

FPSC • PPSC • NTS • CSS • PMS • COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

ADVANCED LEVEL PRACTICE • 100 QUESTIONS • SOLVED & HIGHLIGHTED

ENGLISH

Multiple Choice Questions

Grammar • Vocabulary • Idioms • Comprehension

Rhetoric • Literary Devices • Advanced Writing

100

Questions

10+

Topics

Hard

Level



Solved

Correct answers are highlighted in green for instant review

EXAMINATION INSTRUCTIONS

Total Questions	100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
Subject	English Language — Grammar, Vocabulary, Idioms, Literary Devices & More
Difficulty Level	Advanced — Suitable for CSS, FPSC, PPSC, NTS, PMS Aspirants
Correct Answers	Highlighted in GREEN with ✓ tick mark for instant identification
Topics Covered	Vocabulary · Grammar · Idioms · Sentence Completion · Analogy · Spelling · Tenses · Rhetoric · Literary Devices · Advanced English
Recommendation	Attempt all questions independently before checking the highlighted answers

✓ GREEN HIGHLIGHT	= Correct Answer
Blue Background	= Incorrect Option

SECTION I — ENGLISH MCQs (Q1 – Q100)

Q1.

VOCABULARY

The word 'PERSPICACIOUS' most nearly means:

(A) Stubborn and inflexible

✓ (B) Having a ready insight into things; shrewd

(C) Relating to perspiration

(D) Excessively verbose

Q2.

VOCABULARY

Choose the correct synonym of 'ENERVATE':

(A) To strengthen

✓ (B) To weaken or drain of energy

(C) To energize

(D) To argue forcefully

Q3.

VOCABULARY

'SANGUINE' most closely means:

(A) Pessimistic about the future

✓ (B) Optimistic, especially in a difficult situation

(C) Related to blood disorders

(D) Feeling extreme anger

Q4.

VOCABULARY

The antonym of 'LACONIC' is:

(A) Brief

(B) Terse

✓ (C) Verbose

(D) Concise

Q5.

VOCABULARY

Select the word closest in meaning to 'PERFIDIOUS':

(A) Loyal

✓ (B) Treacherous and disloyal

(C) Perfectly skilled

(D) Humble

Q6.

VOCABULARY

'IMPECUNIOUS' describes someone who is:

(A) Extremely generous

✓ (B) Having very little money; poor

(C) Morally corrupt

(D) Highly educated

Q7.

VOCABULARY

The word 'LOQUACIOUS' means:

(A) Silent and reserved

✓ (B) Tending to talk a great deal

(C) Quick in movement

(D) Deeply melancholic

Q8.

VOCABULARY

Choose the antonym of 'OBDURATE':

(A) Hard-hearted

(B) Stubborn

✓ (C) Yielding and flexible

(D) Obstinate

Q9.

VOCABULARY

'RECONDITE' knowledge is knowledge that is:

(A) Widely known and popular

✓ (B) Not known by many people; obscure

(C) Scientifically proven

(D) Practically applicable

Q10.

VOCABULARY

The word 'EPHEMERAL' most nearly means:

✓ (A) Lasting for a very short time

(B) Related to spiritual matters

(C) Extremely important

(D) Ancient and historical

Q11.

VOCABULARY

'BELLICOSE' is best defined as:

- (A) Fond of peace and harmony
- ✓ (B) Demonstrating aggression or willingness to fight
- (C) Having a beautiful voice
- (D) Relating to bells

Q12.

VOCABULARY

Choose the correct meaning of 'EQUIVOCATE':

- (A) To speak clearly and directly
- ✓ (B) To use ambiguous language to conceal truth
- (C) To make equal
- (D) To vote on an issue

Q13.

GRAMMAR

Identify the correct sentence:

- (A) Neither the students nor the teacher were present.
- ✓ (B) Neither the students nor the teacher was present.
- (C) Neither the students nor the teacher are present.
- (D) Neither the students nor the teacher have been present.

Q14.

GRAMMAR

Which sentence uses the subjunctive mood correctly?

- (A) If I was you, I would apologise immediately.
- ✓ (B) If I were you, I would apologise immediately.
- (C) If I am you, I would apologise immediately.
- (D) If I had been you, I will apologise immediately.

Q15.

GRAMMAR

Select the grammatically correct sentence:

- (A) The committee have reached their decision unanimously.
- ✓ (B) The committee has reached its decision unanimously.
- (C) The committee have reached its decision unanimously.
- (D) The committee has reached their decision unanimously.

Q16.

GRAMMAR

Choose the sentence with the correct use of 'whom':

(A) Whom shall I say is calling?

(B) Who did you speak to at the conference?

✓ (C) To whom should I address this letter?

(D) Whom is responsible for this error?

Q17.

GRAMMAR

Which option correctly completes the sentence? 'By the time she arrived, the meeting ____.'

(A) already ended

(B) has already ended

✓ (C) had already ended

(D) already had ended

Q18.

GRAMMAR

Identify the sentence with a dangling modifier:

(A) Walking through the park, she noticed the flowers.

✓ (B) Having finished the exam, the paper was submitted.

(C) After studying all night, he passed the test.

(D) Running late, she grabbed a quick breakfast.

Q19.

GRAMMAR

'Each of the students ____ required to submit an assignment.' Which verb is correct?

(A) are

(B) were

✓ (C) is

(D) have been

Q20.

GRAMMAR

Select the correct passive voice of: 'The government will announce the results tomorrow.'

✓ (A) The results will be announced by the government tomorrow.

(B) The results would be announced by the government tomorrow.

(C) The results are announced by the government tomorrow.

(D) The results shall announce by the government tomorrow.

Q21.

GRAMMAR

Which sentence contains a misplaced modifier?

✓ (A) She almost drove her children to school every day.

(B) He quickly ran to catch the bus.

(C) They carefully reviewed the document.

(D) She gracefully accepted the award.

Q22.

GRAMMAR

Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:

(A) Its a shame that its tail is injured.

✓ (B) It's a shame that its tail is injured.

(C) Its a shame that it's tail is injured.

(D) It's a shame that it's tail is injured.

Q23.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

'To burn the midnight oil' means:

(A) To waste energy recklessly

✓ (B) To work or study late into the night

(C) To destroy valuable resources

(D) To celebrate excessively

Q24.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

'A Pyrrhic victory' refers to:

(A) An overwhelming success

✓ (B) A victory gained at too great a cost

(C) A diplomatic compromise

(D) An unexpected triumph

Q25.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

What does 'to throw down the gauntlet' mean?

(A) To surrender unconditionally

✓ (B) To issue a challenge or dare someone

(C) To discard old equipment

(D) To beg for mercy

Q26.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

'Barking up the wrong tree' means:

- (A) Making unnecessary noise
- ✓ (B) Pursuing a mistaken or misguided course of action
- (C) Wasting time on trivial matters
- (D) Being overly aggressive

Q27.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

The idiom 'to have feet of clay' means:

- (A) To be an excellent dancer
- ✓ (B) To have a fundamental weakness or flaw
- (C) To be very down-to-earth
- (D) To walk slowly

Q28.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

'Carte blanche' means:

- (A) A blank cheque only
- ✓ (B) Complete freedom to act as one wishes
- (C) A white flag of surrender
- (D) An unsigned document

Q29.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

'To read between the lines' means:

- (A) To read very slowly
- ✓ (B) To find meaning that is not explicitly stated
- (C) To skip parts of a text
- (D) To memorise text word by word

Q30.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

What does 'a red herring' mean in argumentation?

- (A) An obvious logical fallacy
- ✓ (B) Something intended to mislead or distract
- (C) A strong supporting argument
- (D) A vivid descriptive detail

Q31.

SENTENCE COMPLETION

The professor's lecture was so ____ that half the students fell asleep.

- (A) stimulating
- (B) controversial
- ✓ (C) soporific
- (D) enlightening

Q32.

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Despite overwhelming evidence, the defendant remained ____ of any wrongdoing.

- (A) guilty
- (B) cognisant
- (C) oblivious
- ✓ (D) adamant in denial

Q33.

SENTENCE COMPLETION

The politician's speech was a ____ of rhetoric and demagoguery, devoid of any substantive policy.

- (A) paradigm
- (B) medley
- ✓ (C) farrago
- (D) synopsis

Q34.

SENTENCE COMPLETION

His ____ attitude toward deadlines ultimately cost him his promotion.

- (A) diligent
- ✓ (B) cavalier
- (C) meticulous
- (D) punctilious

Q35.

SENTENCE COMPLETION

The treaty was ____ by the senate, thus making it legally binding.

- (A) repudiated
- (B) nullified
- ✓ (C) ratified
- (D) deprecated

Q36.

SENTENCE COMPLETION

She was known for her ____ wit, which could simultaneously amuse and wound.

(A) benign

✓ (B) acerbic

(C) prosaic

(D) genial

Q37.

SENTENCE COMPLETION

The new legislation was designed to ____ the rights of minority communities.

(A) abrogate

(B) curtail

✓ (C) enshrine

(D) circumscribe

Q38.

SENTENCE COMPLETION

After years of conflict, the two nations finally reached a ____ agreement.

(A) bellicose

(B) acrimonious

(C) contentious

✓ (D) modus vivendi

Q39.

ANALOGY

PHYSICIAN : STETHOSCOPE :: CARTOGRAPHER : ____

✓ (A) Compass

(B) Map

(C) Sextant

(D) Atlas

Q40.

ANALOGY

MENDACIOUS : TRUTH :: PUSILLANIMOUS : ____

(A) Cowardice

(B) Brevity

✓ (C) Courage

(D) Strength

Q41.

ANALOGY

CACOPHONY : SOUND :: STENCH : ____

(A) Sight

✓ (B) Smell

(C) Touch

(D) Taste

Q42.

ANALOGY

ENCOMIUM : PRAISE :: ELEGY : ____

(A) Celebration

(B) Satire

✓ (C) Mourning

(D) Comedy

Q43.

ANALOGY

NUMISMATIST : COINS :: PHILATELIST : ____

(A) Philosophy

✓ (B) Stamps

(C) Antiques

(D) Manuscripts

Q44.

ANALOGY

PERJURY : OATH :: PLAGIARISM : ____

(A) Originality

(B) Source

✓ (C) Authorship

(D) Copyright

Q45.

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

A person who pretends to have virtues, moral or religious beliefs that they do not actually possess:

(A) Agnostic

✓ (B) Hypocrite

(C) Iconoclast

(D) Sycophant

Q46.

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

Words inscribed on a tomb or gravestone:

(A) Epitome

(B) Epilogue

✓ (C) Epitaph

(D) Epigram

Q47.

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

The practice of having multiple wives or husbands at the same time:

(A) Misogamy

✓ (B) Polygamy

(C) Bigamy

(D) Monogamy

Q48.

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

One who walks in sleep:

(A) Insomniac

✓ (B) Somnambulist

(C) Narcissist

(D) Somniloquist

Q49.

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

A person who is indifferent to pleasure and pain:

(A) Epicurean

(B) Hedonist

✓ (C) Stoic

(D) Ascetic

Q50.

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

Language that is meaningful only to members of a particular group:

(A) Dialect

✓ (B) Jargon

(C) Pidgin

(D) Vernacular

Q51.

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

One who questions or doubts accepted opinions:

(A) Agnostic

(B) Heretic

✓ (C) Sceptic

(D) Nihilist

Q52.

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

A statement that seems contradictory but may be true:

(A) Oxymoron

✓ (B) Paradox

(C) Irony

(D) Euphemism

Q53.

GRAMMAR

In English grammar, a 'gerund' functions as a:

(A) Verb only

✓ (B) Noun formed from a verb

(C) Adjective formed from a verb

(D) Adverb

Q54.

LITERARY DEVICES

Which literary device is employed in: 'The fog comes on little cat feet'?

(A) Simile

(B) Metaphor

✓ (C) Personification

(D) Alliteration

Q55.

LITERARY DEVICES

'Hyperbole' is a figure of speech that involves:

(A) Understatement for effect

✓ (B) Deliberate exaggeration for emphasis

(C) Comparison using 'like' or 'as'

(D) Giving human qualities to non-human things

Q56.

LITERARY DEVICES

An 'oxymoron' is a figure of speech in which:

✓ (A) Two contradictory terms appear in conjunction

(B) A part represents the whole

(C) Human attributes are given to non-human things

(D) Sound imitates meaning

Q57.

LITERARY DEVICES

Which of the following is an example of 'metonymy'?

(A) The ship ploughed through the sea.

✓ (B) The pen is mightier than the sword.

(C) He has a heart of gold.

(D) The stars danced in the sky.

Q58.

LITERARY DEVICES

'Soliloquy' in drama refers to:

(A) A conversation between two characters

✓ (B) A speech in which a character reveals inner thoughts aloud alone

(C) A speech addressed to the audience by the narrator

(D) A formal argument between rival characters

Q59.

SPELLING

Choose the correctly spelled word:

(A) Accomodation

(B) Accommodation

✓ (C) Accommodation

(D) Acomodation

Q60.

SPELLING

Identify the correctly spelled word:

(A) Concensus

(B) Consensus consensus

✓ (C) Consensus

(D) Consencus

Q61.

SPELLING

Which of the following is spelled correctly?

(A) Supercede

✓ (B) Supersede

(C) Superceed

(D) Superseed

Q62.

SPELLING

Select the correctly spelled word:

✓ (A) Mischievous

(B) Mischievous

(C) Mischevious

(D) Mischeivous

Q63.

SPELLING

Choose the correct spelling:

(A) Embarassment

(B) Embarrasment

✓ (C) Embarrassment

(D) Embarasment

Q64.

SPELLING

Which word is spelled correctly?

(A) Millenium

✓ (B) Millennium

(C) Milenium

(D) Millennium

Q65.

PREPOSITIONS

The manager insisted ____ reviewing every document personally.

(A) in

(B) at

✓ (C) on

(D) for

Q66.

PREPOSITIONS

She has been suffering ____ a rare neurological condition for years.

(A) with

(B) of

✓ (C) from

(D) by

Q67.

PREPOSITIONS

The project was called ____ due to a lack of adequate funding.

(A) out

✓ (B) off

(C) up

(D) away

Q68.

PREPOSITIONS

He could not account ____ the discrepancy in the financial records.

(A) about

✓ (B) for

(C) with

(D) on

Q69.

PREPOSITIONS

The new policy is tantamount ____ a complete reversal of the earlier directive.

(A) with

(B) of

(C) at

✓ (D) to

Q70.

PARTS OF SPEECH

In the sentence 'He runs incredibly fast', the word 'incredibly' is an adverb modifying:

(A) Runs

(B) He

✓ (C) Fast

(D) The whole sentence

Q71.

PARTS OF SPEECH

Identify the abstract noun in: 'Her bravery in the face of adversity was remarkable.'

(A) Her

(B) Face

✓ (C) Bravery

(D) Remarkable

Q72.

PARTS OF SPEECH

Which word in the following sentence is a gerund? 'Swimming is the best form of exercise.'

(A) Best

(B) Form

(C) Exercise

✓ (D) Swimming

Q73.

PARTS OF SPEECH

In 'She looked at the painting thoughtfully', 'thoughtfully' modifies:

(A) She

✓ (B) Looked

(C) Painting

(D) At

Q74.

TENSES

Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Continuous tense?

✓ (A) She had been working for six hours when he called.

(B) She was working when he called.

(C) She has been working for six hours.

(D) She worked for six hours.

Q75.

TENSES

'She will have completed the report by Friday.' This sentence is in:

(A) Simple Future

✓ (B) Future Perfect

(C) Future Continuous

(D) Future Perfect Continuous

Q76.

TENSES

Identify the correctly formed Future Perfect Continuous sentence:

- (A) By next year, she will be working here for a decade.
- ✓ (B) By next year, she will have been working here for a decade.
- (C) By next year, she has been working here for a decade.
- (D) By next year, she would have been working here for a decade.

Q77.

REPORTED SPEECH

Change to indirect speech: He said, 'I am reading a fascinating book.'

- (A) He said that he is reading a fascinating book.
- ✓ (B) He said that he was reading a fascinating book.
- (C) He told that he had been reading a fascinating book.
- (D) He said that he has been reading a fascinating book.

Q78.

REPORTED SPEECH

Convert to direct speech: She asked him whether he had finished the assignment.

- ✓ (A) She asked him, 'Have you finished the assignment?'
- (B) She said, 'Did you finish the assignment?'
- (C) She asked him, 'Did he finish the assignment?'
- (D) She said to him, 'Has he finished the assignment?'

Q79.

RHETORIC

The rhetorical device of appealing to authority to lend credibility to an argument is known as:

- (A) Ad hominem
- (B) Ad nauseam
- ✓ (C) Ethos
- (D) Pathos

Q80.

RHETORIC

'Chiasmus' is a rhetorical device where:

- (A) A statement is repeated for emphasis
- ✓ (B) Two clauses are related by reversal of grammatical structures
- (C) Contradictory ideas are juxtaposed
- (D) Sound patterns create a musical effect

Q81.

LITERARY DEVICES

Which of the following best describes 'stream of consciousness' as a narrative technique?

- (A) A plot structure with a clear beginning, middle, and end
- ✓ (B) A technique depicting a character's continuous flow of thoughts and feelings
- (C) A form of unreliable narration by a mentally unstable character
- (D) A third-person omniscient point of view

Q82.

VOCABULARY

'Anthropomorphism' means:

- (A) The study of ancient human civilisations
- ✓ (B) Attribution of human characteristics to animals or non-human things
- (C) Extreme hatred of mankind
- (D) Scientific classification of human species

Q83.

LITERARY DEVICES

The term 'euphemism' refers to:

- (A) An exaggerated statement not meant literally
- ✓ (B) A mild or indirect expression substituted for one considered harsh
- (C) A figure of speech comparing two unlike things
- (D) A self-contradictory statement

Q84.

LITERARY DEVICES

'Hubris' in literary context refers to:

- ✓ (A) Excessive pride or self-confidence leading to downfall
- (B) Deep regret for past actions
- (C) A tragic ending to a narrative
- (D) An unexpected twist in the plot

Q85.

VOCABULARY

'GARRULOUS' most nearly means:

- (A) Frightening and aggressive
- ✓ (B) Excessively talkative, especially on trivial subjects
- (C) Relating to the stomach
- (D) Miserly and mean

Q86.

VOCABULARY

The antonym of 'MUNIFICENT' is:

(A) Generous

(B) Lavish

✓ (C) Parsimonious

(D) Bountiful

Q87.

VOCABULARY

'LISSOME' means:

(A) Listless and lethargic

✓ (B) Thin, supple, and graceful

(C) Full of energy

(D) Given to excessive speech

Q88.

VOCABULARY

'CONTUMACIOUS' describes a person who is:

(A) Extremely polite and deferential

✓ (B) Stubbornly disobedient to authority

(C) Easily influenced

(D) Fearful of confrontation

Q89.

VOCABULARY

Choose the correct meaning of 'TENDENTIOUS':

(A) Gentle and caring

✓ (B) Promoting a particular cause or point of view

(C) Easily stretched

(D) Requiring great care

Q90.

VOCABULARY

'PUGNACIOUS' most nearly means:

(A) Prone to illness

✓ (B) Having a strong desire to fight or argue

(C) Extremely intelligent

(D) Relating to boxing as a sport only

Q91.

ADVANCED ENGLISH

In stylistics, 'foregrounding' refers to:

- (A) Placing the setting description at the beginning of a text
- ✓ (B) The use of linguistic deviation to make language stand out
- (C) Emphasising the background details of a narrative
- (D) The thematic focus of a literary work

Q92.

ADVANCED ENGLISH

Which of the following sentences exemplifies correct use of the 'Oxford comma'?

- (A) I bought apples, oranges and bananas.
- ✓ (B) I bought apples, oranges, and bananas.
- (C) I bought apples oranges, and bananas.
- (D) I bought apples, oranges and, bananas.

Q93.

ADVANCED ENGLISH

A 'synecdoche' is a figure of speech in which:

- ✓ (A) A part is used to refer to the whole or vice versa
- (B) An inanimate object is given human qualities
- (C) Two opposite ideas are combined for effect
- (D) A word imitates the sound it describes

Q94.

ADVANCED ENGLISH

In formal English writing, 'However' used as a conjunctive adverb should be preceded by:

- (A) A comma
- (B) Nothing
- ✓ (C) A semicolon
- (D) A colon

Q95.

ADVANCED ENGLISH

The literary technique of 'in medias res' means:

- (A) Beginning a narrative at its chronological start
- ✓ (B) Beginning a narrative in the middle of the action
- (C) Concluding a story with a moral lesson
- (D) Narrating events from the end backwards

Q96.

ADVANCED ENGLISH

Which word correctly fills the blank? 'The report was ____ by the editor before submission.'

✓ (A) perused

(B) glanced

(C) skimmed

(D) browsed

Q97.

ADVANCED ENGLISH

'Catharsis' in Aristotelian literary theory refers to:

(A) The climax of a tragic narrative

✓ (B) The emotional purging experienced by the audience through art

(C) The moral lesson derived from a fable

(D) The resolution phase following the climax

Q98.

ADVANCED ENGLISH

In English, the term 'zeugma' refers to a construction where:

(A) One word is repeated throughout a sentence for emphasis

✓ (B) A single word applies to two others in different senses

(C) Two opposite words are placed together

(D) Sound devices create rhythmic patterns

Q99.

ADVANCED ENGLISH

Which of the following is an example of 'litotes'?

(A) He is the fastest runner alive.

✓ (B) She was not entirely displeased with the outcome.

(C) The thunder roared like an angry god.

(D) The flowers danced in the breeze.

Q100.

GRAMMAR

The correct plural of 'criterion' is:

(A) Criterions

(B) Criterias

✓ (C) Criteria

(D) Criterium

ANSWER KEY — QUICK REFERENCE

Q #	Ans	Topic	Q #	Ans	Topic
Q1	B	Vocabulary	Q51	C	One-Word Substitution
Q2	B	Vocabulary	Q52	B	One-Word Substitution
Q3	B	Vocabulary	Q53	B	Grammar
Q4	C	Vocabulary	Q54	C	Literary Devices
Q5	B	Vocabulary	Q55	B	Literary Devices
Q6	B	Vocabulary	Q56	A	Literary Devices
Q7	B	Vocabulary	Q57	B	Literary Devices
Q8	C	Vocabulary	Q58	B	Literary Devices
Q9	B	Vocabulary	Q59	C	Spelling
Q10	A	Vocabulary	Q60	C	Spelling
Q11	B	Vocabulary	Q61	B	Spelling
Q12	B	Vocabulary	Q62	A	Spelling
Q13	B	Grammar	Q63	C	Spelling
Q14	B	Grammar	Q64	B	Spelling
Q15	B	Grammar	Q65	C	Prepositions
Q16	C	Grammar	Q66	C	Prepositions
Q17	C	Grammar	Q67	B	Prepositions
Q18	B	Grammar	Q68	B	Prepositions
Q19	C	Grammar	Q69	D	Prepositions
Q20	A	Grammar	Q70	C	Parts of Speech
Q21	A	Grammar	Q71	C	Parts of Speech
Q22	B	Grammar	Q72	D	Parts of Speech
Q23	B	Idioms & Phrases	Q73	B	Parts of Speech
Q24	B	Idioms & Phrases	Q74	A	Tenses
Q25	B	Idioms & Phrases	Q75	B	Tenses
Q26	B	Idioms & Phrases	Q76	B	Tenses
Q27	B	Idioms & Phrases	Q77	B	Reported Speech
Q28	B	Idioms & Phrases	Q78	A	Reported Speech
Q29	B	Idioms & Phrases	Q79	C	Rhetoric
Q30	B	Idioms & Phrases	Q80	B	Rhetoric
Q31	C	Sentence Completion	Q81	B	Literary Devices
Q32	D	Sentence Completion	Q82	B	Vocabulary
Q33	C	Sentence Completion	Q83	B	Literary Devices
Q34	B	Sentence Completion	Q84	A	Literary Devices
Q35	C	Sentence Completion	Q85	B	Vocabulary
Q36	B	Sentence Completion	Q86	C	Vocabulary
Q37	C	Sentence Completion	Q87	B	Vocabulary

Q38	D	Sentence Completion	Q88	B	Vocabulary
Q39	A	Analogy	Q89	B	Vocabulary
Q40	C	Analogy	Q90	B	Vocabulary
Q41	B	Analogy	Q91	B	Advanced English
Q42	C	Analogy	Q92	B	Advanced English
Q43	B	Analogy	Q93	A	Advanced English
Q44	C	Analogy	Q94	C	Advanced English
Q45	B	One-Word Substitution	Q95	B	Advanced English
Q46	C	One-Word Substitution	Q96	A	Advanced English
Q47	B	One-Word Substitution	Q97	B	Advanced English
Q48	B	One-Word Substitution	Q98	B	Advanced English
Q49	C	One-Word Substitution	Q99	B	Advanced English
Q50	B	One-Word Substitution	Q100	C	Grammar

This practice paper covers advanced English language topics essential for FPSC, PPSC, NTS, CSS, and PMS competitive examinations. Regular practice with such material builds vocabulary depth, grammatical accuracy, and analytical reading ability.