

ENGLISH GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Practice Test with Answers & Explanations

50

Questions

5

Sections

Answers

Highlighted

TOPICS COVERED

Sentence Completion | Word Meanings | Closest Meaning | Prepositions
Grammar Rules | Vocabulary | Idioms & Phrases

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SECTION A: Choose the Correct Answer (Sentence Completion)

Q1. Why _____ attend the meeting?

✓ A. don't you

B. you don't

C. you do not

Explanation: 'Don't you' is correct because negative questions in English are formed with the auxiliary verb before the subject. 'Why don't you' is a standard suggestion/question form.

Q2. I know _____ attend the meeting.

✓ A. why you don't

B. why don't you

C. why do you not

Explanation: In indirect/embedded questions (after 'I know'), the word order is subject + verb: 'why you don't'. The question word order is NOT used inside a statement.

Q3. Help him _____ you can.

A. as much

✓ B. as much as

C. as many as

Explanation: 'As much as' is correct because 'much' is used with uncountable quantities and 'as...as' forms the comparison. 'As many as' is for countable nouns.

Q4. Give him _____ books as you have.

A. as

B. so

✓ C. as many

D. as much

Explanation: 'As many' is correct because 'books' is a countable noun. 'As many... as' is the correct structure for comparing countable quantities.

Q5. Population is rising as _____ as never before.

A. rapid

✓ B. rapidly

C. more rapidly

D. much rapidly

Explanation: 'Rapidly' (adverb) is correct because it modifies the verb phrase 'is rising'. An adjective like 'rapid' cannot modify a verb directly.

Q6. The colour of this shirt is the same _____ my shirt.

✓ A. as

- B. that
- C. which
- D. like

Explanation: 'The same as' is the fixed expression in English for comparing identical things. 'Like' is used for similarity but not with 'the same'.

Q7. Their walking styles are _____.

- A. like
- B. such as

✓ C. similar

- D. similarly

Explanation: 'Similar' is a predicate adjective here, describing the noun 'styles'. 'Similarly' is an adverb and cannot serve as a subject complement after a linking verb.

Q8. He can't fly in the air and _____.

✓ A. neither can I

- B. i can't neither
- C. neither I

Explanation: 'Neither can I' is correct for agreeing with a negative statement. The structure is: neither + auxiliary verb + subject. Double negatives like 'can't neither' are grammatically incorrect.

Q9. My family has reached the fair and _____ so has yours.

✓ A. so has yours

- B. so yours
- C. yours has

Explanation: 'So has yours' is correct for agreeing with a positive statement. Structure: so + auxiliary verb + subject. This mirrors 'neither can I' but for positive sentences.

Q10. If you load with more burden _____, the cart will not move.

✓ A. the cart will not move

- B. the cart would not move
- C. the cart could not move
- D. the cart might not move

Explanation: 'Will not move' is correct for a first conditional sentence (real/likely future). 'If + present simple, will + base verb' is the standard first conditional form.

Q11. It seems _____ to me.

✓ A. awkward

- B. awkwardly
- C. more awkwardly

Explanation: 'Awkward' (adjective) is correct after the linking verb 'seems'. Linking verbs are followed by adjectives (subject complements), not adverbs.

Q12. The food we ate in the morning tasted _____.

✓ A. good

- B. well
- C. nicely
- D. finely

Explanation: 'Good' (adjective) is correct after the sense/linking verb 'tasted'. Sense verbs (taste, smell, feel, look) take adjectives, not adverbs like 'well' or 'nicely'.

Q13. They want to _____ their house painted in summer.

✓ A. get

- B. got
- C. make
- D. made

Explanation: 'Get' is correct in the causative structure 'get + object + past participle'. This means arranging for someone else to do the action. 'Make' takes a bare infinitive, not a past participle.

Q14. Oblivion and weakness _____ his problems.

✓ A. are

- B. is
- C. be

Explanation: 'Are' is correct because the subject is a compound noun ('oblivion and weakness'), which is plural and requires a plural verb. Always check the complete subject before choosing the verb.

Q15. They intend _____ a sports club.

✓ A. to join

- B. joining
- C. join

Explanation: 'To join' is correct because 'intend' is followed by a to-infinitive. Common verbs that take infinitives include: intend, plan, decide, hope, want, wish, refuse, agree.

SECTION B: Choose the Word That Specifies the Meaning of the Given Word

Q16. Cough:

✓ A. Make sound in the throat

- B. Make sound in the nose
- C. Make sound in the abdomen

Explanation: A cough is a sudden, forceful expulsion of air through the throat to clear the airways. It originates in the throat/respiratory tract, not the nose or abdomen.

Q17. Anxious:

✓ A. Restless

- B. Resting
- C. Relaxed
- D. Comforted

Explanation: 'Anxious' means feeling worry, nervousness, or unease. 'Restless' is its closest synonym, as anxiety causes an inability to rest or remain still. 'Relaxed' and 'Comforted' are antonyms.

Q18. Perspiring:

✓ A. Sweating

- B. Cooling
- C. Evaporating
- D. Melting

Explanation: 'Perspiring' is the formal/polite word for sweating — the process of secreting moisture through the skin's pores. 'Sweating' is its direct synonym.

Q19. Granary:

✓ A. A place to store grain

- B. A place to get grain
- C. A place having no grain

Explanation: A granary is a storehouse or barn for storing threshed grain. It comes from the Latin 'granarium' meaning a place for grain storage.

Q20. Borrowed:

✓ A. Got loan

- B. Lent
- C. Mortgaged
- D. Preserved

Explanation: 'Borrowed' means received something on loan with the intention of returning it. 'Got loan' captures this meaning. Note: 'Lent' is the opposite (gave something temporarily).

Q21. Multiracial:

✓ A. Of multi races

- B. Of multi beliefs
- C. Of multi colours

Explanation: 'Multiracial' means consisting of or relating to people of many races. The prefix 'multi' means many, and 'racial' relates to race, so multiracial = of many races.

Q22. Felicitation:

✓ A. Congratulation

- B. Rejection
- C. Confusion
- D. Negation

Explanation: 'Felicitation' means an expression of congratulation or good wishes. It comes from Latin 'felicitas' (happiness/good fortune). Used especially in formal or ceremonial contexts.

Q23. Congregation:

✓ A. Gathering

- B. Disruption
- C. Separation
- D. Isolation

Explanation: A congregation is a group of people assembled together, especially for religious worship. Its core meaning is a 'gathering' of people. Options C and D are antonyms.

Q24. Mermaid:

✓ A. Imaginary water creature

- B. Real water creature
- C. Woman living under sea
- D. A whale

Explanation: A mermaid is a mythological/imaginary aquatic creature with a human upper body and a fish's tail. It is a creature of legend and folklore, not a real animal.

Q25. Negotiate:

✓ A. Dialogue to settle down issues

- B. Decline to talk
- C. Practices

Explanation: To negotiate means to have a formal discussion to reach an agreement. It involves dialogue aimed at resolving differences or settling issues between parties.

SECTION C: Choose the Closest Meaning to the Underlined Words/Phrases

Q26. All members unanimously demanded for a strike against unjust increase in prices. (unanimously)

✓ A. In full accord

- B. Disputably
- C. Partially
- D. Suddenly

Explanation: 'Unanimously' means with complete agreement by all people involved — no one dissenting. 'In full accord' captures this perfectly. 'Disputably' is nearly the opposite.

Q27. He was badly bewildered by his enemy's attack. (bewildered)

✓ A. He was badly puzzled

- B. He was badly defeated
- C. He was badly ruined
- D. He was badly trampled

Explanation: 'Bewildered' means utterly confused or puzzled. 'Badly puzzled' is the closest synonym. Being bewildered is a mental/emotional state of confusion, not physical defeat or ruin.

Q28. The cataclysm resulted in a million deaths. (cataclysm)

✓ A. Violent disaster

- B. The atomic research
- C. The evolution
- D. The ecological cycle

Explanation: A 'cataclysm' is a large-scale and violent event in the natural world causing great destruction or loss of life — a violent disaster. Examples: earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions.

Q29. He is so envious that he likes none as compared to himself. (envious)

✓ A. He is so jealous

- B. He is so prodigal
- C. He is so callous
- D. He is so flattering

Explanation: 'Envious' means feeling or showing envy — resentful desire for another's advantages. 'Jealous' is its closest synonym. 'Prodigal' means wasteful; 'callous' means insensitive.

Q30. The row sowed the seed of untold upheavals. (untold upheavals)

✓ A. Unexpected dangers

- B. Expected jeopardy
- C. Predicted ruin
- D. Huge damage

Explanation: 'Untold upheavals' means immeasurable/countless disturbances or violent changes. 'Unexpected dangers' best reflects this — 'untold' means too great to be counted, implying unforeseen scale.

Q31. Despite the hard bustling, he lost his position. (hard bustling)

✓ A. Despite hard endeavour

- B. Instead of hard bustling
- C. Owing to hard attempt
- D. By dint of severe labour

Explanation: 'Hard bustling' means energetic/busy effort. 'Hard endeavour' is the closest synonym, meaning earnest, persistent effort. 'Despite' replaces 'despite', making A the correct reformulation.

Q32. Dinosaurs have become extinct. (have become extinct)

✓ A. Have disappeared from the face of earth

- B. Have evolved along with other species
- C. Have been frozen in ice
- D. Have never lived

Explanation: 'Extinct' means no longer in existence — a species that has died out completely. 'Disappeared from the face of earth' captures this precisely. Dinosaurs did exist but are now gone.

Q33. His sexual instinct enticed him to commit the sin. (enticed)

✓ A. Provoked him

- B. Persuaded him
- C. Implored him
- D. Made him

Explanation: 'Enticed' means attracted or tempted by offering pleasure or advantage. 'Provoked' is the closest option, suggesting the instinct stirred/drove him. 'Implored' (begged) is quite different.

Q34. His character is above board.

- A. His character is dubious
- B. His character is doubtful

✓ C. His character is neat and clean

- D. His character is misty

Explanation: 'Above board' is an idiom meaning honest, open, and legitimate — nothing hidden or deceptive. 'Neat and clean' here implies an upright, transparent character. A and B (dubious/doubtful) are opposites.

SECTION D: Choose the Correct Preposition to Fill in the Blank**Q35. Who are you looking _____ ?**

✓ A. for

- B. from
- C. to
- D. with

Explanation: 'Look for' means to search for someone or something. This is a fixed phrasal verb. 'Look from', 'look to' (in this context), and 'look with' are not correct here.

Q36. He lied _____ me.

✓ A. to

- B. with
- C. at
- D. by

Explanation: 'Lie to someone' is the correct prepositional usage. You always 'lie TO' a person. 'Lie with' has a completely different meaning; 'lie by/at' are not standard with this meaning.

Q37. He was wrestling _____ a lion.

- A. to

✓ B. with

- C. of
- D. against

Explanation: 'Wrestle with' is the correct phrasal verb meaning to struggle with a person/animal or a problem. 'Wrestling against' is sometimes used but 'with' is the standard preposition.

Q38. The bus collided _____ a truck.

✓ A. with

- B. to
- C. of
- D. by

Explanation: 'Collide with' is the correct phrase — when two moving objects crash into each other. 'Collide into' is also sometimes used informally, but 'with' is grammatically standard.

Q39. He is junior _____ me.

✓ A. to

- B. from
- C. for
- D. with

Explanation: Comparative adjectives of Latin origin (junior, senior, superior, inferior, prior) always take 'to', NOT 'than'. So: 'junior to', 'senior to', 'superior to', 'inferior to'.

Q40. In connection _____ studies, they are bringing about changes.

- A. of
- B. to
- C. for

✓ D. with

Explanation: 'In connection with' is the fixed prepositional phrase meaning relating to or in regard to something. It is used to link a topic to a subject of discussion.

Q41. Why is he indifferent to his failing health?

✓ A. Careless

- B. Ignorant
- C. Unaware
- D. Callous

Explanation: 'Indifferent' means having no interest, concern, or sympathy. 'Careless' is the closest synonym in this context. 'Ignorant' means lacking knowledge; 'unaware' means not knowing something exists.

Q42. The fire was put out after great efforts. (put out)

✓ A. Was extinguished

- B. Was controlled

Explanation: 'Put out' (a fire) means to extinguish it completely — make it stop burning. 'Extinguished' is the exact formal synonym. 'Controlled' implies management but not necessarily complete extinction.

Q43. Get off my back!

✓ A. Abandon me

- B. Adopt me
- C. Accompany me
- D. Facilitate me

Explanation: 'Get off my back' is an idiom meaning stop pressuring, criticizing, or bothering me — essentially 'leave me alone / abandon me to my own devices'. It expresses frustration with interference.

Q44. Cure of fetal disease is still out of acquisition. (out of acquisition)

✓ A. Out of reach

- B. Out of sight
- C. Out of mind
- D. Out of thought

Explanation: 'Out of acquisition' means unable to be obtained or achieved. 'Out of reach' is the closest equivalent, meaning something is unattainable. 'Out of sight/mind/thought' have different nuances.

SECTION E: Choose the Correct Preposition to Fill in the Spaces**Q45. He was warned _____ dangers.**

- A. to
- B. with
- C. by

✓ D. of

Explanation: 'Warn of/about' are the correct prepositions. 'Warned of dangers' means cautioned about the existence of dangers. 'Warn to' takes an infinitive (warn to be careful), not a noun.

Q46. They used _____ live in a village.

- A. for
- B. of

✓ C. to

- D. at

Explanation: 'Used to' is the semi-modal verb expressing a past habit or state that no longer exists. 'They used to live' = they lived there in the past but no longer do. It requires 'to + base verb'.

Q47. Don't you trust _____ God?

✓ A. in

B. on

C. at

D. of

Explanation: 'Trust in' means to have faith or confidence in someone/something. 'Trust in God' is the standard religious/formal expression. 'Trust on' and 'trust at' are not correct collocations.

Q48. He is badly tried _____ the work.

✓ A. of

B. to

C. with

D. from

Explanation: 'Tired of' is the correct collocation — meaning bored, exhausted, or frustrated with something. 'Tried of the work' = exhausted by/fed up with the work. 'Tired with' is also used but 'of' is more standard.

Q49. Aslam is unfit _____ the match.

A. of

✓ B. for

C. at

D. on

Explanation: 'Unfit for' is the correct collocation — meaning not in a good enough condition/health to do something or to participate. 'Fit for' and 'unfit for' are fixed collocations.

Q50. Act _____ this advice.

A. in

✓ B. upon

C. to

D. by

Explanation: 'Act upon/on' means to take action based on advice, information, or instructions. 'Act upon this advice' = follow/implement this advice. Both 'on' and 'upon' are acceptable; 'upon' is slightly more formal.