stretching  
(C) Discarding✓ (D) Mending
13. His apprehensions proved to be baseless.  
(A) Fears✓ (B) Hopes  
(C) Expectations (D) Charges
14. Innovations in electronic equipment are usually less expensive the second or third year after they are introduced.  
(A) Parts (B) Changes✓  
(C) Problems (D) Details
15. John asked for compensation commensurate to his work.  
(A) Approximate (B) Previous (former)  
(C) Equal  
(D) Appropriate (suitable)✓
16. An Intractable person is slow to adapt to a new way of life.  
(A) Timid (B) Abuse  
(C) Ascetic (D) Stubborn✓
17. Sharks must swim all the time to avoid sinking.  
(A) Swiftly (B) Rarely  
(C) Precisely (D) Constantly✓
18. It is theorized that the universe is expanding at a rate of fifty miles per second per million light year.  
(A) Getting larger✓ (B) Getting faster  
(C) Getting smaller (D) Getting slower
19. The successful use of antitoxins and serums has virtually eradicated threat of malaria, yellow fever, and other insect born diseases.  
(A) Improved (B) Removed✓  
(C) Discovered (D) Announced
20. Qaid-i-Azam detested injustice.  
(A) Recognized (B) Confronted  
(C) Suffered (D) Abhorred✓

21. Visitors to impoverished countries are often shocked at the number of mendicants in the streets.  
(A) Beggars✓ (B) Criminals  
(C) Vendors (D) Drunkards
22. The sight of the accident was so frightened that the bystanders could not utter a single word.  
(A) So very frightening because  
(B) So frightening that✓  
(C) Extremely frightening as  
(D) Extremely frightened
23. The police break-up the trunk and found the looted jewellery.  
(A) Broke opened (B) Broke open✓  
(C) Break opened (D) Breakingly opened
24. The advertisement offered a reward for information relating to the activities of the terrorists.  
(A) Relative to the (B) As related to the  
(C) Which relate to  
(D) No correction required✓
25. He travelled by bus but would have travelled by train to save time.  
(A) Must have travelling  
(B) Should be travelling  
(C) Could be travelling  
(D) No correction required✓
26. He went ahead and shot the elephant in order not to lose face in front of the natives:  
(A) Be humiliated✓ (B) Be disfigured  
(C) Be blamed (D) Be criticized
27. So far as hazards of pollution are concerned, the traffic policeman bear the brunt:  
(A) Suffer the most✓  
(B) Are exposed to the danger  
(C) Face the consequences  
(D) Have to run the risk
28. You will gain nothing by retallating.  
(A) Repeating (B) Contradicting  
(C) Repaying in kind✓  
(D) Withdrawing
29. He was admired by all for his acumen in business.  
(A) Tact  
(B) Sharpness and accuracy of judgment✓  
(C) Good luck



30. (D) Sincerity and truthfulness  
He incurred heavy losses in business on account of his temerity.  
(A) Tactlessness (B) Audacity✓  
(C) Diffidence (D) Insincerity
31. Great courage is needed to face calumny without being hurt.  
(A) Criticism (B) Hardships  
(C) Hated (D) Slander✓
32. I was stunned at their unabashed display of wealth.  
(A) Shameless✓ (B) Candid  
(C) Impressive (D) Accurate
33. The question is in abeyance until more information is obtained.  
(A) Under consideration  
(B) In doubt  
(C) Under suspension✓  
(D) Being delayed
34. The question is in analogy between the steam engine and the human body.  
(A) Comparison (B) Partial likeness✓  
(C) Resemblance (D) Difference
35. No annuity was paid to him last year.  
(A) Honorarium (B) Remuneration  
(C) Fixed sum paid annually✓  
(D) Alimony
36. The minister condescended to accept the invitation.  
(A) Agreed (B) Felt happy  
(C) Declined (D) Stooped✓
37. God health is conducive to happiness.  
(A) Helps to produce✓  
(B) Spreads  
(C) Increases (D) Results from  
\*\*\*\*\*

## FILL IN THE CORRECT PHRASES

1. By next July, I \_\_\_\_ in this office for ten years.  
(A) Will work (B) Worked  
(C) Shall be worked  
(D) Shall have been working✓
2. She \_\_\_\_ of marrying Ali when she discovered Ahmed was already married.  
(A) Had thought (B) Was thinking✓  
(C) Was being thought  
(D) Thought
3. I don't like milk, so I \_\_\_\_ tea for breakfast.  
(A) Generally drink✓  
(B) Am generally drinking  
(C) Was generally drinking  
(D) Had generally drunk
4. Where \_\_\_\_ next Sunday? Perhaps I may be visiting you.  
(A) Do you spend✓ (B) Did you spend  
(C) Will you have spent  
(D) You spend
5. If I \_\_\_\_ you, I would not lose temper.  
(A) Was (B) Were✓  
(C) Had been (D) Would be
6. She would not have borrowed the diamond necklace if she \_\_\_\_ wiser.  
(A) Was (B) Were  
(C) Had been✓ (D) Could have been
7. We asked the guests what places they \_\_\_\_ the next day.  
(A) Would visit✓ (B) Were visiting  
(C) Will visit (D) Had visited
8. If you went away now, we \_\_\_\_ you.  
(A) Missed (B) Will miss  
(C) Would miss✓ (D) Would have missed
9. I don't think I \_\_\_\_ him yet.  
(A) Have been meeting  
(B) Met (C) Have met✓
10. I shall certainly work all next week except when it \_\_\_\_.  
(A) Is raining✓ (B) Would rain  
(C) Will be raining (D) Will rain
11. Although the Rajput army was outnumbered, the brave general refused to \_\_\_\_.  
(A) Give way (B) Give over  
(C) Give in✓ (D) Give out
12. Having earned a lot of money in business, Mr Saeed \_\_\_\_ his poor



- cousins.  
(A) Looks down upon✓ (B) Hits  
upon  
(C) Shows off (D) Looks upon
13. The price of gold as well as silver  
risen.  
(A) Are (B) Have  
(C) Has✓ (D) Is
14. The building was so old and  
dillapidated that it was not \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Habitable✓ (B) Habitat  
(C) Habitability (D) Habituating
15. Your son had promised to call you  
to USA.  
(A) Didn't he (B) Did he  
(C) Hadn't he✓ (D) Had he
16. A large majority of students  
absent from the college yesterday. \_\_\_\_  
(A) Were (B) Was✓  
(C) Has been (D) Had been
17. He is very keen \_\_\_\_\_ going abroad,  
for higher studies.  
(A) For✓ (B) At  
(C) Over (D) On
18. You are not justified \_\_\_\_\_ laying the  
blame \_\_\_\_\_ my door.  
(A) In, over (B) In, at✓  
(C) At, at (D) Over, at
19. What you have done \_\_\_\_\_ no  
excuse.  
(A) Admits✓ (B) Admits at  
(C) Admits about (D) Admits of
20. Timid by nature, the doctor, who  
was alone in his house was  
frightened \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Out of wits  
(B) Out at his wits  
(C) At his wits end✓  
(D) Out of his wits

Fill with appropriate preposition

21. He came and sat \_\_\_\_\_ his wife and  
son.  
(A) Beside (B) By  
(C) Besides (D) Between✓
22. Please open the book \_\_\_\_\_ page 10.  
(A) On (B) At✓  
(C) From (D) To
23. Are you conversant \_\_\_\_\_ accounts?  
(A) With✓ (B) To  
(C) From (D) By
24. If you persist \_\_\_\_\_ your views, you  
will turn everybody against you.  
(A) In✓ (B) On  
(C) With (D) Into
25. Everybody is complaining \_\_\_\_\_  
corruption in public life.  
(A) About (B) On  
(C) Of✓ (D) Against
26. I am sorry I have to go back \_\_\_\_\_  
my promise.  
(A) From (B) By  
(C) To (D) On✓
27. Send the book \_\_\_\_\_ my address.  
(A) On (B) To✓  
(C) At (D) From
28. He is very popular \_\_\_\_\_ his  
employees.  
(A) In (B) Between  
(C) Among (D) With✓
29. This girl is lost \_\_\_\_\_ all sense of  
shame.  
(A) To✓ (B) Of  
(C) Among (D) With
30. He was warned \_\_\_\_\_ the danger  
quite in time.  
(A) Against (B) About  
(C) Of✓ (D) By

\*\*\*\*\*

## TICK THE ANTONYMS

1. Barren:  
(A) Irrigated (B) Cultivated  
(C) Fertile✓ (D) Agricultural
2. Transparent:  
(A) Translucent (B) Bright  
(C) Clear (D) Opaque✓
3. Friendly:  
(A) Strange (B) Indifferent  
(C) Hostile✓ (D) Human

4. Progressive  
(A) Retrograde✓ (B) Repressive  
(C) Subversive (D) Impending
5. Ominous:  
(A) Final (B) Terminating  
(C) Auspicious✓ (D) Blessed
6. One who eats human flesh:  
(A) Cannibal✓ (B) Furious  
(C) Carnivorous (D) Beast



- (E) Man-eater
7. A place where birds are kept:  
(A) Attic (B) Nursery  
(C) Aviary✓ (D) Zoo  
(E) None
8. Animals that feed on grass:  
(A) Carnivorous (B) Herbivorous✓  
(C) Insectivorous (D) Graminivorous  
(E) Aquarian
9. A thing which easily catches fire:  
(A) Efflorescent (B) Callous  
(C) Impatient (D) Inflammable✓  
(E) Fluorescent
10. Speaking too much of oneself:  
(A) Equivocal (B) Hypocrite  
(C) Egotism✓ (D) Selfish  
(E) Egoism
11. GRIM  
(A) Dismal (B) Gay✓  
(C) Poor (D) Forbidding
12. REMOTE  
(A) Dirty (B) Accessible✓  
(C) Far (D) Apex
13. ENCROACH  
(A) Disrespect (B) Creep  
(C) Backward (D) Withdraw✓
14. ESCALATE  
(A) Intensify (B) Decrease✓  
(C) Increase (D) Fixed
15. ETERNAL  
(A) Temporary✓ (B) Moral  
(C) Religious (D) Unending
16. PANDEMONIUM  
(A) Calm✓ (B) Frustration  
(C) Efficiency (D) Impishness  
(E) Irrelevant
17. PERTINENT (relevant)  
(A) Understood (B) Living  
(C) Discontented (D) Puzzling  
(E) Irrelevant✓
18. PRODIGAL  
(A) Large (B) Thrifty✓  
(C) Consistent (D) Compatible  
(E) Remote
19. PRODIGIOUS

- (A) Infinitesimal✓ (B) Indignant  
(C) Indifferent (D) Insufficient  
(E) Indisposed
20. PROFANE  
(A) Sanctify✓ (B) Desecrate  
(C) Define (D) Manifest  
(E) Urge
21. HYPOCRITICAL:  
(A) Sincere✓ (B) Shameful  
(C) Amiable (D) Modest
22. HUSBANDRY:  
(A) Sportsmanship, reasonableness  
(B) Wastefulness✓  
(C) Friction  
(D) Cowardice
23. IRREPARABLE (not correctable):  
(A) Proverbial (B) Legible  
(C) Correctable✓ (D) Concise
24. JANUNDICED:  
(A) Inflame (B) Quickened  
(C) Unbiased✓ (D) Aged
25. JEOPARDY:  
(A) Patience (B) Courage  
(C) Safety✓ (D) Willingness  
(E) Liberty
26. TRAGEDY:  
(A) Humorous (B) Comedy✓  
(C) Romance (D) Calamity
27. RECEDE:  
(A) Rush (B) Advance✓  
(C) Approach (D) Forward
28. One can acquire fame only by being truthful, honest and faithful.  
(A) Lose✓ (B) Deprive  
(C) Forsake (D) Surrender
29. Mother Teresa devoted her life to the service of the poor and the destitute.  
(A) Greedy (B) Noble  
(C) Rich✓ (D) Extraordinary
30. Always avoid late-night jobs.  
(A) Pursue✓ (B) Compel  
(C) Inspire (D) Take
31. He is a very timid person.  
(A) Dashing (B) Outgoing  
(C) Bold✓ (D) Chivalrous
32. ADULATION (admiration):  
(A) Youth (B) Purity



33. (C) Criticize✓ (D) Defense  
**AMBIGUOUS** (not clear):  
(A) Responsible (B) Salvageable  
(C) Corresponding (D) Clear✓
34. (E) Auxiliary  
**CONCILIATE:**  
(A) Defend (B) Activate  
(C) Integrate (D) Quarrel✓  
(E) React
35. **DIN** (continued loud noise):  
(A) Lightness (B) Safety  
(C) Silence✓ (D) Hunger  
(E) Promptness
36. **DESECRATE** (profane):  
(A) Desist (B) Integrate  
(C) Confuse (D) Intensify  
(E) Consecrate✓
37. **MANIFEST:**  
(A) Limited (B) Obscure✓  
(C) Faulty (D) Varied
38. **FLAMBOYANT:**  
(A) Old fashioned (B) Restrained✓  
(C) Impulsive (D) Cognizant
39. **FIASCO:**  
(A) Cameo (B) Mansion  
(C) Pollution (D) Success✓
40. **ELUSIVE:**  
(A) Deadly (B) Eloping  
(C) Evasive✓ (D) Simple
41. **PARABLE:**  
(A) Equality (B) Allegory✓  
(C) Frenzy (D) Folly
42. **SOBRIETY:**  
(A) Inebriety✓ (B) Aptitude  
(C) Scholasticism (D) Monotony
43. **TENACIOUS:**  
(A) Fast running (B) International  
(C) Scholasticism (D) Monotony✓
44. **UNTENABLE:**  
(A) Supportive (B) Tender  
(C) Sheepish (D) Tremulous✓
45. **ANTITHESIS:**  
(A) Velocity (B) Maxim  
(C) Similarity✓ (D) Acceleration
46. **AFFABLE:**  
(A) Rude✓ (B) Ruddy  
(C) Needy (D) Useless  
**RIZARRE:**
48. (A) Roomy  
(C) Subdued  
**CACOPHONY:**  
(A) Discord (B) Veiled  
(C) Applause (D) Normal✓
49. **CAPRICIOUS:**  
(A) Satisfied✓ (B) Dance  
(C) Photo (D) Sweet✓
50. **DISPARITY:**  
(A) Resonance (B) Insured  
(C) Balance✓ (D) Steadfast
51. **DOGMATIC:**  
(A) Benign✓ (B) Elocution  
(C) Impatient (D) Difference
52. **Amalgamate:**  
(A) Equipped (B) Canine  
(C) Depress (D) Arbitrary
53. **Amplify:**  
(A) Infer (B) Differ  
(C) Distant (D) Decrease✓
54. **Apposite:**  
(A) Inappropriate (B) Right  
(C) Direct✓ (D) Indirect
55. **Anonymous:**  
(A) Signed (B) Defined✓  
(C) Written (D) Balanced
56. **Amicable:**  
(A) Unfriendly✓ (B) Ugly  
(C) Weak (D)  
Compromising
57. **Harmony:**  
(A) Discrepancy (B) Accordance  
(C) Discord✓ (D) Inflight
58. **Summit:**  
(A) Climb (B) Base✓  
(C) Ride (D) Swim
59. **Apex:**  
(A) Top (B) Bottom✓  
(C) Near (D) Far away
60. **Affirmative:**  
(A) Approved (B) Negative✓  
(C) Unfavourable (D) Conformed
61. **Amateur:**  
(A) Mature (B) Part-time  
player
62. (C) Professional✓ (D) Cultured  
**PREJUDICE:**  
(A) Aversion✓ (B) Gestation



63. GOAD: (C) Preliminary (D) Admiration  
(A) Spur✓ (B) Restrain  
(C) Pursue (D) Supersede
64. FAD: (A) Eccentricity✓ (B) Custom  
(C) Constituent (D) Visage
65. REFERENCE: (A) Disdain (B)  
Remuneration (D)  
(C) Opposite  
Retrospection✓
66. ZEAL: (A) Initiative✓ (B) Coarseness  
(C) Pedagogy (D) Indolence
67. MOURNFUL: (A) Informal (B) Sympathetic  
(C) Private (D) Appropriate  
(E) Joyous✓
68. GRANDIOSE (showy): (A) Docile  
(B) Unlikely to occur  
(C) Simple and unimposing✓  
(D) Light in weight
69. LACKLUSTER: (A) Superficial  
(B) Courteous, showing good manner  
(C) Vibrant✓  
(D) Complex  
(E) Abundant
70. CENSURE: (A) Augment (B) Eradicate  
(C) Enthral (D) Commend✓  
(E) Reform
71. DESICCATE (dehydrate): (A) Lengthen (B) Hallow  
(C) Exonerate (D) Saturate✓  
(E) Anesthetize
72. PARSIMONIOUS (miser): (A) Appropriate (B) Generous✓  
(C) Complete (D) Radiant  
(E) Ongoing
73. Serendipitous: (A) Calm (B) Planned✓  
(C) Flat (D) Evil
74. Fetid: (A) In an embryonic state  
(B) Easily enraged
- (C) Acclaimed by peers  
(D) Having a pleasant odour✓
75. Illusory: (A) Nimble (B) Realistic✓  
(C) Powerful (D) Underrated
76. Dour: (A) Gay✓ (B) Sweet  
(C) Wealthy (D) Responsive
77. Mendacious: (A) Broken (B) Efficacious  
(C) Truthful✓ (D) Destructive
78. Capricious: (A) Unchanging✓ (B) Yielding  
(C) Heavy (D) Concrete
79. Entice: (A) Lure (B) Repel✓  
(C) Encourage (D) Charm
80. Frantic: (A) Mad (B) Crazy  
(C) Sane (D) Happy✓
81. Melancholy: (A) Cheerfulness✓ (B) Madness  
(C) Insanity (D) Truthfulness
82. Ominous: (A) Threatening (B) Promising✓  
(C) Docile (D) Menacing
83. Entice: (A) Repel✓ (B) Lure  
(C) Charmed (D) Enchanting
84. Mettle: (A) Courage (B) Never  
(C) Pluck (D) Cowardly✓
85. Microcosm: (A) Universe (B) Atomic  
(C) Celestial (D)  
Macrocosm✓
86. Absurd: (A) Happy (B) Beautiful  
(C) Funny (D) Rational✓
87. Modicum: (A) Great amount✓ (B) Big  
(C) Small amount (D) Structure
88. EPHEMERAL (shortlived): (A) Sensuous (of the senses)  
(B) Passing  
(C) Popular (D) Eternal✓  
(E) Distasteful (unpleasant)
89. EQUILIBRIUM:



90. (A) Imbalance✓ (B) Peace  
(C) Inequity (D) Urgency  
**RAUCOUS (noisy):**  
(A) Mellifluous (smooth sounding)✓  
(B) Uncooked  
(C) Realistic (D) Veracious
91. **RECUPERATE (recover):**  
(A) Engage  
(B) Recapitulate (summarize)  
(C) Unrecover✓  
(D) Encounter (meet in contest)
92. **VENAL (not honest):**  
(A) Revere (B) Spring-like  
(C) Honest✓ (D) Angry
93. **BARE:**  
(A) Tolerate (B) Uncover  
(C) Cover✓ (D) Angry
94. **COARSE:**  
(A) Hard (B) Smooth✓  
(C) Rough (D) Clean
95. **DISSENT:**  
(A) Agreement✓ (B) Discord  
(C) Disagreement (D) Unacceptable
96. **ILLICIT:**  
(A) Clean (B) Fine  
(C) Dirty (D) Lawful✓
97. **EFFICACIOUS:**  
(A) Useful (B) Skilled  
(C) Useless✓ (D) Unskilled
98. **Serendipitous:**  
(A) Calm (B) Planned✓  
(C) Flat (D) Evil
99. **Fetid:**  
(A) In an embryonic state  
(B) Easily enraged  
(C) Acclaimed by peers  
(D) Having a pleasant odour✓
100. **Illusory:**  
(A) Nimble (B) Realistic✓  
(C) Powerful (D) Underrated
101. **Dour:**  
(A) Gay✓ (B) Sweet  
(C) Wealthy (D) Responsive
102. **Mendacious:**  
(A) Broken (B) Efficacious  
(C) Truthful✓ (D) Destructive
103. She handled the machine with  
deft fingers.

- (A) Delicate  
(C) Sturdy
104. **AMPLIFY:**  
(A) Magnify  
(C) Expand
105. **DISMAL:**  
(A) Compel  
(C) Reject
106. **FELICITY:**  
(A) Thankful  
(C) Happiness  
(D) Unhappiness✓
107. **HUMANE:**  
(A) Living being  
(C) Person
108. **THRIFTY:**  
(A) Economic  
(C) Prodigal✓
109. **PRUDENT:**  
(A) Skilled  
(C) Strong
110. **JUDICIOUS:**  
(A) Lawlessness  
(C) Foolish
111. **ADEPT:**  
(A) Skillful  
(C) Adjustable
112. **ANTIQUE:**  
(A) Colourful  
(C) Ancient
113. **AUSPICIOUS:**  
(A) Favourable  
(C) Unfavourable✓
114. **OSTRACIZE:**  
(A) Amuse  
(C) Entertain
115. **DENSE:**  
(A) Scarce  
(C) Sparse✓
116. **PARIMONIOUS:**  
(A) Prodigious  
(C) Extravagant✓
117. **FETTER:**  
(A) Restore  
(C) Exonerate
- (B) Quick  
(D) Clumsy✓  
(B) Decrease✓  
(D) Signify  
(B) Bright✓  
(D) Light  
(B)  
(D) Regards  
(B) Man  
(D) Unkind✓  
(B) Miser  
(D) Skillful  
(B) Foolish✓  
(D) Correct  
(B) Unlawful  
(D) Not wise✓  
(B) Unskillful✓  
(D) Fit  
(B) Modern✓  
(D) Beautiful  
(B) Useless  
(D) Festive  
(B) Welcome✓  
(D) Host  
(B) Slim  
(D) Lean  
(B) Selfless  
(D) Ostentatious  
(B) Liberate✓  
(D) Distract

\*\*\*\*\*



## TICK THE SYNONYMS

1. Severely abusive writing In Journals:  
(A) Imaginary (B) Speculative  
(C) Scurrilous✓ (D) Sarcastic
2. Call upon God or any other power (like law) etc. for help or protection.  
(A) Invocation✓ (B) Involution  
(C) Inundation (D) Revocation
3. Fear of being enclosed in a small closed space:  
(A) Agoraphobia (B) Claustrophobia✓  
(C) Xenophobia (D) Paranoia
4. One who has become dependent on something or drugs is a/an:  
(A) Adamant (B) Edict  
(C) Addict✓ (D) Derelict
5. ABEYANCE:  
(A) Obedience  
(B) Suspended action✓  
(C) Excitement (D) Discussion
6. ABSTINENCE (to avoid):  
(A) Vulgar display  
(B) Deportment (behaviour)  
(C) Reluctance  
(D) Restrained eating or drinking✓
7. CONFORMITY:  
(A) Agreement (act of agreeing)✓  
(B) Ambition  
(C) Confinement (D) Pride
8. DEFILE:  
(A) Manicure (B) Pollute  
(C) Improve or make dirty✓  
(D) Assemble
9. DISPASSIONATE  
(A) Sensual (B) Immoral  
(C) Inhibited (D) Impartial✓  
(E) Scientific
10. EFFACE (to erase)  
(A) Countenance (B) Encourage  
(C) Recogniz (D) Blackball  
(E) Rub out✓
11. INDOLENCE  
(A) Sloth✓ (B) Latitude  
(C) Poverty (D) Aptitude
12. MAWKISH  
(A) Sentimental (B) True  
(C) Certain✓ (D) Devious  
(E) Carefree
13. MORIBUND  
(A) Appropriate (B) Leather bound  
(C) Dying✓ (D) Answering  
(E) Undertaking
14. INGENUOUS (Artless):  
(A) Clever  
(B) Stimulating (rousing)  
(C) Naive✓ (D) Worried
15. MEDIOCRE:  
(A) Average✓ (B) Bitter  
(C) Medieval (middle age)  
(D) Industrial
16. PRECARIOUS:  
(A) Priceless (B) Permanence  
(C) Primitive (D) Hazardous✓
17. PONDEROUS:  
(A) Moist (B) Rambling  
(C) Bulky✓ (D) Erect
18. DEMONSTRATE:  
(A) Display (B) Protest✓  
(C) Resign (D) Reiterate
19. OVERT:  
(A) Deep (B) Shallow  
(C) Secret✓ (D) Unwritten
20. KINDLE:  
(A) Ignite✓ (B) Encourage  
(C) Ignore (D) Extinguish
21. ASSERT:  
(A) Acquiesce (B) Agree✓  
(C) Abjure (D) Abducate
22. Tariq often walks to school:  
(A) Rarely (B) Never  
(C) Always (D) Sometimes✓
23. DISSOLUTE:  
(A) Immoral✓ (B) Repulsive  
(C) Honest (D) Distant
24. NIGGARD:  
(A) Miser✓ (B) Loyal  
(C) Divine (D) Shrewd



25. **DILIGENT:**  
(A) Intelligent (B) Energetic  
(C) Modest (D)  
**Industrious✓**
26. **OBVERSE:**  
(A) Opposite✓ (B) Reverse  
(C) Bitter (D) Adverse
27. **FALSE:**  
(A) Defective (B) Untrue✓  
(C) Incorrect (D) Inaccurate
28. Drinking is a vice which ultimately runs a person.  
(A) Habit (B) Crime  
(C) Sin (D) Evil✓
29. The lurid details of the murder in broad daylight sent chilling sensation down the spine of everybody.  
(A) Realistic (B) Vivid✓  
(C) Bleak (D) Ghastly
30. Few teachers have been spared the problem of an obstreperous pupil in the class.  
(A) Awkward (B) Lazy  
(C) Unruly✓ (D) Sullen
31. The host looked quite jaded by the time the party was over.  
(A) Miserable (B) Cheerful  
(C) Inspiring (D) Exhausted✓
32. Rahim does unpaid work for the charity school.  
(A) Honourable (B) Honorary✓  
(C) Honest (D) Honorific
33. **CHURLISH, rude:**  
(A) Marine (pertaining to the sea)  
(B) Economical  
(C) Impolite (violent)✓  
(D) Compact, reality fitted  
(E) Young
34. **CLANDESTINE:**  
(A) Abortive (B) Secret✓  
(C) Tangible (clear and definite)  
(D) Doomed (death)  
(E) Approved (permission)
35. **EMANCIPATE:**  
(A) Set free✓ (B) Take back  
(C) Make worse  
(D) Embolden (encourage)  
(E) Run away
36. **ADVERSITY:**  
(A) Opponent (B) Hardship✓  
(C) Opening (D) Agency
37. **ADHERE:**  
(A) Give up (B) Stick✓  
(C) Criticise (D) Appear
38. **AMELIORATE:**  
(A) Understand (B) Eliminate  
(C) Camouflage (D) Improve✓
39. **ANNIHILATION:**  
(A) Total destruction✓  
(B) Digestion  
(C) Insult (D) Of any
40. **ASSIMILATE:**  
(A) Adopt (B) Absorb  
(C) Reject (D) Digest
41. **Arrogance:**  
(A) Modest (B)  
**Haughtiness✓**  
(C) Happiness (D) Servile
42. **Annihilate:**  
(A) Efface✓ (B) Cultivate  
(C) Build (D) Create
43. **Cumbersome:**  
(A) Awkward✓ (B) Decline  
(C) Handsome (D) Beautiful
44. **Exemplify:**  
(A) Over (B) Illustrate✓  
(C) Answer (D) Summary
45. **Imperious:**  
(A) Proud✓ (B) Temper  
(C) Tamper (D) Distant
46. **Luxuriant:**  
(A) Beautiful✓ (B) Ugly  
(C) Abundant (D) Lovely
47. **Memorable:**  
(A) Memorial impose  
(B) Worth remembering✓  
(C) Mending (D) Striking
48. **Impose:**  
(A) Enforce✓ (B) Avoid  
(C) Come (D) Bold
49. **Alter:**  
(A) Change✓ (B) Separate  
(C) Fixed (D) Arrival
50. **IMPECCABLE:**  
(A) Unmentionable (B) Quotable  
(C) Binding (D) Faultless✓



51. (E) Hampering (obstruct)  
**PARADOX** (statement that looks false but is actually correct):  
(A) Exaggeration (overstated)  
(B) Contradiction (deny) ✓  
(C) Hyperbole  
(D) Invective (abusive oratory)  
(E) Poetic device
52. **A BOLT FROM THE BLUE:**  
(A) Bad luck (B) God sent gift  
(C) A feared event  
(D) Sudden unwelcome event ✓
53. **APE** (copy/ imitate):  
(A) To taunt (B) Cheapen  
(C) Mimic ✓ (D) Steal
54. **HARMONIOUS:**  
(A) Jarring (B) Coherent ✓  
(C) Happy (D) Playful
55. **PRODIGAL:**  
(A) Wasteful ✓ (B) Arrogant,  
Proud
56. (C) Extend (D) Multiply  
**PRODIGIOUS:**  
(A) Privilege (Special right)  
(B) Headland  
(C) Prostrate  
(D) Marvelous (Prodigious) ✓
57. **HACKNEYED:**  
(A) Windy (B) Commonplace ✓  
(C) Dangerous (D) Sword
58. Those who work by fits and starts  
seldom show good results.  
(A) Rerally (B) Disinterestedly  
(C) Irregularly ✓ (D) Regularly
59. He was all at sea when he began his  
new job.  
(A) Happy (B) Sad  
(C) Puzzled ✓ (D) Triumphant  
\*\*\*\*\*

■ **CHOOSE THE LETTERED PAIR OF WORDS  
WHOSE RELATIONSHIP IS MOST LIKE THE  
RELATIONSHIP EXPRESSED IN THE ORIGINAL  
LINKED PAIR.**

1. **WHISPER: SPEAK**  
(A) Brush: Touch ✓ (B) Skip: Walk  
(C) Listen: Hear (D) Request: Ask
2. **ELUSIVE (evasive): CAPTURE**  
(A) Persuasive, Convince  
(B) Headstrong: Control ✓  
(C) Sensible: Decide  
(D) Gullible, Trick  
(E) Elastic: Stretch
3. **STARE: GLANCE**  
(A) Participate: Observe  
(B) Scorn: Admire  
(C) Hunt: Stalk  
(D) Gulp (swallow), sip ✓
4. **INFALLIBLE: ERROR**  
(A) Irreversible: Cure  
(B) Invulnerable: Emotion
10. (C) Impeccable: Flaw ✓  
(D) Intolerable: Defect  
**PROOF: ALCOHOL**  
(A) Cream: Milk  
(B) Canteen: Water  
(C) Tanker: Oil  
(D) Octane: Gasoline ✓  
(E) Pulp: Juice
11. **DAY: SUN**  
(A) Sunlight: Daylight  
(B) Ray: Sun  
(C) Night: Moon ✓  
(D) Heat: Cold  
(E) Moon: Star
12. **HAIR: BALD**  
(A) Wig: Curly (B) Egg: Cooked  
(C) Rain: Arid ✓ (D) Skin: Scarred



13. (E) Medicine: Healthy  
**DINGHY: BOAT**  
(A) Novel: Book✓  
(B) Caone: Paddle  
(C) Oar: Water (D) Deck: Stem  
(E) Land: Sea
14. **APPLE: TREE**  
(A) Silver: Ore  
(B) Bronze: Copper  
(C) Plank: Wood (D) Glass: Sand  
(E) Pearl: Oyster✓
15. **CARNIVORE: MEAT**  
(A) Carnivore: Vegetable  
(B) Herbivore: Plants✓  
(C) Vegetarian: Vitamins  
(D) Botanist: Herbs  
(E) Pollinator: Plants
16. **HORSE: CORRAL:**  
(A) Oyster: reef  
(B) Dog: muzzle (animal's mouth)  
(C) Sheep: flock  
(D) Pig: sty✓

- (E) Deer: stag
17. **DESCRY: DISTANT:**  
(A) Mourn: lost (B) Whisper: muted  
(C) Discern: subtle✓  
(D) Destroy: flagrant  
(E) Entrap: hostile
18. **SIEVE: SIFT:**  
(A) Pendent: Neck (B) Crowbar: Pry✓  
(C) Cement: Trowel (D) Scales: Justice
19. **COLT: STALLION:**  
(A) Doe: Stag (B) Dove: Peace  
(C) Aster: Botanist (D) Calf: Cow✓
20. **INCUBATOR: INFANT:**  
(A) Kennel: Dog (B) Library: Books  
(C) Greenhouse: Plant✓  
(D) Cooler: Wine

\*\*\*\*\*

## ■ SENTENCE COMPLETION

1. With the discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ alternative fuel source, oil prices dropped significantly.  
(A) A potential✓ (B) A feasible  
(C) A possible  
(D) A variant (changeable)
2. A sacrifice was given on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Alter (B) Altar✓  
(C) Altere (D) Altare
3. The product of a \_\_\_\_\_ religious home, he often found \_\_\_\_\_ in prayer.  
(A) Zealously, distraction  
(B) Devoutly (sincerely), solace (to comfort)✓  
(C) Vigorously, comfort  
(D) Fanatically (madly), misgivings
4. We should have \_\_\_\_\_ trouble ahead when the road \_\_\_\_\_ into a gravel path.  
(A) Interrogated (to ask), shrank  
(B) Anticipated, dwindled (diminish gradually)✓  
(C) Expected, grew  
(D) Enjoyed, transformed  
(E) Seen, collapsed
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the house, fresh lobster was all gone, so we \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves with crab.  
(A) Suggestion, resolved  
(B) Embarrassment, consoled  
(C) Recommendation, contented✓  
(D) Specialty, pelted (attack with mud or stone)  
(E) Regret, relieved
6. He is not attracted by the \_\_\_\_\_ life of the \_\_\_\_\_, always wandering through the country-side begging for charity.  
(A) Peripatetic, vagabond✓  
(B) Natural, philosopher  
(C) Affluent, mendicant  
(D) Proud, almsgiver



7. Unlike the Shakespearean plays that lit up the English stage, the "closet dramas" of the nineteenth century were meant to be \_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Seen, acted  
 (B) Read, staged ✓  
 (C) Produced, performed  
 (D) Quiet, vauous (harsh sound)
8. Common man has no \_\_\_\_\_ to the government offices.  
 (A) Excess (B) Acss  
 (C) Axxess (D) Access ✓
9. He demanded \_\_\_\_\_ obedience from us and was always telling us we must be \_\_\_\_\_ subjects.  
 (A) Total, foolish (B) Partial, bringing  
 (C) Formal, rigorous (harsh)  
 (D) Complete, compliant ✓
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Titanic could have been avoided if more safety \_\_\_\_\_ had been taken.  
 (A) Tragedy, precautions ✓  
 (B) Embargo, preserves  
 (C) Disaster, reservations  
 (D) Crew, measure
11. \_\_\_\_\_ mob eager to form, full of angry men \_\_\_\_\_ incoherent threats.  
 (A) An excited, whispering  
 (B) A listless, shouting (loud voice)  
 (C) An ugly, gesturing  
 (D) A lynch, muttering ✓  
 (E) A huge (very great waving)
12. In the \_\_\_\_\_ downpour, the women managed to \_\_\_\_\_ us and disappear.  
 (A) Ensuring (as a result), evade (escape by trick) ✓  
 (B) Incessant (continuous), pervade  
 (C) Uncouth (unfamiliar), escape  
 (D) Torrential, provoke  
 (E) Insipid (tasteless), avoid
13. As a staunch \_\_\_\_\_ of our right to leisure time, Ken had few \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Proponent, friends  
 (B) Advocate, defenders  
 (C) Disciple, (a follower)  
 (D) Defender, equals ✓  
 (E) Opponent, duties
14. Over the \_\_\_\_\_ of the sirens, you could still hear the hoarse \_\_\_\_\_ of his voice.  
 (A) Babble (to talk as baby), roar  
 (B) Drone, power  
 (C) Gibbering, cries  
 (D) Wall, sound ✓  
 (E) Groaning, whisper
15. Working \_\_\_\_\_ under the pressure of time, Edmond didn't notice his \_\_\_\_\_ mistake.  
 (A) Leisurely, stupid  
 (B) Frantically, inevitable (unavoidable)  
 (C) Rapidly, careless ✓  
 (D) Sporadically, simple  
 (E) Continually, redundant
16. Held up only by a \_\_\_\_\_ steel cable, the chairlift was \_\_\_\_\_ to carry only two people.  
 (A) Slender, instructed  
 (B) Single, intended ✓  
 (C) Sturdy, obliged  
 (D) Massive, designed  
 (E) Narrow, appointed
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ workroom had not been used in years.  
 (A) Derelict ✓ (B) Bustling  
 (C) Bereft (D) Bereaved  
 (E) Stricken
18. The presence of armed guards \_\_\_\_\_ us from doing anything disruptive.  
 (A) Defeated (B) Excited  
 (C) Irritated (D) Prevented ✓  
 (E) Encouraged
19. The cheerful, lively sound of dance music \_\_\_\_\_ almost everyone.  
 (A) Accosted (greet a stranger)  
 (B) Drained  
 (C) Flaunted  
 (D) Revived ✓  
 (E) Expired
20. With the current wave of crime



- tourists are \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure  
their passports are secure.
- (A) Required (B) Invited  
(C) Permitted (D) Forbidden  
(E) Urged✓
21. EMANATE:  
(A) Large (B) Emerge✓  
(C) To attract (D) Decrease
22. AFFIRM:  
(A) Confirm (B) Assert✓  
(C) Dispute (D) Accept
- ASCRIBE:  
(A) Describe (B) Explain

23. (C) Complain (D) Attribute  
ELUDE:  
(A) Run away (B) Evade✓  
(C) Accept (D) Reject
24. A person who opposes war or use  
of military force is:  
(A) Fascist (B) Pacifist✓  
(C) Narcissist (D) Fatalist
25. Paucity:  
(A) Adversity (B) Scarcity✓  
(C) Purity (D) Flattery

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## ■ MARK THE ALTERNATIVES OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS

1. Remonstrate:  
(A) To prohibit (B) To protest✓  
(C) To repeat (D) To reject
2. Perversity:  
(A) Hardship (B) Passivity  
(C) Wickedness✓ (D) Luxury
3. Petulant:  
(A) Irritable✓ (B) Pleasant  
(C) Painful (D) Irrelevant
4. Pristine:  
(A) Glorious (B) Primitive  
(C) Orthodox (D) Progressive✓
5. Inarticulate:  
(A) Inexperienced (B) Speechless✓  
(C) Inadequate (D) Unskilled
6. Adumbrate:  
(A) To insist (B) To allow  
(C) To give details (D) To suggest vaguely✓
7. Sartorial:  
(A) Communal (B) Religious  
(C) Pertaining to dress✓ (D) Magnanimous
8. Mundane:  
(A) Embarrassing (B) Worldly✓  
(C) Inefficient (D) Misfit
9. Spasmodic:  
(A) Violent (B) Fitful✓  
(C) Extreme (D) Forgetful
10. Indigenous  
(A) Cooperative (B) Poor

- (C) Dull (D) Native✓
11. Mirage:  
(A) Illusion✓ (B) Mirror  
(C) Desert (D) Image
12. Morbid:  
(A) Mortal (B) Fatal  
(C) Poisonous (D) Diseased✓
13. Rudimentary:  
(A) Impolite (B) Undeveloped✓  
(C) Unconfirmed (D) Immodest
14. Rueful:  
(A) Vicious (B) Stern  
(C) Kind (D) Regretful✓
15. Oblivion:  
(A) Obsession (B) Forgetfulness✓  
(C) Inactivity (D) Obstinacy
16. Obtuse:  
(A) Blunt (B) Cumbersome✓  
(C) Frank (D) Eloquent
17. Odious:  
(A) Colourless (B) Dull  
(C) Hateful✓ (D) Irritating
18. Officious:  
(A) Official✓ (B) Faithful  
(C) Meddlesome (D) Vindictive
19. Beguile:  
(A) Compose (B) Cheat✓  
(C) Change (D) Warn
20. Embellish:  
(A) Equalize (B) Adorn✓



21. Perennial: (C) Adore (D) Admire  
(A) Famous (B) Hostile  
(C) Lasting✓ (D) Lawful
22. Malefactor: (A) Charitable  
(B) One who does wrong✓  
(C) Extremely critical  
(D) Hard to please
23. Misconstrue: (A) To tighten up  
(B) To take a harsh view of  
(C) To get a wrong idea of✓  
(D) To sever relations
24. Affluent: (A) Miserly (B) Wealthy✓  
(C) Spendthrift (D) Frugal
25. Alien: (A) Foreigner✓ (B) Cosmopolitan  
(C) Multinational (D) Native
26. Hackneyed: (A) Rare (B) Unusual  
(C) Too common✓ (D) Odd
27. Ineffable: (A) Too good to be believed  
(B) Too great to be described in words✓  
(C) Too hot to handle  
(D) Unmanageable
28. Insolvent: (A) That which cannot be dissolved  
(B) That which cannot be solved  
(C) That which cannot be hurt  
(D) None of these✓
29. Quarantine: (A) Significant (B) Quarrelsome  
(C) Isolation✓ (D) Treachery
30. Rapacious: (A) Quick (B) Greedy✓  
(C) Steady (D) Thoughtful
31. Daunt: (A) To frighten (B) To show off  
(C) To overpower✓  
(D) To discourage
32. Exorbitant: (A) Ridicule (B) Praiseworthy  
(C) Excessive✓ (D) Clever
33. Pertinent: (A) Rude (B) Bold  
(C) Usual (D) Relevant✓
34. Voracious: (A) Insincere (B) Hostile  
(C) Greedy✓ (D) Lawful
35. Remorse: (A) Revenge (B)  
Repentance✓  
(C) Pity (D) Pride
36. Belligerent: (A) Friendly (B) Cooperative  
(C) Hostile✓ (D)  
Discriminating
37. Benevolent: (A) Short-tempered  
(B) Kind and helpful✓  
(C) Full of hatred (D) Extravagant
38. Abhorrence: (A) Hatred and disgust✓  
(B) Enjoyment  
(C) Delay (D) Intelligence
39. Spurious: (A) Superfluous (B) Excessive  
(C) Not genuine✓ (D) Very costly
40. Sagacious: (A) Cautious  
(B) Showing good judgment✓  
(C) Having good memory  
(D) Praiseworthy
41. Implacable: (A) Impossible (B) Having bitter  
taste  
(C) Irritable  
(D) That cannot be appeased✓
42. Delinquent: (A) Jolly  
(B) One who fails in duty✓  
(C) Hard working  
(D) One who drinks excessively
43. Redundant: (A) Precise (B) Improved  
(C) Superfluous✓ (D) Exaggerated
44. Indolence: (A) Arrogance (B) Poverty  
(C) Misfortune (D) Laziness✓
45. Catastrophe: (A) Triumph (B) Defeat  
(C) Disaster✓ (D) Accident
- \*\*\*\*\*



# SECTION - I

## JOB RELATED MCQS

- \* FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE
- \* FISCAL POLICY OF PAKISTAN
- \* TAX ADMINISTRATION REFORMS IN PAKISTAN
- \* SALES TAX ACT 1990 AS AMENDED UP TO JULY 2021
- \* FEDERAL EXCISE ACT 2002 AS AMENDED UP TO JULY 2021
- \* INCOME TAX ORDINANCE 2001 AS AMENDED UP TO JUNE 2021
- (CHAPTER-III & PART IV OF CHAPTER-X)

# PART - 2 PROFESSIONAL TEST OBJECTIVE + SUBJECTIVE

1. The Federal Board of Revenue Act, 1990 was established under Section 3 of the Federal Board of Revenue Act, 1990.
  - (A) 1990
  - (B) 2003
  - (C) 2001
  - (D) 2007
2. The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) is the highest authority in Pakistan.
  - (A) Finance
  - (B) Tax
  - (C) Customs
  - (D) Audit
3. The President of the Prime Minister, all economic ministers as well as:
  - (A) Commerce
  - (B) Housing & Industry
  - (C) Foreign Affairs
  - (D) Trade & Industry
4. Levy and collection of federal taxes is the responsibility of:
  - (A) FBR
  - (B) NAB
  - (C) Federal Government
  - (D) Ministry of Finance



# SECTION - I

## JOB RELATED MCQS

- \* FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE
- \* FISCAL POLICY OF PAKISTAN
- \* TAX ADMINISTRATION / REFORMS IN PAKISTAN
- \* SALES TAX ACT 1990 AS AMENDED UPTO JULY 2021
- \* FEDERAL EXCISE ACT 2005 AS AMENDED UPTO JULY 2021
- \* INCOME TAX ORDINANCE 2001 AS AMENDED UPTO JUNE 2021  
(CHAPTER-III & PART IV OF CHAPTER-X)

Note: Select the correct option from the given choices i.e., A, B, C, D. (Option given in the BOLD is the Correct Answer).

1. The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) was established on April 01, 1924 with the name of:  
(A) FBR  
(B) PBR  
(C) **CBR**✓  
(D) EBR
2. Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) was established under Section 3 of the Federal Board of Revenue Act:  
(A) 1990  
(B) 2003  
(C) 2001  
(D) **2007**✓
3. The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) is the highest-authority in Pakistan.  
(A) Finance  
(B) **Tax**✓  
(D) Custom  
(E) Audit
4. The executive head of the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) is:  
(A) **Chairman**✓  
(B) Secretary  
(C) Director  
(D) Chief Executive
5. FBR responsibilities also involve interaction with the officer of the President, the Prime Minister, all economic ministries as well as:  
(A) Commerce  
(B) Housing & Industry  
(C) Foreign Affairs  
(D) **Trade & Industry**✓
6. Levy and collection of federal taxes is the responsibility of :  
(A) **FBR**✓  
(B) NAB  
(C) Federal Government  
(D) Ministry of Finance



7. FBR has the responsibility for formulation and administration of:
- (A) Financial policy
  - (B) Economic policy
  - (C) Fiscal policy✓
  - (D) Budget policy
8. Domestic taxes, comprising Income Tax, Sales Tax and Federal Excise Duty collected by FBR constitute about \_\_\_\_\_ of the total revenue.
- (A) 70 percent
  - (B) 80.5 percent
  - (C) 90 percent✓
  - (D) 95 percent
9. Inland Revenue Wing of the FBR was created to apply the modern taxation technique to improve the tax to:
- (A) Maximum
  - (B) Budget ratio
  - (C) ADP ratio
  - (D) GDP ratio✓
10. The total income of a person for a tax year shall be the sum of the person's income under each of the heads of income for the:
- (A) Period
  - (B) Year✓
  - (C) Month
  - (D) 6 Months
11. Salary is an amount received by an employee from any employment, whether of a revenue or:
- (A) Credit nature
  - (B) Capital nature✓
  - (C) Mortgage nature
  - (D) Property nature
12. No deduction shall be allowed for any expenditure incurred by an employee in deriving amounts chargeable to tax under the head:
- (A) Grant
  - (B) Salary✓
  - (C) Remuneration
  - (D) Commission
13. Any amount chargeable to tax as "Salary" comes under:
- (A) Section 12
  - (B) Section 13
  - (C) Section 14✓
  - (D) Section 15
14. Benchmark rate means a rate of five percent per annum for the tax year commencing on the first day of:
- (A) July 2000
  - (B) July 2001
  - (C) July 2002✓
  - (D) July 2003
15. The value of a right or option to acquire shares under an employee share scheme granted to an employee shall not be chargeable to:
- (A) Tax✓
  - (B) Immunity
  - (C) Salary
  - (D) Payment
16. In computing the income of a person chargeable to the under tax head "Income from Property" for a tax year, a \_\_\_\_\_ shall be allowed.
- (A) Deduction✓
  - (B) Cut
  - (C) Tax
  - (D) Grant
17. Where the owner of a building receives from a tenant an amount which is not adjustable against the rent payable by the tenant, the amount shall be treated as rent chargeable to tax under the head:
- (A) Income from business
  - (B) Income from property✓
  - (C) Income from taxation



- (D) Income from salary
18. The income of a person for a tax year, other than income exempt from tax under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 shall be chargeable to tax under the head:
- (A) Income from property
  - (B) Income from wages
  - (C) Income from business✓
  - (D) Income from commission
19. Which section shall apply as if the profits and gains arising from a speculation business were a separate head of income?
- (A) Section 64
  - (B) Section 65
  - (C) Section 66
  - (D) Section 67✓
20. Any loss of the person arising from the speculation business sustained for a tax year shall be dealt with under:
- (A) Section 56
  - (B) Section 57
  - (C) Section 58✓
  - (D) Section 59
21. Any tangible movable property, immovable property or structural improvement to immovable property, owned by a person is called:
- (A) Depreciable asset✓
  - (B) Transferable asset
  - (C) Structured asset
  - (D) Considerable asset
22. \_\_\_\_\_ depreciable asset means a depreciable asset other than any vehicle, furniture, plant or machinery.
- (A) Movable
  - (B) Eligible✓
  - (C) Classified
  - (D) Authorized
23. Plant, machinery and equipment installed by an industrial undertaking, and owned and managed by a company shall be allowed first year allowance in lieu of initial allowance under:
- (A) Section 20
  - (B) Section 21
  - (C) Section 23✓
  - (D) Section 25
24. In the Section 77, 'cost' means any expenditure incurred in acquiring or creating the intangible, including any expenditure incurred in improving or renewing the:
- (A) Intangible✓
  - (B) Tangible
  - (C) Depreciated
  - (D) Amortized
25. A person shall be allowed a deduction for any pre-commencement expenditure in according with the:
- (A) Section 74
  - (B) Section 75
  - (C) Section 76
  - (D) Section 77✓
26. Scientific research institution means any institution certified by the \_\_\_\_\_ as conducting scientific research in Pakistan.
- (A) CBR✓
  - (B) Ministry of Finance
  - (C) Federal Government
  - (D) Federal Revenue Board
27. A person shall be allowed a deduction for scientific research expenditure incurred in Pakistan in a tax year for the purpose of deriving income from business chargeable to:
- (A) Revenue
  - (B) Tax✓
  - (C) Expenditure



- (D) Remuneration
28. \_\_\_\_\_ research means any activity in the fields of natural or applied science for the development of human knowledge.  
 (A) Natural  
 (B) Applied  
 (C) Financial  
 (D) Scientific✓
29. The CBR may prescribe that any class of persons shall account for income chargeable to tax under the head 'Income from Business' on cash or:  
 (A) Reserved basis  
 (B) Accrual basis✓  
 (C) Credit basis  
 (D) Mortgage basis
30. A person accounting for income chargeable to tax under the head "Income from Business" on a cash basis shall derive income when it is received and shall incur expenditure when it is:  
 (A) Hold  
 (B) Charged  
 (C) Reserved  
 (D) Paid✓
31. "Average cost method" means the generally accepted accounting principle under which the valuation of stock-in-trade is based on a weighted average cost of units:  
 (A) On hand✓  
 (B) On purchase  
 (C) On credit  
 (D) On value
32. "Direct labour costs" means labour costs directly related to the manufacture or production of:  
 (A) Stock-in-hand  
 (B) Stock-in-trade✓

- (C) Stock-in-credit  
 (D) Stock-in-sale
33. "Direct material costs" means the cost of materials that become an integral part of the stock-in-trade manufactured or produced, or which are consumed in the manufacturing or:  
 (A) Production process✓  
 (B) Consuming process  
 (C) Computing process  
 (D) Adjusting process
34. "Factory overhead costs" means the total costs of manufacturing or producing stock-in-trade, other than direct \_\_\_\_\_ and direct material costs.  
 (A) Taxation  
 (B) Trade  
 (C) Labour✓  
 (D) Income
35. The generally accepted accounting principle under which the cost of stock-in-trade is the sum of direct material costs, direct labour costs, and variable factory overhead costs is called:  
 (A) Labour-cost method  
 (B) Variable-cost method  
 (C) Direct-cost method  
 (D) Prime-cost method✓
36. "Variable factory overhead costs" means those factory overhead costs which vary directly with changes in volume of stock-in-trade produced or:  
 (A) Manufactured✓  
 (B) Completed  
 (C) Accepted  
 (D) Reproduced
37. "First-in-first-out method" means the generally accepted accounting



principle under which the valuation of stock-in-trade is based on the assumption that stock is sold in the order of its:

- (A) Preparation
- (B) Acquisition✓
- (C) Approval
- (D) Completion

38. Agricultural income means any rent or revenue derived by a person from land which is situated in Pakistan and is used for:

- (A) Agricultural purpose✓
- (B) General purpose
- (C) Particular purpose
- (D) Every purpose

39. Holding companies and subsidiary companies of 100% owned group may opt to be taxed as one:

- (A) Fiscal unit✓
- (B) Capital unit
- (C) Financial unit
- (D) Income unit

40. A person shall be entitled to a deductible allowance for the amount of any zakat paid by the person in a tax year under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance:

- (A) 1979
- (B) 1980✓
- (C) 1981
- (D) 1982

41. A person shall be entitled to a deductible allowance for the amount of any Workers' Welfare Fund paid by the person in tax year under Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance:

- (A) 1970
- (B) 1971✓
- (C) 1972
- (D) 1973

42. A tax is payable under an assessment

order or an amended assessment order or any other order issued by the:

- (A) Tax authority
- (B) Auditor
- (C) Commissioner✓
- (D) Tribunal

43. The tax payable as a result of provision assessment under Section 122C, as specified in the notice under sub-section (2) shall be payable after a period of \_\_\_\_\_ days from the date of service of the notice.

- (A) 30
- (B) 45
- (C) 60✓
- (D) 90

44. For the purpose of recovering any tax due by a taxpayer, who may serve upon the taxpayer a notice in the prescribed form requiring him to pay the said amount within specified time?

- (A) Commissioner✓
- (B) Court
- (C) Arbitrator
- (D) Prescribed authority

45. If a taxpayer is declared bankrupt, the tax liability shall pass on to the estate in:

- (A) Command
- (B) Bankruptcy✓
- (C) Operation
- (D) Transition

46. Taxes are important instrument of which one of the following policy?

- (A) Monetary policy
- (B) Fiscal policy✓
- (C) Trade policy
- (D) Economic policy

47. Removal of deficit in balance of payments is one of the objectives of



which of the following policy?

(A) Monetary policy

(B) Fiscal policy✓

(C) Trade policy

(D) Economic policy

48. In the canons of taxation, which one of the following statements best describe the benefits principle?

(A) Persons deriving more income leads to enjoy less benefits from the state, should be taxed at the lower rates✓

(B) Persons deriving more income leads to enjoy less benefits from the state, should be taxed at the higher rates

(D) Persons deriving less income leads to enjoy more benefits from the state, should be taxed at the lower rates

(E) All persons deriving more or less income should be taxed at the same rate

49. Taxation management is a strategy where by a person manages its business in such a way so as to maximize the utilization of which of the following?

(A) Tax holidays

(B) Exemptions, Rebates & Concessions

(C) Tax credits

(D) All of the given options✓

50. Which of the following was the first law on income tax promulgated in Pakistan?

(A) 1st July, 1979✓

(B) 1st July, 1969

(C) 1st July, 1981

(D) 1st July, 2002

51. How many sections are included in the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?

(A) 340 sections

(B) 440 sections

(C) 140 sections

(D) 240 sections✓

52. Superior judiciary includes which of the following authorities?

(A) City Court

(B) Supreme Court✓

(C) High Court

(D) Both Supreme and High Court

53. The \_\_\_\_\_ year is a period of twelve months arbitrarily chosen for tax purposes.

(A) Economic

(B) Fiscal✓

(C) Economy

(D) Monetary

54. Which of the following is the Special Accounting Year of Insurance Companies?

(A) 1st January to 31st December✓

(B) 1st July to 30th June

(C) 1st October to 30th September

(D) 1st September to 31st August

55. Which of the following is the special accounting year of the persons carrying cotton ginning, rice husking and oil milling?

(A) 1st January to 31st December

(B) 1st July to 30th June

(C) 1st October to 30th September

(D) 1st September to 31st August✓

56. Which one of the following is the example of tax-payer?

(A) Salaried Person✓

(B) LESCO

(C) WAPDA

(D) All of the given options

57. Which of the following is the legal status of the Virtual University under the provisions of Section 80 of the



**Ordinance?**

- (A) Individual  
(B) Company✓  
(C) Banking Company  
(D) Financial
58. For the purpose of taxation the total income includes which of the following?  
(A) Income as per Section 11✓  
(B) Income from capital gain  
(C) Only business income  
(D) Only salary income
59. Which of the following section deals with the change of accounting method adopted by an entity?  
(A) Section 32(1)  
(B) Section 32(2)  
(C) Section 32(3)  
(D) Section 32(4)✓
60. What will be the tax treatment of any income chargeable under the head Salary earned by an individual outside Pakistan during that year?  
(A) Wholly Taxable  
(B) Wholly Exempt✓  
(C) Partly Exempt  
(D) Not mentioned in Ordinance
61. Date for the exemption limit for Foreign Currency Account (FCA) under Clause 80 of the Part I of Second Schedule is available to which of the following?  
(A) 16 December 1999✓  
(B) 16 November 1999  
(C) 16 July 2001  
(D) 1<sup>st</sup> July 2002
62. Senior citizen-age 60 years & above where taxable income not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ tax liability reduced by 50% under Part 3 of second schedule.  
(A) Rs. 500,000  
(B) Rs. 200,000  
(C) Rs. 300,000  
(D) Rs. 400,000✓
63. Mrs. Sara received a basic salary of Rs. 280,000 during the year ended 30.06.2009. She received gratuity from the government of Sindh of Rs. 21,600. What would be her tax payable?  
(A) Rs. 1,938✓  
(B) Rs. 2,262  
(C) Rs. 1,240  
(D) Rs. 1,980
64. Which of the following canon of taxation suggests that there should not be any arbitrariness or ambiguity in respect of amount of tax paid?  
(A) Capacity to pay  
(B) Certainty✓  
(C) Simplicity  
(D) Convenience
65. Any income entitled to be received by a company then entry of such amount will only be made in the books of accounts if:  
(A) Company maintaining its books of account on cash basis  
(B) Company maintaining its books of account on accrual basis✓  
(C) Company maintaining its books of account on both accrual and cash basis  
(D) None of the given options
66. Income tax is charged on which of the following?  
(A) Income of the current tax year✓  
(B) Income of the previous year  
(C) Income of the coming year  
(D) Any receipt of money
67. Pension is defined in which of the following schedule of the Income Tax



Ordinance 2001?

- (A) 2nd Schedule Part 1 Cl. (8)✓  
 (B) 2nd Schedule Part 1 Cl. (24)  
 (C) 2nd Schedule Part 2 Cl. (22)  
 (D) 1st Schedule of Part 2 Cl. (20)
68. Resident Person (Section 81) includes which of the following?  
 (A) Resident Individual & Association of Persons  
 (B) Resident Company  
 (C) Federal Government  
 (D) All of the given options✓
69. Which part of income is charged to tax of resident person under the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?  
 (A) Pakistani source of income  
 (B) Foreign source of income  
 (C) Both Pakistan and foreign source of income✓  
 (D) None of the given option
70. \_\_\_\_\_ means a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on.  
 (A) Franchise  
 (B) Permanent establishment✓  
 (C) Small Business Units (SBU)  
 (D) Venture
71. Which of the following is the general definition of tax?  
 (A) Compulsory contribution of wealth by persons✓  
 (B) Optional contribution of wealth by persons  
 (C) Compulsory contribution of wealth by state  
 (D) Optional contribution of wealth by state
72. Which one of the following section defines 'Income' under the head Income from Business Section 18?

- (A) Section 2(9)✓  
 (B) Section 2(29)  
 (C) Section 75  
 (D) Section 2(15)
73. 'Income is recorded when received and expenditure when paid', which one of the following accounting systems describe this statement?  
 (A) Cash basis accounting system✓  
 (B) Accrual basis accounting system  
 (C) Both cash and accrual basis  
 (D) None of the given options
74. On building (all types) the depreciation rate specified for the purposes of Section 22 shall be:  
 (A) 10%✓  
 (B) 12%  
 (C) 5%  
 (D) 20%
75. Section 22(15) defines depreciable asset means:  
 (A) Any tangible movable property  
 (B) Any tangible immovable property (other than unimproved land)  
 (C) Structural improvement to immovable property  
 (D) All of the given options✓
76. The salary received from the UK Government by Mr. Amir resident of Pakistan. Which section of the Income Tax Ordinance explains his tax treatment of such salary?  
 (A) Section 110  
 (B) Section 101  
 (C) Section 102✓  
 (D) Section 50
77. Revision of return can be made on an application made by the tax-payer relating to issuance of an exemption, by which of the following authorities?  
 (A) Income Tax Officer



- (B) Assistant Controller of Income Tax
- (C) Deputy Controller of Income Tax
- (D) Regional Commissioner of Income Tax✓

78. Appeal to CIT (appeals) shall be filed in which of the following manner?

- (A) On prescribed form✓
- (B) On plane paper
- (C) On stamped paper
- (D) Legal documents

79. Which of the following is included in the assessment order by commissioner?

- (A) Taxable income
- (B) Tax due
- (C) Amount of tax paid
- (D) All of the given options✓

80. In Sales Tax Act "zero - rated supply" means a taxable supply which is charged to tax at the rate of zero percent is defined under:

- (A) Section 4✓
- (B) Section 5
- (C) Section 6
- (D) Section 22

81. Mr. Kishan Kumar during his yearly tour in Pakistan spent 155 working days, 26 off-working days, 1 strike day and 1 Public Holiday in a tax year 2008-09? What will be the status of the individual?

- (A) Resident Individual✓
- (B) Non Resident Individual
- (C) Resident Person
- (D) Resident HUF

82. Mr. Zeeshan during his yearly tour in Pakistan spends 180 working days and in a tax year 2008-09? What will be the status of individual?

- (A) Resident Individual
- (B) Non-Resident Individual✓

(C) Resident Person

(D) Resident HUF

83. Which of the following is the rate of tax for AOP for tax year 2009, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 100,000 but does not exceed Rs. 110,000?

- (A) 0%
- (B) 0.25%
- (C) 0.50%
- (D) 0.75%

84. Which of the following is the rate of tax for AOP for tax year 2009, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 125,000 but does not exceed Rs. 150,000?

- (A) 0.50%
- (B) 0.75%
- (C) 1.00%
- (D) 2.00%✓

85. Which of the following is the rate of tax for dividend received from power generation company for tax year 2009?

- (A) Nil
- (B) 2.5%
- (C) 5%
- (D) 7.5%✓

86. Which one of the following is not the feature of sales tax?

- (A) Indirect tax
- (B) Broad based
- (C) Elastic/Flexible
- (D) None of the given options✓

87. Mr. Ali received a basic salary of Rs. 20,000 per month during the year ended 30.06.2009. During the year domestic bills of water, telephone and electricity amounting to Rs. 6,000, 12,000, and 9,600 were paid by his employer respectively. What would be his taxable income?



- (A) Rs. 240,000  
(B) Rs. 267,600✓  
(C) Rs. 270,000  
(D) Rs. 289,800
88. Mr. Saleem received a basic salary of Rs. 10,000 per month during the year ended 30.06.2009. During the year his employer provided the services of a driver and a housekeeper. The company paid Rs. 4,000 per month to each of these employees. What would be his taxable income?  
(A) Rs. 120,000  
(B) Rs. 186,000✓  
(C) Rs. 216,000  
(D) Rs. 244,500
89. The basic salary of Mr. Ghauri (a salaried person) during the year 30.06.2009 is Rs. 445,000. He paid Zakat under Zakat Ordinance of Rs. 8,000 and received commission of Rs. 24,000. What will be his taxable income?  
(A) Rs. 429,000  
(B) Rs. 437,000  
(B) Rs. 461,000✓  
(D) Rs. 469,000
90. Mr. Sadiq received a salary of Rs. 200,000 during the year ended 30.06.2009. His MTS is (Rs. 200,000-5,000-300,000). He has received medical allowance and facility of interest free loan from his employer of Rs. 10,000 per month and Rs. 900,000 respectively. What would be his tax payable?  
(A) Rs. 1,987.5  
(B) Rs. 2,535✓  
(C) Rs. 107,500  
(D) Rs. 134,200
91. Mr. Shafqat received a basic salary of Rs. 350,000 during the year ended 30.06.2009. His company maintained car for personal and official use. The cost of the vehicle is Rs. 880,000. What would be his tax payable?  
(A) Rs. 1,030  
(B) Rs. 5,910✓  
(C) Rs. 10,950  
(D) Rs. 135,300
92. Mr. Shafqat received a basic salary of Rs. 200,000 during the year ended 30.06.2009. He has received lunch facility, cost of living allowance and adhoc relief of Rs. 6,000, 50,000, and 7,800 respectively. What would be his tax payable?  
(A) Rs. 1,030  
(B) Rs. 1,039  
(C) Rs. 1,069  
(D) Rs. 1,978.5✓
93. A retailer whose value of supplies in any period during the last twelve months ending any tax period exceeds \_\_\_\_\_ are required to be registered under the Sales Tax Act 1990.  
(A) Forty million rupees  
(B) Twenty million rupees✓  
(C) Ten million rupees  
(D) Five million rupees
94. Statutory Provident Fund is governed by which one of the following?  
(A) Finance Act 2006  
(B) Insurance Act 1969  
(C) Provident Funds Act 1925✓  
(D) Finance Bill 2007
95. Mrs. Waseem has rented out her house at Rs. 15,000 per month. As per rent deed she has received an amount of Rs. 75,000 as advance, which is non adjustable against rent. What would be the amount of rent chargeable to tax where the fair market rent is Rs. 100,000?



- (A) Rs. 90,000  
(B) Rs. 1,87,500 ✓  
(C) Rs. 92,400  
(D) Rs. 1,200
96. Mr. Waqas is a practicing chartered accountant. He has received audit fees of Rs. 300,000 and the examiner's fees of Rs. 2,000. During tax year 2009, he has made membership and certificate expenses of Rs. 500. What will be his income from profession?  
(A) Rs. 198,834  
(B) Rs. 301,500 ✓  
(C) Rs. 297,500  
(D) Rs. 298,500
97. M/s. RST filed tax return for tax year 2009, declaring taxable income as Rs. 1,135,000 made payments in execution of a contract for purchase of office appliances Rs. 250,000. What will be the tax payable of the company?  
(A) Rs. 100,000  
(B) Rs. 150,000  
(C) Rs. 300,000  
(D) Rs. 484,750 ✓
98. Mr. Qasim received income from business of Rs. 107,000. He has received gain on sale of residential house of Rs. 140,000. What will be his taxable income?  
(A) Rs. 50,000  
(B) Rs. 300,000  
(C) Rs. 107,000 ✓  
(D) Rs. 100,000
99. Mr. Qasim received income from business of Rs. 6,107,000. He has received gain on sale of residential house of Rs. 140,000. What will be his taxable income?  
(A) Rs. 50,000  
(B) Rs. 300,000  
(C) Rs. 6,107,000 ✓  
(D) Rs. 100,000
- (B) Rs. 300,000  
(C) Rs. 6,107,000 ✓  
(D) Rs. 100,000
100. Mr. Jamil has received income from poultry farm of Rs. 645,000 and gain on sale of shares of private company Rs. 136,000 where the shares were disposed off after 12 months. The capital loss amounted to Rs. 15,000 was reported. What will be his taxable income?  
(A) Rs. 566,000  
(B) Rs. 694,000  
(C) Rs. 732,000 ✓  
(D) Rs. 776,000
101. If an employee's taxable income is Rs. 715,000 and he paid donations amounting Rs. 10,000 to a charitable institution, what will be the value of 'C' in calculating tax credit?  
(A) Rs. 715,000  
(B) Rs. 214,500  
(C) Rs. 10,000 ✓  
(D) Rs. 224,500
102. Which one of the following section deals with intangibles?  
(A) Section 22  
(B) Section 24 ✓  
(C) Section 222  
(D) Section 242
103. Mr. A is an employee of Government of the Punjab, his data for the year 2010 is given below:  
Salary: Rs. 60,000 per month,  
Gratuity: Rs. 1,000,000. Calculate his taxable income.  
(A) 774,000  
(B) 720,000 ✓  
(C) 1,060,000  
(D) 1,720,000
104. A firm ABC maintaining its account in accrual basis, at June 27, 2008 it is



entitled to receive Rs. 10,000 but actual payments made at 01 August 2008. In which year, it is charged to tax?

- (A) 2006
- (B) 2007
- (C) 2008✓
- (D) 2009

105. Deficit financing is one of the tools of which of the following policy?

- (A) Monetary policy
- (B) Fiscal policy✓
- (C) Trade policy
- (D) Economic policy

106. Following person is required to file tax return:

- (A) Widow
- (B) Disabled person
- (C) The person has become bankrupt✓
- (D) Orphan below age of 25

107. The process of clubbing of income results in which of the following?

- (A) Lower bracket rate of tax is charged
- (B) Higher bracket rate of tax is charged✓
- (C) Moderate bracket rate of tax is charged
- (D) No change occurs due to clubbing

108. Which of the following incomes are treated as agriculture income?

- (A) Agro based industry
- (B) Spontaneous forests
- (C) Interest received by a farmer on lending
- (D) Income from land situated in Pakistan used for agriculture✓

109. Which of the following is the important content for calculating tax on income?

- (A) Taxable income
- (B) Residential status
- (C) Tax year
- (D) All of the given options✓

110. Which of the following section deal with tax treatment of person who is a cultivator or receiver of agricultural produce as rent-in-kind in the business of cultivation?

- (A) Rule 11 of the IT Rule 2002✓
- (B) Section 40 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001
- (C) Section 41 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001
- (D) Section 42 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001

111. In an association of person, 25% tax rate is applied where the taxable income exceeds:

- (A) Rs 1,300,000✓
- (B) Rs 1,000,000
- (C) Rs 1,500,000
- (D) Rs 1,700,000

112. Deductions not allowed under the head income from business is defined by:

- (A) Section 20
- (B) Section 21✓
- (C) Section 25
- (D) Section 27

113. A depreciable asset has normal useful life of:

- (A) Six months
- (B) One year or more✓
- (C) Eleven months
- (D) None of the given options

114. Expenses entitled to be paid by a company, then entry of such expenses will be made in the books of accounts if:

- (A) Company maintaining its books of account on cash basis



- (B) Company maintaining its books of account on accrual basis✓  
(C) Company maintaining its books of account on both accrual and cash basis  
(D) None of the given options
115. Every person owns immovable property, with a land area of \_\_\_\_\_ or more in municipal limits, cantonment and CDA is required to file return of income tax.  
(A) 150 sq. yards  
(B) 200 sq. yards  
(C) 250 sq. yards✓  
(D) 350 sq. yards
116. Which of the following tax is paid in relation to how much you earn?  
(A) Income tax✓  
(B) Inheritance tax  
(C) Value added tax  
(D) Sales tax
117. In case of discontinuance of business, what is the time period to file a return?  
(A) Within 05 days of discontinuance  
(B) Within 15 days of discontinuance✓  
(C) Within 25 days of discontinuance  
(D) Within 30 days of discontinuance
118. The formula used in the computation of capital gain is:  
(A)  $A+B$   
(B)  $A-B+C$   
(C)  $A-B$ ✓  
(D)  $A+B-C$
119. What rate is applied in normal depreciation of plant and machinery?  
(A) 5%  
(B) 10%  
(C) 15%✓  
(D) 25%
120. Mr. Z resident of Pakistan received dividend amounting Rs. 10,000 in UK from UK resident company. What is the tax treatment for calculating his gross total income?  
(A) Added in total income✓  
(B) Subtracted from the total income  
(C) No treatment due to non-resident company  
(D) Exempt from tax
121. Which of the following days shall be counted as half day for the computation of residential status of an individual?  
(A) A public holiday  
(B) A day of sick leave  
(C) Any strike  
(D) None of the given options
122. Pension is exempt under:  
(A) Clause (12) Part I of Second Schedule✓  
(B) Clause (121) Part I of Second Schedule  
(C) Clause (122) Part I of Second Schedule  
(D) Clause (112) Part I of Second Schedule
123. Special tax year is adopted after seeking approval from the \_\_\_\_\_ under Section 74(3).  
(A) Commissioner✓  
(B) Tax Officer  
(C) Appellate Tribunal  
(D) Supreme Court
124. Any income from a business carried on outside Pakistan through permanent establishment by a resident person belongs to which of the following?  
(A) Pakistani source of income  
(B) Foreign source of income  
(C) Both Pakistan and foreign source



of income✓  
(D) None of the given options  
125. Accrual basis accounting method is mandatory for which one of the following:

- (A) Salaried person
- (B) Association of persons
- (C) Companies✓
- (D) Proprietorship

126. Which of the following is the main tool of Fiscal Policy?

- (A) Taxes✓
- (B) Deficit financing
- (C) Subsidies
- (D) Transfer payments

127. Which one of the following is excluded from the definition of capital asset?

- (A) A postage stamp
- (B) Jewellery
- (C) Stock-in-trade✓
- (D) A painting

128. Non-adjustable amounts shall be treated as rent and chargeable to tax, these amounts are spread over a period of:

- (A) 05 years
- (B) 10 years✓
- (C) 15 years
- (D) 20 years

129. Which of the following section deals with the residential status of association of persons?

- (A) Section 81
- (B) Section 82
- (C) Section 83
- (D) Section 84✓

130. If a cultivator used its agricultural produce as raw material in its business, what will be the tax treatment of such agriculture

produce?

(A) Market price of such produce will be deducted as business expenditure✓

- (B) The expenses of cultivation will be deducted as expense from business
- (C) The land revenue rent paid will be deducted as expense from business
- (D) All of the given options

131. \_\_\_\_\_ are allowable deductions in case if the tax payer is running a business.

- (A) Salaries paid
- (B) Purchases
- (C) Office expenditures
- (D) All of the given options✓

132. Which part of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001 deals with tax credits?

- (A) Chapter III Part VII
- (B) Chapter III Part VIII
- (C) Chapter III Part IX
- (D) Chapter III Part X✓

133. Which of the following is a general compulsory contribution of wealth by the state, to meet the expenses incurred in providing common benefits upon the residents?

- (A) Fee
- (B) Taxes✓
- (C) Charges
- (D) Penalties

134. Which one of the following is the main objective of Fiscal Policy?

- (A) Economic development
- (B) Price stability
- (C) Removal of deficit in balance of payment
- (D) All of the given options✓

135. Benchmark rate for the tax year 2010 is:



- (A) 8%  
(B) 10%  
(C) 12%✓  
(D) 13%
136. Deduction is allowed on expenditure on acquiring a depreciable asset whose useful life is:  
(A) One year  
(B) More than one year✓  
(C) Three years  
(D) Five years
137. Which one of the following canons of taxation suggests easiness in time of payment and mode of collection of tax?  
(A) Simplicity  
(B) Convenience✓  
(C) Certainty  
(D) Capacity to pay
138. Who is liable to pay tax in a partnership form of business?  
(A) Partners  
(B) Partnership firm✓  
(C) Partner with large share  
(D) None of the given options
139. Which of the following may grant approval to any gratuity fund?  
(A) Federal Tax Ombudsman  
(B) Federal government  
(C) Superior judiciary  
(D) Commissioner of Income Tax✓
140. An individual will be termed as Short Term Resident under Section 50 of the IT Ordinance 2001 provided:  
(A) His period of stay equals to 183 days  
(B) The employee of federal government  
(C) The citizen of Pakistan  
(D) Resident solely by reason of the individual's employment✓
141. Any gain arising on the disposal of shares in a resident company belongs to which of the following?  
(A) Foreign source of income  
(B) Pakistan source income✓  
(C) Both Pakistan and foreign source of income  
(D) None of the given options
142. If the accounting year of firm manufacturing shawls is started from 1st April 2002 and ending on 31st March 2003. What will be its tax year?  
(A) Tax year 2002  
(B) Tax year 2003✓  
(C) Tax year 2004  
(D) Tax year 2005
143. Concept of separate legal entity of accounting applies on which of the following concepts in taxation under Section 105 of the ordinance?  
(A) Resident and permanent establishment  
(B) Non-resident and permanent establishment✓  
(C) Citizenship and permanent establishment  
(D) All of the given options
144. A definition that includes the dictionary meanings of the word is termed as:  
(A) Exclusive definition  
(B) Inclusive definition✓  
(C) Both inclusive & exclusive definitions  
(D) Statutory definition
145. Any amount shall be foreign-source income if it is paid by:  
(A) Resident person  
(B) Non-resident person✓  
(C) Citizen of Pakistan  
(D) All of the given options



146. Utilities were exempted up to 10% of MTS or basic salary till 30th June, 2006, vide clause 38 of part 1 of Second Schedule. This clause has been omitted by:
- (A) Finance Ordinance 2004
  - (B) Finance Ordinance 2005
  - (C) Finance Act 2006✓
  - (D) Finance Act 2007
147. Depreciation rate applied on all types of buildings under Section 22 is:
- (A) 5%
  - (B) 10%✓
  - (C) 0.5%
  - (D) 3.5%
148. Which of the following section of Income Tax Ordinance 2001 deals with perquisites of income from salary and its treatment?
- (A) Section 11
  - (B) Section 12
  - (C) Section 13✓
  - (D) Section 14
149. Which of the following tax is paid from money you received from someone who has died?
- (A) Income tax
  - (B) Inheritance tax✓
  - (C) Property tax
  - (D) Sales tax
150. Which of the following is NOT treated as transactions through the banking channel?
- (A) Online transfer of payment
  - (B) Payment through credit card
  - (C) Payment through cash
  - (D) None of the given options✓
151. If M/s ABC and Co. an association of persons is a non-resident AOP, which of the following condition must be satisfied?
- (A) Control and management of affairs of AOP is situated partly in Pakistan
  - (B) Control and management of affairs of AOP is situated wholly in Pakistan
  - (C) Control and management of affairs of AOP is situated wholly or partly in Pakistan
  - (D) None of the given options✓
152. Non-Agricultural income does not include which one of the following?
- (A) Dividend paid by a company out of its agriculture income
  - (B) Royalty income of mines
  - (C) Profit on sale of standing crops✓
  - (D) Income from fisheries
153. Mr. Joseph is an employee of Foreign Government posted in Pakistan? What will be the residential status of Mr. Joseph?
- (A) Resident Individual
  - (B) Non- Resident Individual✓
  - (C) Resident HUF
  - (D) Resident AOP
154. Which of the following is NOT a "Person" as defined in Sec 2 (42) of the Income Tax Ordinance?
- (A) An individual
  - (B) The Federal Government
  - (C) Public International Organization
  - (D) None of the given options✓
155. A definition that excludes the dictionary meanings of the word is termed as:
- (A) Exclusive definition✓
  - (B) Inclusive definition
  - (C) Both inclusive & exclusive definitions
  - (D) Statutory definition
156. Which of the following is the rate of tax for male salaried individuals for



tax year 2010, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 200,000 but does not exceed Rs. 250,000?

- (A) 0%
- (B) 0.25%
- (C) 0.50%✓
- (D) 0.75%

157. Which part of income is charged to tax of non-resident person under the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?

- (A) Pakistani source of income✓
- (B) Foreign source of income
- (C) Both Pakistan and foreign source of income
- (D) None of the given option

158. Gratuity fund which is fully exempt from tax is approved by:

- (A) Income Tax Officer
- (B) Commissioner of Income Tax✓
- (C) Employer
- (D) CBR

159. Liquidator is referred as:

- (A) A liquidator of a company
- (B) A trustee for a bankrupt
- (C) A mortgagee in possession
- (D) All of the given options✓

160. Flying allowance shall be taxed @:

- (A) 1.5% of amount received as a separate block of income
- (B) 2% of amount received as a separate block of income
- (C) 2.5% of amount received as a separate block of income✓
- (D) 3.5% of amount received as a separate block of income

161. Which one of the following is NOT a depreciable asset?

- (A) Tangible movable property
- (B) Unimproved land✓
- (C) Tangible immovable property
- (D) Structural improvement to

immovable property

162. Which of the following is a literal meaning of tax?

- (A) Burden✓
- (B) Endurance
- (C) Patience
- (D) Fortitude

163. Which of the following is not the type of tax?

- (A) Direct taxes
- (B) Indirect taxes
- (C) Value added taxes
- (D) Fees and penalties✓

164. Which of the following is the example of deem income?

- (A) Cash gift✓
- (B) Salary
- (C) Loan through cross cheque
- (D) Golden hand shake

165. Which of the following is NOT an admissible deduction under the head income from property?

- (A) Unpaid rent
- (B) Property tax
- (C) Payment of premium✓
- (D) Fair market rent

166. Which one of the following sections deals with prizes and winnings?

- (A) Section 110
- (B) Section 140
- (C) Section 156✓
- (D) Section 115

167. General Provident (GP) Fund available in the Government Organization is also called as:

- (A) Statutory Provident Fund✓
- (B) Recognized Provident Fund
- (C) Unrecognized Provident Fund
- (D) None of the given options

168. Which of the following is the tax where the tax rate remained fixed to



- the amount on which the rate is applied increases?
- (A) Proportional tax ✓
  - (B) Progressive tax
  - (C) Regressive tax
  - (D) Corporate tax
169. Which one of the following is the general meaning of tax?
- (A) Relax
  - (B) Lighten
  - (C) Relieve
  - (D) Fatigue ✓
170. Which of the following is the tax year available for salaried individual?
- (A) 1st January to 31st December
  - (B) 1st July to 30th June ✓
  - (C) 1st October to 30th September
  - (D) 1st September to 31st August
171. If any other office involved in the management of a company, it is termed as:
- (A) Employment ✓
  - (B) Employer
  - (C) Employee
  - (D) Business premises
172. Mr. A employed in Pakistan received dividend amounting Rs. 10,000 in UK from Pakistani resident company. What is the tax treatment for calculating his gross total income?
- (A) Added in total income ✓
  - (B) Subtracted from the total income
  - (C) Added in income after tax
  - (D) Exempt from tax
173. Which one of the following is NOT a liquidator under Section 141 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?
- (A) Receiver appointed by a Court
  - (B) Trustee for a bankrupt
  - (C) Mortgagee in possession
  - (D) Tax payer ✓
174. Agricultural income does NOT include which one of the following?
- (A) Rent or revenue derived by a person from land
  - (B) Income derived from land situated in Pakistan
  - (C) The land is used for agricultural purposes
  - (D) Income from spontaneous forest ✓
175. Mr. A's total taxable income for the year 2010 is Rs. 150,000. Which of the following is the tax liability of Mr. A?
- (A) Nil ✓
  - (B) Rs. 375
  - (C) Rs. 750
  - (D) Rs. 1,125
176. A return of income as required to be furnished under Section 114 shall be in the form specified in:
- (A) Part I of Second Schedule
  - (B) Part II of Second Schedule
  - (C) Part III of Second Schedule
  - (D) All of the given options ✓
177. Which one of the following sections discusses the cash-basis accounting?
- (A) Section 32
  - (B) Section 33 ✓
  - (C) Section 34
  - (D) Section 36
178. Pension received by an employee of the Government or the armed forces is exempt from tax defined in:
- (A) 2nd Schedule Part 1 Cl.(8)
  - (B) 2nd Schedule Part 1 Cl.(25)
  - (C) 2nd Schedule Part 1 Cl.(9) ✓
  - (D) None of the given options
179. What is the rate of tax for a small company?
- (A) 10% of taxable income
  - (B) 20% of taxable income ✓



- the amount on which the rate is applied increases?
- (A) Proportional tax ✓
  - (B) Progressive tax
  - (C) Regressive tax
  - (D) Corporate tax
169. Which one of the following is the general meaning of tax?
- (A) Relax
  - (B) Lighten
  - (C) Relieve
  - (D) Fatigue ✓
170. Which of the following is the tax year available for salaried individual?
- (A) 1st January to 31st December
  - (B) 1st July to 30th June ✓
  - (C) 1st October to 30th September
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  - (C) 2nd Schedule Part 1 Cl.(9) ✓
  - (D) None of the given options
179. What is the rate of tax for a small company?
- (A) 10% of taxable income
  - (B) 20% of taxable income ✓



(C) 25% of taxable income  
(D) 30% of taxable income  
180. Loss from speculation business can be set off against:

- (A) Business income
- (B) Income earned from resident company
- (C) Speculation business income✓
- (D) None of the given options

181. Income from building leased out together with plant & machinery falls under:

- (A) Income from property
- (B) Income from salary
- (C) Income from capital gain
- (D) Income from other sources✓

182. The fiscal year is a period of \_\_\_\_\_ months arbitrarily chosen for tax purposes.

- (A) 3
- (B) 6
- (C) 12✓
- (D) 18

183. A woman taxpayer shall be charged to tax if taxable income is:

- (A) Less than Rs. 100,000
- (B) Less than Rs. 200,000
- (C) More than Rs. 200,000✓
- (D) More than Rs. 260,000

184. What is the residential status of Federal Government of Pakistan?

- (A) Resident Person✓
- (B) Resident Company
- (C) Resident AOP
- (D) Resident HUF

185. Provident fund maintained by a private organization which has not been granted recognition by the Income Tax Authorities, is discussed in which of the following type of provident fund?

- (A) Government provident fund
- (B) Recognized provident fund
- (C) Unrecognized provident fund✓
- (D) None of the given options

186. If capital asset has been held for more than one year, it is exempt from tax up to:

- (A) 10% of total capital gain
- (B) 15% of total capital gain
- (C) 25% of total capital gain✓
- (D) 30% of total capital gain

187. If tax payable of a sole proprietorship is Rs. 595,000, what will be the tax rate applied?

- (A) 12.50%✓
- (B) 15.00%
- (C) 7.50%
- (D) 10.50%

188. Land revenue rent (Lagan) is received by which of the following authority?

- (A) High Court
- (B) Supreme Court
- (C) Income Tax Department
- (D) Provincial Government✓

189. If tax payable of a partnership firm is Rs. 900,000, what will be the tax rate applied?

- (A) 21.50%
- (B) 15.00%
- (C) 17.50%✓
- (D) 10.50%

190. Valuation of stock is computed by the formula:

- (A)  $A+B-C$ ✓
- (B)  $A-B-C$
- (C)  $A-B+C$
- (D)  $A+B+C$

191. 2(59) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001 defines: "shareholder" in relation to a



- certificate holder, a unit holder of a unit trust and a beneficiary of a trust. In which criteria, the above definition falls?
- Exclusive definition
  - Inclusive definition ✓
  - Both exclusive and inclusive definitions
  - Statutory definition
192. Gratuity will be ignored in computing taxable income of:
- Resident person
  - Non-resident person
  - Income tax officer
  - Deceased person ✓
193. Achieving full employment level is one of the objectives of which of the following policy?
- Monetary policy
  - Fiscal policy ✓
  - Trade policy
  - Economic policy
194. For the year 2009, Mr. Ali has basic salary Rs. 40,000 p.m. What will be the salary of Mr. Ali for the tax year 2010?
- Rs. 480,000
  - Rs. 240,000 ✓
  - Rs. 40,000
  - Rs. 640,000
195. Normally, the salary income is taxed on cash basis but there is one exception available in Income Tax Ordinance 2001 that salary income can be taxed on due basis if there are reasonable grounds. Which of the following section deals with this exception?
- Section 53
  - Section 101
  - Section 110 ✓
  - Section 111
196. Mr. X resident of Pakistan earned income from property situated in London Rs. 50,000 but received in India. Which of the following is right for the above scenario?
- Mr. X being resident of Pakistan Rs. 50,000 will be added in gross total income ✓
  - Mr. X being resident of Pakistan Rs. 50,000 will be subtracted in gross total income
  - Mr. X being resident of Pakistan Rs. 50,000 will be claimed as admissible deduction
  - Mr. X being resident of Pakistan Rs. 50,000 will be exempted
197. Recognized provident fund is recognized by:
- Income Tax Officer
  - Central Board of Revenue
  - Commissioner of Income Tax ✓
  - High Court
198. Which one of the following is main difference between the tax and fee?
- Imposing authority
  - Applied rates
  - Entitlement of counter benefit ✓
  - Mode of payment
199. Which of the following is the external aid for the interpretation of tax laws?
- Preamble
  - Non-obstinate clause
  - Title of a chapter
  - Finance Minister's budget speech ✓
200. Mr. Ali is an employee of ABC Co. He has availed an interest free loan from his company. What will be the treatment of Interest on loan as per Income Tax Ordinance 2001?
- Salary of Ali includes the interest on loan at benchmark rate



(B) Salary of Ali includes the interest on loan at lower than benchmark rate

(C) Salary of Ali includes the interest on loan at higher than benchmark rate ✓

(D) Amount of Interest on loan is exempted from tax

201. What will be the tax treatment of motor vehicle provided partly for official and partly for personal use?

(A) 5% of cost (vehicle) ✓

(B) 10% of cost (vehicle)

(C) 15% of cost (vehicle)

(D) 25% of cost (vehicle)

202. Which one of the following sections defines minimum tax on resident companies?

(A) Section 110

(B) Section 111

(C) Section 113 ✓

(D) Section 115

203. Mr. A resident of Pakistan received interest on Australian Bonds Rs. 100,000 (half amount received in Pakistan). What is the treatment of this amount for calculating his gross total income?

(A) Rs. 100,000 added in his total income ✓

(B) Rs. 100,000 subtracted from his total income

(C) Rs. 50,000 added in his total income

(D) Exempt from tax

204. Concessional loan of Rs 1 million provided by employer @ of markup of 6% per annum (benchmark rate for tax year 2010 is 12% per annum), what will be the amount added back?

(A) Rs. 60,000 ✓

(B) Rs. 40,000

(C) Rs. 90,000

(D) Rs. 130,000

205. What is the time period given to a taxpayer to file a revised return?

(A) 2 years

(B) 3 years

(C) 5 years ✓

(D) 6 years

206. Members of income tax appellate tribunal are appointed by which of the following authorities?

(A) Provincial Government

(B) Income Tax Department

(C) Federal Government ✓

(D) Judicial Commission

207. The rate of income tax for Modaraba Company is:

(A) 20%

(B) 25% ✓

(C) 30%

(D) 35%

208. Statutory provident fund is also known as:

(A) Recognized provident fund

(B) Unrecognized provident fund

(C) Government provident fund ✓

(D) None of the given options

209. Which one of the following specifies the rates of depreciation?

(A) Part I of 3rd Schedule ✓

(B) Part II of 3rd Schedule

(C) Part III of 3rd Schedule

(D) None of the given options

210. Which of the following section deals with the residential status of Individual?

(A) Section 80

(B) Section 81

(C) Section 82 ✓

(D) Section 83

211. Mr. A non-resident of Pakistan



- received interest on Australian Bonds Rs. 100,000 (half amount received in Pakistan). What is the treatment of this amount for calculating his gross total income?
- (A) Rs. 100,000 added in his total income  
(B) Rs. 100,000 subtracted from his total income  
(C) Rs. 50,000 added in his total income✓  
(D) Exempt from tax
212. Profit and gains arising out of speculation business is chargeable to tax under:
- (A) Income from salary  
(B) Income from other sources  
(C) Income from business✓  
(D) Income from capital gains
213. If an individual has taxable income Rs. 90,000, what will be the tax rate applied?
- (A) 0.5%  
(B) 1%  
(C) 0.25%  
(D) Nil✓
214. Which of the following is the rate of tax for salaried individuals (male) for tax year 2010, where the taxable income does not exceed Rs. 200,000?
- (A) 0%  
(B) 0.25%  
(C) 0.50%✓  
(D) 0.75%
215. On which of the following deduction is allowed from taxable income under the head income from business?
- (A) Any entertainment expenditure  
(B) Any personal expenditure  
(C) Brokerage  
(D) Expenditure incurred by an amalgamated company✓
216. Which of the following section defines deductions allowed in computing income from business?
- (A) Section 21  
(B) Section 20✓  
(C) Section 120  
(D) Section 112
217. \_\_\_\_\_ is the payment to the holder for the right to use property such as a patent, copyrighted material, or natural resources.
- (A) Permanent Establishment  
(B) Royalty✓  
(C) Dividend  
(D) Goodwill
218. As per clause 13(iii) of the part 1 of second schedule, if gratuity fund is approved by CBR, the amount of fund exempted up to Rs. 200,000 and any amount exceeding it will be taxed in which of the following way?
- (A) Salary income✓  
(B) Income from business  
(C) Capital gain  
(D) Other income
219. Which of the following comes under the ambit of royalty under Section 2 (54)?
- (A) Right to use any patent  
(B) Copyright of a literary  
(C) Right to use any industrial or scientific equipment  
(D) All of the given options✓
220. Profit earned on debts is chargeable under:
- (A) Income from salary  
(B) Income from other sources  
(C) Income from business✓  
(D) Income from capital gains
221. Which one of the following principle of tax emphasized that the taxation policy should be designed in such a way to boost business atmosphere and the investment environment in the country?
- (A) Convenience  
(B) Judicious  
(C) Capacity to pay



(D) Business friendly✓  
222. Miss Sonia's total taxable income for the year 2010 is Rs. 260,000. Which of the following is the tax liability of Miss Sonia?

- (A) Nil✓
- (B) Rs. 500
- (C) Rs. 1,000
- (D) Rs. 1,500

223. In Income Tax Ordinance 2001 tax concessions meant for which of the following?

- (A) Reduction in tax liability
- (B) Reduction in tax rate
- (C) Reduction in taxable income
- (D) All of the given options✓

224. Which of the following is the deductible allowance from the income of an individual?

- (A) Zakat
- (B) Worker's Welfare Fund
- (C) Worker's Participation Fund
- (D) All of the given options✓

225. In which of the following heads of income no deductions are allowed:

- (A) Salary✓
- (B) Income from property
- (C) Income from business
- (D) Capital gains

226. Mr. A is an employee of ABC Co. The company has provided a driver and a gardener to Mr. A. What will be the tax treatment of their salaries under Section 13 of Income Tax Ordinance 2001?

- (A) These salaries, will be added in the salary of Mr. A✓
- (B) These salaries will be subtracted from the salary of Mr. A
- (C) These salaries have no relation with the salary of Mr. A
- (D) These Salaries will be exempted from tax

227. Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 became effective from which of the following date?

- (A) 1st July 2001
- (B) 13th September 2001
- (C) 1st July 2002✓
- (D) 13th September 2002

228. Mr. A non-resident person employed in UK received Rs. 500,000 as salary. Which of the following statement is true for Mr. A?

- (A) Rs. 500,000 will be added in gross total income being non resident person
- (B) Rs. 500,000 will be subtracted from gross total income being non resident person
- (C) Rs. 500,000 will be exempt from tax being non resident person✓
- (D) None of the given options

229. Total income of a person for a tax year shall be the sum of the person's income under which of the following head?

- (A) Only income from salary
- (B) Only income from business
- (C) Only income from property
- (D) All of the given options✓

230. Suppose a money lender gives loan to a farmer of Rs. 100,000. After the due time, the farmer pays back the loan in shape of agriculture produce amounting Rs. 110,000 to money lender. What will be the tax treatment of Rs. 110,000?

- (A) Tax will be charged only on Rs. 100,000
- (B) Tax will be charged only on Rs. 10,000✓
- (C) Tax will be charged only on Rs. 110,000
- (D) Exempt as agriculture income

231. Which of the following is similar to the concept of clubbing of incomes?

- (A) Unification of only two heads of income
- (B) Association of two or more heads of income✓
- (C) Splitting up of only two heads of



- income  
(D) Division of two or more than two heads of income
232. The Chairman of CBR has the responsibility for which of the following measures?  
(A) Formulation and administration of fiscal policies  
(B) Levy and collection of federal taxes  
(C) Quasi-judicial function of hearing of appeals  
(D) All of the given options✓
233. Pride of performance awarded by President is exempted from tax. Under which section, it is treated in Income Tax ordinance 2001?  
(A) Section 40  
(B) Section 41  
(C) Section 45  
(D) Section 46✓
234. Which of the following expression is used in computing tax credit?  
(A)  $A/B \times C$ ✓  
(B)  $B/A \times C$   
(C)  $A/C \times B$   
(D)  $C/B \times A$
235. What is the residential status of Provincial Government of Pakistan?  
(A) Resident Individual✓  
(B) Resident Company  
(C) Resident AOP  
(D) Resident HUF
236. Which of the following is included in the scheme of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?  
(A) Chapters  
(B) Sections  
(C) Schedules  
(D) All of the given options✓
237. Agricultural income includes which one of the following?  
(A) Dividend paid by a company out of its agriculture income  
(B) Income from fisheries  
(C) Royalty income of mines  
(D) Share of profit of a partner from a firm engaged in agriculture✓
238. Which of the following is the legal status of Al-Habib Bank Limited under Section 80 of the ordinance?  
(A) Individual  
(B) Firm  
(C) Banking Company✓  
(D) Modaraba Company
239. Profit on debt shall be Pakistan-source income if it is:  
(A) Paid by a resident person✓  
(B) Paid by the resident person from business carried on outside Pakistan through a permanent establishment  
(C) Paid by non-resident person  
(D) All of the given options
240. What is the tax treatment of losses from the foreign source under Section 104 of the ordinance?  
(A) Wholly taxable  
(B) Partly taxable  
(C) Deductible expenditure✓  
(D) None of the given options
241. Loss can be carried forward up to how many years?  
(A) 3 years  
(B) 4 years  
(C) 5 years  
(D) 6 years✓
242. Which of the following person fulfile the criteria of a taxpayer?  
(A) Any representative of a person who derives an amount chargeable to tax  
(B) Any person who is required to deduct or collect tax  
(C) Any person required to furnish a return of income  
(D) All of the given options✓
243. The age of senior citizen was 65 years and now amended to 60 years which of the following finance act substituted 65 to 60 years?  
(A) Finance Act 2005



(B) Finance Act 2006

(C) Finance Act 2007✓

(D) Finance Act 2008

244. Which of the following tax is payable on merchandise imported or exported from one country to another?

(A) Custom duty✓

(B) Income tax

(C) Sales tax

(D) Wealth tax

245. Which of the following is an example of lump sum receipt?

(A) Pension

(B) Golden shake hand

(C) Provident fund

(D) All of the given options✓

246. Income from lease of tangible movable property is chargeable to tax under:

(A) Income from property

(B) Income from other sources

(C) Income from business✓

(D) Income from capital gains

247. Which of the following is the general formula for calculating tax credits?

(A)  $(A + B) \times C$

(B)  $(A - B) \times C$

(C)  $(A / B) \times C$ ✓

(D)  $(A / B) + C$

248. In the normal circumstances, which of the following tax is charged?

(A) Gross receipt

(B) Total income

(C) Taxable income✓

(D) Gross income

249. Approval of Gratuity Fund can be withdrawn on which of the following grounds?

(A) On the expiry of time period

(B) On the death of the employee

(C) On the malfunctioning of the trust✓

(D) On the death of trustee

250. In a tax \_\_\_\_\_, you give information about what you earn every year.

(A) Return✓

(B) Statement

(C) Sheet

(D) Report

251. What is the tax treatment of any profit on the US Dollar Bonds purchased by the non resident person before December 1999 under Clause 82 of the Second Schedule?

(A) Wholly taxable

(B) Wholly exempt

(C) Partly taxable

(D) Not mentioned in Second Schedule✓

252. Sec. 02 of Income Tax Ordinance 2001 defines: "Appellate Tribunal means the Appellate Tribunal established under Section 130". In which criteria, the above definition falls?

(A) Exclusive definition✓

(B) Inclusive definition

(C) Both exclusive and inclusive definitions

(D) Statutory definition

253. Taxes are important instrument of which of the following policy?

(A) Monetary policy

(B) Fiscal policy✓

(C) Trade policy

(D) Economic policy

254. Which of the following income is chargeable to tax?

(A) Gross income from business

(B) Income computed in line with provisions of Ordinance✓

(C) Only basic salary of salaried person

(D) Basic salary excluding allowances of a salaried person

255. Which of the following is the special accounting year of companies exporting rice?

(A) 1st January to 31st December✓

(B) 1st July to 30th June

(C) 1st October to 30th September

(D) 1st September to 31st August



256. It is mandatory for each company to maintain its books of accounts on which of the following methods?

- (A) Cash basis
- (B) Accrual basis✓
- (C) Both cash and accrual basis
- (D) Free to choose any kind of base

257. Which one of the following is the general definition of tax?

- (A) Compulsory contribution of wealth by persons✓
- (B) Optional contribution of wealth by persons
- (C) Compulsory contribution of wealth by state
- (D) Optional contribution of wealth by state

258. M/s ABC & Co. has been incorporated under Pakistan Companies Ordinance 1984.

However, its most of the branches are operated out of Pakistan. What will be the residential status of M/s ABC & Co.?

- (A) Resident Company✓
- (B) Non-Resident Company
- (C) Resident Individual
- (D) Resident AOP

259. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of excise levied when a commodity is sold to its final consumer.

- (A) Corporation tax
- (B) Property tax
- (C) Sales tax✓
- (D) Excise

260. Federal government has been empowered vide Section 53 (2) and (3) to make amendments in the Second Schedule by:

- (A) Adding any clause or condition therein
- (B) Omitting any clause or condition therein
- (C) Making any change in any clause or condition therein
- (D) All of the given options✓

261. Any dividend is Pakistan source income if it is paid by which of the following?

- (A) By Resident Company✓
- (B) By Non-Resident Company
- (C) By Resident Individual
- (D) By Resident AOP

262. Which of the following section deals with the residential status of person?

- (A) Section 81✓
- (B) Section 82
- (C) Section 83
- (D) Section 84

263. Which of the following section deals with the residential status of company?

- (A) Section 81
- (B) Section 82
- (C) Section 83✓
- (D) Section 84

264. Which of the following methods of accounting is compulsory to adopt for sole proprietorship?

- (A) Accrual basis
- (B) Cash basis
- (C) Both accrual and cash bases
- (D) Free to choose any kind of base✓

265. Which of the following is not included in business?

- (A) Commerce
- (B) Manufacture
- (C) Profession
- (D) Employment✓

266. A firm ABC maintaining its accounts in cash basis, at June 27, 2008 is entitled to receive Rs. 10,000 but actual payments are made at 01 August 2008. In which year, it is charged to tax?

- (A) 2006
- (B) 2007
- (C) 2008
- (D) 2009✓

267. Any amount received under Part 3 of Second Schedule, as flying allowance by pilots etc. and junior



commissioned officers or other ranks shall be taxed at the rate of as separate block.

- (A) 2.5%✓
- (B) 5.5%
- (C) 7.5%
- (D) 9.5%

268. Condition for the approval of gratuity fund is based on which of the following?

- (A) Trust is irrevocable✓
- (B) Trust is revocable
- (C) Trust is established by government
- (D) Trust is approved by Officer of Income Tax

269. Which of the following is the rate of tax for salaried individuals for tax year 2010, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 550,000 but does not exceed Rs. 650,000?

- (A) 1.50%
- (B) 2.50%
- (C) 3.50%
- (D) 4.50%✓

270. Which of the following is the rate of tax for salaried individuals for tax year 2010, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 650,000 but does not exceed Rs. 750,000?

- (A) 3.50%
- (B) 4.50%
- (C) 6.00%✓
- (D) 7.50%

271. Which of the following is the rate of tax for salaried individuals for tax year 2010, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 900,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,050,000?

- (A) 9.00%✓
- (B) 10.00%
- (C) 11.00%
- (D) 12.50%

272. MTS stands for which of the following?

- (A) Minimum time scale✓
- (B) Minimum transfer salary

- (C) Maximum time scale
- (D) Maximum transfer salary

273. Which of the following is tax, where the tax rate decreases as the amount to which the rate is applied increases?

- (A) Proportional tax
- (B) Progressive tax
- (C) Regressive tax✓
- (D) Corporate tax

274. Concessional loan provided by the employer is taxable and added back to the income of employee. But under which of the following condition there is no need to add back such loan?

- (A) Loan used for the purchase of furniture
- (B) Loan used for the education of children
- (C) Loan used for the construction of house✓
- (D) Loan used for the purchase of shares

275. If a business carried on by non-resident person in Pakistan through permanent establishment, what will be the tax treatment of the travelling expenditures born by the non-resident for spending his holidays in his homeland?

- (A) Wholly taxable due to PE✓
- (B) Wholly taxable as no concerned with PE in Pakistan
- (C) Not permissible as deduction from the income of non-resident
- (D) None of the given options

276. What is the tax treatment of the leave encashment on the retirement of the employee?

- (A) Wholly taxable✓
- (B) Wholly exempt
- (C) Partly taxable

277. Income chargeable under the head "Income from Business" derived by a Provincial Government or local authority from a business carried on outside its jurisdictional area, will be:



- (A) Wholly taxable✓  
(B) Wholly exempted  
(C) Partially exempted  
(D) Section is silent about it
278. Which of the following is the tax treatment of utilities for the year 2010?  
(A) Wholly taxable  
(B) Wholly exempted  
(C) Exempted up to 10% of MTS✓  
(D) Exempted up to 45% of MTS
279. Gratuity pertaining to government employees is received on retirement/death of the employee. Which of the following is the tax treatment of gratuity under the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?  
(A) Wholly exempted✓  
(B) Partially exempted  
(C) Wholly taxable  
(D) None of the given options
280. Which of the following is the tax treatment of free hospitalization services provided under the terms of employment?  
(A) Wholly exempted✓  
(B) Wholly taxable  
(C) Exempted up to 10% of MTS  
(D) Taxable up to 10% of MTS
281. Gratuity received by a non-resident person is:  
(A) Wholly exempted✓  
(B) Wholly taxable  
(C) 50% of amount receivable  
(D) 50 % of B.S
282. Gratuity approved by Central Board of Revenue is:  
(A) Wholly exempted  
(B) Wholly taxable  
(C) Exempted up to Rs. 200,000✓  
(D) 50% of amount receivable
283. Income of the recognized vocational institution is  
(A) Wholly taxable  
(B) Exempted✓  
(C) Exempted up to 50%  
(D) Partially taxable
284. Any Pakistan-source income which Pakistan is not permitted to tax under a tax treaty shall be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Wholly taxable  
(B) Wholly exempted✓  
(C) Partly exempted  
(D) Not mention in Ordinance
285. What is the tax treatment of income from the sale of Mudaraba Certificates?  
(A) Wholly taxable  
(B) Wholly exempted✓  
(C) Partially taxable  
(D) Partially exempted
286. What is the tax treatment of recognized Provident Fund under Section 2 (48) of part I of Sixth Schedule?  
(A) Wholly exempted  
(B) Partially taxable✓  
(C) Wholly taxable  
(D) Partially exempted
287. What is the tax treatment of support payment received by spouse made under the agreement to live apart?  
(A) Wholly taxable  
(B) Wholly exempted✓  
(C) Partly exempted  
(D) Not mention in Ordinance
288. Which of the following is the tax treatment of utilities for the year 2009?  
(A) Wholly taxable✓  
(B) Wholly exempted  
(C) Exempted up to 10% of MTS  
(D) Exempted up to 1% of MTS
289. What is the tax treatment of the leave encashment of the armed forces of Pakistan on retirement made by the employer?  
(A) Wholly taxable  
(B) Wholly exempted✓  
(C) Partly taxable  
(D) Not mention in Income Tax Ordinance 2001



290. What is the tax treatment of the reimbursement of expenditure made by the employer?

- (A) Wholly taxable✓
- (B) Wholly exempted
- (C) Partly taxable
- (D) Not mentioned in Income Tax Ordinance 2001

291. Income of a Text-Book Board is:

- (A) Wholly taxable
- (B) Exempted✓
- (C) Exempted up to 50%
- (D) None of the given options

292. What is the tax treatment of the salary of an employee of foreign government but citizen of Pakistan?

- (A) Exempted from tax
- (B) Wholly taxable✓
- (C) Partly taxable
- (D) No tax treatment given in IT Ordinance 2001

293. Mr. John a non-resident received profit in Pakistan on a security issued by a resident person, how the profit will be treated under Sec (46) of IT Ordinance 2001?

- (A) Wholly taxable✓
- (B) Wholly exempted
- (C) Partly exempted
- (D) None of the given options

294. Government provident fund is:

- (A) Totally taxable
- (B) Partially taxable
- (C) Totally exempted✓
- (D) Partially exempted

295. Unrecognized provident fund is:

- (A) Totally taxable✓
- (B) Partially taxable
- (C) Totally exempted
- (D) Partially exempted

296. Pension received by a citizen of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_ from tax.

- (A) Partially taxable
- (B) Fully taxable
- (C) Taxable 25% of the pension received

297. Pension is treated as:

- (A) Totally taxable
- (B) Partially taxable
- (C) Totally exempted✓
- (D) Partially exempted

298. Pension granted to disabled is treated as:

- (A) Totally taxable
- (B) Partially taxable
- (C) Totally exempted✓
- (D) Partially exempted

299. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of tax where the tax rate increases as the income to which the rate is applied increases.

- (A) Proportional tax
- (B) Progressive tax✓
- (C) Regressive tax
- (D) Corporate tax

300. If the accounting year of Mr. Aslam, a rice exporter is started from 01 January 2005 and ending on 31st December 2005. What will be its tax year?

- (A) Tax year 2003
- (B) Tax year 2004
- (C) Tax year 2005
- (D) Tax year 2006✓

301. In case of lump sum receipt of income like golden hand shake, the tax payer pays tax in which of the following way?

- (A) Average of last 3 years tax rate✓
- (B) Option to choose current or average of last 3 years tax rate
- (C) Current tax rate
- (D) Previous year tax rate

302. Suppose a profit acquired by a cultivator from the sale of standing crops or the produce after harvesting. The profit of the cultivator will be treated in which of the following way?

- (A) Income from business
- (B) Agriculture income✓
- (C) Income from property



(D) Capital gain  
303. Mr. Imran is an employee of Provincial Government of Punjab posted in UK for two years. What will be the residential status of Mr. Imran?

- (A) Resident Individual ✓
- (B) Non-Resident Individual
- (C) Resident HUF
- (D) Resident AOP

304. For a non-resident AOP which of the following condition must be satisfied?

- (A) Control and management of affairs of AOP is situated partly in Pakistan
- (B) Control and management of affairs of AOP is situated wholly in Pakistan
- (C) Control and management of affairs of AOP is situated wholly or partly in Pakistan
- (D) None of the given options ✓

305. As part of remuneration package, a company provides for reimbursement of telephone costs on actual basis to its employees in case the facility is used for official purposes only, what are the tax consequences of this policy?

- (A) Treated as taxable ✓
- (B) No tax consequences
- (C) Partially taxable
- (D) Not discussed in Income Tax Ordinance 2001

306. Clause (10) and (11) of Part 1 of Second Schedule related to pension are omitted by which of the following?

- (A) Finance Ordinance 2004
- (B) Finance Ordinance 2005
- (C) Finance Bill 2006 ✓
- (D) Finance Bill 2007

307. Which of the following is the tax treatment for income from property received as a rent for the year 2007?

- (A) 1/4 of the rent is deductible as

repairs allowance  
(B) 1/2 of the rent is deductible as repairs allowance

(C) 1/5 of the rent is deductible as repairs allowance ✓

(D) No deduction is allowed

308. A non-adjustable advance is received from a building as income from property. Such rent will be spread in how many of the following years?

(A) 5 years

(B) 6 years

(C) 8 years

(D) 10 years ✓

309. Under Clause (93 A) of the Part 1 of Second Schedule of Income Tax Ordinance 2001, which of the following business income is exempted from tax?

(A) Income of a Text-Book Board

(B) University or Educational Institution established not for profit purpose

(C) Recognized Vocational Institute ✓

(D) Income of Recognized Sports Board

310. Head Income from property Section 15 defines land as:

(A) Constructed building

(B) Block of brick

(C) Vacant plot

(D) None of the given options ✓

311. Which one of the following options does not come under the definition of business income Section 2 (9)?

(A) Trade

(B) Commerce

(C) Profession

(D) Employment ✓

312. Which one of the following Section defines income under the head income from business Section 18?

(A) Section 2(9) ✓

(B) Section 2(29)

(C) Section 75



- (D) Section 2(15)
313. Which of the following section deals with the deductions not allowed to income from business?
- (A) Section 2 (9)  
(B) Section 20  
(C) Section 21✓  
(D) Section 22
314. Gain on sale of depreciable asset, under Section 31 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001, is charged to tax under which of the following head of income?
- (A) Income from business✓  
(B) Income from property  
(C) Income from capital gain  
(D) Income from other sources
315. Amount received after discontinuance of business, under Section 31 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001, is charged to tax under which of the following head of income?
- (A) Income from business✓  
(B) Income from property  
(C) Income from capital gain  
(D) Income from other sources
316. Which of the following is the tax rate that a Resident Company is subjected to pay on its turnover for a tax year, even in cases where the company sustains loss?
- (A) 0.25%  
(B) 0.50%✓  
(C) 0.75%  
(D) 1.00%
317. The amount of minimum tax liability is arrived at as follows:
- (A)  $(A \times 0.5\%) B$   
(B)  $(A \times B) 0.5\%$   
(C)  $(A + B) 0.5\%$  ✓  
(D)  $(A / 0.5\%) B$
318. In case of disposal of asset between spouses under an agreement to live apart, what would be the tax treatment of such disposal of asset?
- (A) Charged to tax under the head income from business  
(B) Charged to tax under the head income from capital gain  
(C) Exempted from tax under Section 79 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001✓  
(D) Charged to tax under the head income from property
319. Which of the following is not required to file the return of Income Tax under Section 115?
- (A) Every company  
(B) Every firm  
(C) Every person with land 250 sq yards  
(D) Salaried individual having salary certificate in lieu✓
320. Which of the following is not required to file the return of Income Tax under Section 115?
- (A) Every company  
(B) Every firm  
(C) Every person with land 250 sq yards  
(D) Orphan with age below 25✓
321. Which of the following is NOT required to file the return of Income Tax under Section 115?
- (A) Every company  
(B) Every firm  
(C) Every person with land 250 sq yards  
(D) Widow✓
322. A person may furnish revised return from the date when the original return was furnished up to which of the following time period?
- (A) 5 Days  
(B) 5 Months  
(C) 5 Years✓  
(D) 15 Months
323. Which of the following is NOT a liquidator under Section 141 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?
- (A) Receiver appointed by a Court



- (B) Trustee for a bankrupt  
(C) Mortgagee in possession  
(D) Tax payer✓
224. Federal Tax Ombudsman has the same powers as \_\_\_\_\_ to punish any person for its contempt.  
(A) Supreme Court✓  
(B) High Court  
(C) City Court  
(D) Provincial Government
325. The office of Superintendent of Sales Tax, or such other office as the Board may, by notification in the official gazette, specify is called:  
(A) Income Tax Office  
(B) Registered Office  
(C) Local Sales Tax Office✓  
(D) None of the given options
326. Capital Value Tax was levied on the capital value of assets with effect from:  
(A) 1st July, 1989✓  
(B) 1st June 1990  
(C) 1st July 2000  
(D) 1st July 1999
327. A directorship or any other office involved in the management of a company under Section 2(22) of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 is termed as:  
(A) Employment✓  
(B) Employer  
(C) Employee  
(D) Business premises
328. Which of the following is the example of inclusive definition?  
(A) Appellate Tribunal 2(2)  
(B) Debt 2(15)  
(C) Employment 2(22) ✓  
(D) Association of persons 2(6)
329. In which criteria, the above definition falls?  
(A) Exclusive definition  
(B) Inclusive definition✓  
(C) Both exclusive and inclusive definitions

- (D) Statutory definition
330. Mr. X non-resident of Pakistan earned income from property situated in Dubai Rs. 70,000 but received in Pakistan. Which one of the following option is right for this particular scenario?  
(A) Mr. X being non-resident of Pakistan Rs. 70,000 will be added in gross total income✓  
(B) Mr. X being non-resident of Pakistan Rs. 70,000 will be subtracted in gross total income  
(C) Mr. X being non-resident of Pakistan Rs. 70,000 will be claimed as admissible deduction  
(D) Mr. X being non-resident of Pakistan Rs. 70,000 will be exempted
331. Which of the following is the rate of tax for salaried individuals for tax year 2009, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 250,000 but does not exceed Rs. 350,000?  
(A) Nil  
(B) 0.250%  
(C) 0.50%  
(D) 0.75%✓
332. Which of the following is the rate of tax for salaried individuals for tax year 2009, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 1,950,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,250,000?  
(A) 9.00%  
(B) 10.00%  
(C) 12.50%  
(D) 15.00%✓
333. Which of the following is the rate of tax for salaried individuals for tax year 2009, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 1,200,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,450,000?  
(A) 9.00%  
(B) 10.00%  
(C) 11.00%✓  
(D) 12.50%



334. Which of the following is the rate of tax for salaried individuals for tax year 2009, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 400,000 but does not exceed Rs. 450,000?

- (A) 0.25%
- (B) 1.50%
- (C) 2.50%✓
- (D) 3.50%

335. Which of the following is the rate of tax for salaried individuals for tax year 2010, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 4,550,000 but does not exceed Rs. 8,650,000?

- (A) 17.50%
- (B) 18.50%
- (C) 19.00%✓
- (D) 20.00%

336. Miss Sahrish's total taxable income for the year 2009 is Rs. 240,000. Which of the following is the tax liability of Miss Sahrish?

- (A) Nil✓
- (B) Rs. 500
- (C) Rs. 1,000
- (D) Rs. 1,500

337. Mr. A's total taxable income for the year 2009 is Rs. 600,000. Which of the following is the tax liability of Mr. A?

- (A) Rs. 15,000
- (B) Rs. 21,000
- (C) Rs. 27,000✓
- (D) Rs. 36,000

338. Which of the following is opposite to the literal meaning of Tax?

- (A) Burden
- (B) Strain
- (C) Load
- (D) Relieve✓

339. Charitable purpose includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility. In which criteria, the above definition falls?

- (A) Exclusive definition

(B) Inclusive definition✓

(C) Both exclusive and inclusive definitions

(D) Statutory definition

340. Which of the following is the mutual example of both inclusive and exclusive definitions?

- (A) Appellate Tribunal 2(2)
- (B) Banking Company 2(7)✓
- (C) Association of Persons 2(6)
- (D) Employment 2(22)

341. Which of the following is the Special Accounting Year of Sugar Companies?

- (A) 1st January to 31st December
- (B) 1st July to 30th June
- (C) 1st October to 30th September✓
- (D) 1st September to 31st August

342. Suppose a profit acquired by a cultivator for produce after harvesting. The profit of the cultivator will be treated in:

- (A) Income from business
- (B) Agriculture income✓
- (C) Income from property
- (D) Capital gain

343. Salary income received by resident person from Federal Government of Pak is in UK belongs to which of the following?

- (A) Pakistani source of income✓
- (B) Foreign source of income
- (C) Both Pakistan and foreign source of income
- (D) None of the given options

344. Mr. Khan resident of Pakistan received salary from UK. His salary will be included in which of the following?

- (A) Pakistan source income
- (B) Foreign source income✓
- (C) Both Pakistan and foreign source income
- (D) None of the given options

345. Rental income earned is taxable on a net income basis that is, after



- deduction of tax admissible expenditure and allowances from gross rent, for up to tax year:
- (A) 2007  
(B) 2008  
(C) 2006✓  
(D) 2005
346. Debt means "any amount owing", than which one of the following doesn't cover by the definition of debt under Section 2(15)?
- (A) Accounts payable  
(B) Promissory notes  
(C) Bills of exchange  
(D) None of the given options✓
347. What is the tax treatment for any fine or penalty paid or payable by the person for the violation of any law, rule or regulation?
- (A) Deducted as per Section 20  
(B) Not allowed to be deducted as per Section 21✓  
(C) Deducted as per Section 21  
(D) Not allowed to be deducted as per Section 22
348. Which section defines 'speculation business' under head income from business?
- (A) Section 20  
(B) Section 19✓  
(C) Section 24  
(D) Section 18
349. Which of the following is the rate of amortization of pre-commencement expenditure under Section 25 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?
- (A) 10%  
(B) 20%✓  
(C) 30%  
(D) 50%
350. Which section defines this 'Income tax depreciation is admissible only in respect of depreciable assets'.
- (A) Section 22(15)✓  
(B) Section 22(11)  
(C) Section 23 A
- (D) Section 24
351. Income from dividends charged to tax under which of the following heads of Income?
- (A) Income from property  
(B) Income from business  
(C) Income from capital gain  
(D) Income from other sources✓
352. Appeal to the collector of sales tax may be filed within which of the period?
- (A) 60 days  
(B) 90 days  
(C) 180 days  
(D) 30 days✓
353. In relation to any registered person means the tax charged under the Sales Tax Act in respect of a supply of goods made by that person and shall include duties of excise chargeable under Section 3 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (I of 1944) is known as"
- (A) Output tax✓  
(B) Input tax  
(C) Income tax  
(D) Wealth tax
354. Capital value tax is levied on which of the following?
- (A) Capital gain  
(B) Gross profits  
(C) Capital value of asset✓  
(D) Intangible assets
355. Statutory Provident Fund is governed by:
- (A) Finance Act 2006  
(B) Insurance Act 1969  
(C) Provident Funds Act 1925✓  
(D) None of the given options
356. What will be the tax liability of an individual who has received an income of Rs. 470,000 under the head income from property?
- (A) Rs.17,750✓  
(B) Rs. 23,500  
(C) Rs. 47,000



(D) Rs. 70,500

357. Any salary paid or payable exceeding paid other than by a crossed cheque or direct transfer of funds to the employee's bank account is not allowed to deduct under Section 21 of the ordinance:

- (A) Five thousand rupees per month
- (B) Ten thousand rupees per month ✓
- (C) Fifteen thousand rupees per year
- (D) Twenty thousand rupees per year

358. Amount of capital value tax for the year 2009 for a motor vehicle, not exceeding 850 cc, should be which of the following?

(A) Rs. 3,500

(B) Rs. 7,500 ✓

(C) Rs. 8,500

(D) Nil

359. Which of the following is not an employment tax?

(A) Social Security Tax

(B) Federal Excise Tax ✓

(C) Federal Unemployment Compensation Tax

(D) State Unemployment Compensation Tax

360. How many sections are included in the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?

(A) 340 sections

(B) 440 sections

(C) 140 sections

(D) 240 sections ✓

361. How many schedules are contained in the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?

(A) Three Schedule

(B) Five Schedule

(C) Seven Schedules ✓

(D) Nine Schedules

362. Section 2(13) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001 defines: "Commissioner" means a person appointed as a Commissioner of Income Tax under Section 208, and includes a taxation officer vested with

all or any of the powers, and functions of the Commissioner; in which criteria the above definition falls?

(A) Exclusive definition ✓

(B) Inclusive definition

(C) Both exclusive and inclusive definitions

(D) Statutory definition

363. Which of the following is the Special Accounting Year of Insurance Companies?

(A) 1st January to 31st December ✓

(B) 1st July to 30th June

(C) 1st October to 30th September

(D) 1st September to 31st August

364. Certain incomes those are excluded from tax are called as:

(A) Perquisites

(B) Exemptions ✓

(C) Allowances

(D) Deductions

365. Date for the exemption limit for Foreign Currency Account (FCA) under Clause 80 of the Part I of Second Schedule is available to which of the following?

(A) 16 December 1999 ✓

(B) 16 November 1999

(C) 16 July 2001

(D) 1st July 2002

366. Which of the following days shall be counted as whole day for the computation of residential status of an individual?

(A) A public holiday

(B) A day of sick leave

(C) Any strike day

(D) All of the given options ✓

367. Rental income shall be Pakistan-source income if it is derived from:

(A) The lease of immovable property in Pakistan ✓

(B) The lease of immovable property outside Pakistan

(C) The lease of immovable property



- both in and out of Pakistan
- (D) None of the given options
368. Pension received by Mr. John through permanent establishment in Pakistan is belonging to which of the following?
- (A) Pakistani source of Income ✓  
(B) Foreign source of income  
(C) Both Pakistan and foreign source of income  
(D) None of the given option
369. Rental income earned is taxable on a net income basis that is, after deduction of tax admissible expenditure and allowances from gross rent, for up to tax year:
- (A) 2007  
(B) 2008  
(C) 2006 ✓  
(D) 2005
370. Rate of depreciation is prescribed in which of the following part of Third Schedule of the Income Tax Ordinance?
- (A) Part II  
(B) Part III  
(C) Part I ✓  
(D) None of the given options
371. A retailer whose value of supplies in any period during the last twelve months ending any tax period exceeds \_\_\_\_\_ is required to be registered under the Sales Tax Act 1990:
- (A) Forty million rupees  
(B) Twenty million rupees ✓  
(C) Ten million rupees  
(D) Five million rupees
372. Mr. Amjad (employed by Federal Government) received a basic salary of Rs. 100,000 during the year ended 30.06.2009. He received leave encashment amounting to Rs. 12,000 per month and the special allowance @ 25% which is Rs. 8,400 per month. What would be his taxable income?
- (A) Rs. 50,000  
(B) Rs. 100,000  
(C) Rs. 200,800  
(D) Rs. 244,000 ✓
373. Mr. Shahmeer has a gross tax of Rs. 97,200 and taxable income of Rs. 972,000 during the year ended 30.06.2009. He has invested shares in public company of Rs. 120,000 and donated to Mayo Hospital Rs. 30,180. What would be the amount of average relief?
- (A) Rs. 12,738  
(B) Rs. 3,018 ✓  
(C) Rs. 9,720  
(D) Rs. 12,000
374. Salary is the first head or source of income mentioned in which of the following sections of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001?
- (A) Section 12 ✓  
(B) Section 34  
(C) Section 20  
(D) Section 85
375. Mr. Zahoor received a basic salary of Rs. 10,000 per month during the year ended 30.06.2009. He has received rent free unfurnished accommodation by his employer. He was entitled to receive rent @ Rs. 4,000, per month, if this accommodation was not provided to him. What would be his tax payable?
- (A) Nil ✓  
(B) Rs. 133,980  
(C) Rs. 195,000  
(D) Rs. 210,000
376. Mr. Asif received a salary of Rs. 200,000 during the year ended 30.06.2009. His MTS is (Rs. 55,000-5,000-70,000). He has received medical allowance and facility of interest free loan from his employer of Rs. 10,000 per month and Rs. 900,000 respectively. What would be his tax payable?



- (A) Rs. 1,987.5
- (B) Rs. 2,535✓
- (C) Rs. 107,500
- (D) Rs. 134,200

377. In case, general provident is approved by government. or a local authority or a statutory body under Clause 13 (i) of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001, then what will be the treatment of such gratuity fund?

- (A) Wholly exempted✓
- (B) Exempted up to Rs. 100,000
- (C) Exempted up to Rs. 200,000 and exceeding amount will be charged as salary
- (D) 50% of the amount receivable or Rs. 75,000 whichever is less

378. Mr. Afsar received a basic salary of Rs. 900,000 during the year ended 30.06.2009. He has received dividend income of Rs. 15,000 and verifiable personal medical expenses of Rs. 20,000. What would be his tax payable?

- (A) Rs. 67,500
- (B) Rs. 84,150
- (C) Rs. 82,800
- (D) Rs. 82,350✓

379. The taxable income of Mr. Sabahat is Rs. 460,400 during the year ended 30.06.2009. He has received an interest free loan of Rs. 100,000 at which the employer charged interest at a rate of 12%. What would be his tax payable?

- (A) Rs. 16,534✓
- (B) Rs. 460,400
- (C) Rs. 472,400
- (D) Rs. 560,400

380. Mr. Sufyan has rented out his house at Rs. 80,000 per month. As per rent deed, he has received an amount of Rs. 150,000 as advance, which is non adjustable against rent. What would be the amount of rent chargeable to tax?

- (A) Rs. 40,000
- (B) Rs. 975,000✓
- (C) Rs. 73,000
- (D) Rs. 100,800

381. Mr. Tareen let out a house at the monthly rent of Rs. 150,000 and received a deposit of Rs. 65,000 not adjustable against the rent. What would be his tax payable?

- (A) Rs. 3,250
- (B) Rs. 325
- (C) Rs. 92,400✓
- (D) Rs. 215,000

382. Mr. Liaqat during the year ended 30th June 2009 received a net profit of Rs. 60,000. He has received profit on sale of investments of Rs. 10,000 and interest on government securities of Rs. 3,000. What will be his income from profession?

- (A) Rs. 53,000
- (B) Rs. 67,000
- (C) Rs. 73,000✓
- (D) Rs. 47,000

383. Mr. Mohsin during the year ended 30th June 2009 received a net profit of Rs. 250,000. He has maintained a reserve for meeting contingent liability. The maintenance costs him Rs. 25,000 and he has paid for purchase of goodwill Rs. 30,000. What will be his income from profession?

- (A) Rs. 170,000
- (B) Rs. 230,000
- (C) Rs. 255,000✓
- (D) Rs. 330,000

384. Mr. Jamil an engineer has received consultancy fee of Rs. 385,000. He has paid design and draft related salaries and site supervisors Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 36,000 respectively. What will be his income from profession?

- (A) Rs. 304,000✓
- (B) Rs. 394,000
- (C) Rs. 376,000



(D) Rs. 466,000  
 385. Mrs. Mazhar during the year ended 30th June 2009 received salary of Rs. 80,000 per month. She has received income from fish catching business of Rs. 30,000. What will be her income from profession?

(A) Rs. 50,000

(B) Rs. 110,000

(C) Rs. 990,000

(D) Rs. 960,000✓

386. M/s Junior during the year ended 30th June 2009 received a net profit of Rs. 139,400. The income tax as per P&L account is worth Rs. 2,500 and loss by embezzlement of Rs. 5,000. What will be the tax payable of the company?

(A) Rs. 785,000

(B) Rs. 51,415✓

(C) Rs. 730,000

(D) Rs. 725,000

387. Mr. Sabir received income from business of Rs. 107,000. He has received profit on encashment of Defence Saving Certificates of Rs. 10,000. What will be his income from profession?

(A) Rs. 300,000

(B) Rs. 200,000

(C) Rs. 107,000✓

(D) Rs. 192,000

388. Mrs. Gilani has received basic salary of Rs. 300,000 during the tax year 2009. She has received matured Defence Saving Certificates of Rs. 80,000 of which 70,000 were encashed. What will be his taxable income?

(A) Rs. 960,000

(B) Rs. 110,000

(C) Rs. 50,000

(D) Rs. 310,000✓

389. If an employee's taxable income is Rs. 715,000 and he paid donations amounting Rs. 10,000 to a charitable

institution, what will be the value of 'C' in calculating tax credit?

(A) Rs. 715,000

(B) Rs. 214,500

(C) Rs. 10,000✓

(D) Rs. 224,500

390. Which one of the following section deals with intangibles?

(A) Section 22

(B) Section 24✓

(C) Section 222

(D) Section 242

391. Mr. A is an employee of Government of the Punjab, his data for the year 2010 is given below. Salary: Rs. 60,000 per month Gratuity: Rs. 1,000,000 Calculate his taxable income.

(A) 774,000

(B) 720,000✓

(C) 1,060,000

(D) 1,720,000

392. A firm ABC maintaining its account in accrual basis, at June 27, 2008 it is entitled to receive Rs. 10,000 but actual payments made at 01 August 2008. In which year it is charged to tax?

(A) 2006

(B) 2007

(C) 2008✓

(D) 2009

393. Deficit Financing is one of the tools of which of the following policy?

(A) Monetary policy

(B) Fiscal policy✓

(C) Trade Policy

(D) Economic Policy

394. Following person is required to file tax return:

(A) Widow

(B) Disabled person

(C) The person has become bankrupt✓

(D) Orphan below age of 25

395. The process of clubbing of income



results in which of the following?

- (A) Lower Bracket rate of tax is charged
- (B) Higher Bracket rate of tax is charged✓
- (C) Moderate Bracket rate of tax is charged
- (D) No change occur due to clubbing

396. Which of the following incomes are treated as agriculture income?

- (A) Agro based industry
- (B) Spontaneous forests
- (C) Interest received by a farmer on lending
- (D) Income from land situated in Pakistan used for agriculture✓

397. Which of the following is the important content for calculating tax on income?

- (A) Taxable Income
- (B) Residential Status
- (C) Tax Year
- (D) All of the given options✓

398.  $(A / B) \times C$  In the above formula for calculating tax credit under section 61 of the Income tax Ordinance 2001, C represents which of the following?

- (A) Amount of Gross tax
- (B) Person's taxable income for the tax year
- (C) Amount of exemption as per Ordinance✓
- (D) Net Income Of the year

399. Which of the following section deal with tax treatment of person who is a cultivator or receiver of agricultural produce as rent-in-kind in the business of cultivator?

- (A) Rule 11 of the IT Rule 2002✓
- (B) Section 40 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001
- (C) Section 41 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001
- (D) Section 42 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001

400. In an association of person, 25% tax rate is applied where the taxable income exceeds:

- (A) Rs 1,300,000✓
- (B) Rs 1,000,000
- (C) Rs 1,500,000
- (D) Rs 1,700,000

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Objective MCQs

