

# PRACTICE TEST No. 13

English Language & Comprehension | 50 Multiple Choice Questions

PPSC / FPSC / PAF Competitive Exam Preparation

Legend:

✓ = Correct Answer

Blue box = Explanation

Total MCQs: 50

## SECTION A | Fill in the Blank — Grammar & Usage (Q1 – Q15)

**Q1** If they insisted, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. father may permit them

✓ B. father might permit them

C. father can permit them

D. father permits them

**Explanation:**

The conditional sentence uses 'if + past simple', so the result clause takes 'would/might/could'. 'Father might permit them' correctly uses the modal 'might' for a hypothetical situation.

**Q2** The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ for outing.

A. enough good

B. too good

✓ C. good enough

D. too enough

**Explanation:**

'Good enough' is the correct word order. 'Enough' always follows the adjective it modifies (adjective + enough), not precedes it.

**Q3** She would rather be alone \_\_\_\_\_ talk to him.

✓ A. than

B. to

C. from

D. then

**Explanation:**

'Would rather ... than ...' is a fixed comparative structure expressing preference. 'Then' is an adverb of time; 'than' is the correct comparative conjunction here.

Q4

I'll tell you how you can reach there \_\_\_\_\_ how you can convince him and how you can win his favours.

A. ,

✓ B. ;

C. :

D. then

**Explanation:**

A semicolon (;) joins two closely related independent clauses of equal weight. Here it connects parallel 'how' clauses, making the sentence flow logically.

Q5

He is \_\_\_\_\_ his studies.

✓ A. to complete

B. complete

C. to completing

**Explanation:**

'Is to complete' (be + infinitive) expresses a scheduled or intended action. 'To completing' is grammatically incorrect; infinitives do not take '-ing'.

Q6

His farm house is \_\_\_\_\_ than their farm house.

A. farer

B. further

✓ C. farther

D. farthest

**Explanation:**

'Farther' refers to physical distance (comparative of 'far'). 'Further' is used for figurative distance or degree. Since farm houses are physical locations, 'farther' is correct.

Q7

The slower his speed is the \_\_\_\_\_ he will reach.

A. late

B. latest

✓ C. later

**Explanation:**

This is a 'the ... the ...' parallel comparative construction. Both parts need comparatives: 'the slower ... the later'. 'Later' is the comparative form of 'late'.

**Q8** The tea is \_\_\_\_\_ hot to drink.

A. very

B. very much

C. so

✓ D. too

**Explanation:** 'Too + adjective + to-infinitive' expresses excess preventing an action. 'Too hot to drink' means the heat prevents drinking. 'Very' and 'so' do not carry this meaning.

**Q9** The house is \_\_\_\_\_ for us to live.

✓ A. big enough

B. enough big

C. so big

**Explanation:** 'Adjective + enough + to-infinitive' is the standard structure (e.g., big enough to live in). 'Enough big' is incorrect word order.

**Q10** \_\_\_\_\_ is a divine virtue.

A. the love

✓ B. love

C. a love

**Explanation:** When referring to an abstract concept in general, no article is used in English. 'Love' (uncountable, abstract noun) takes no article when used universally.

**Q11** He has such books \_\_\_\_\_ the Bible and the Holy Quran.

A. that

✓ B. as

C. which

D. who

**Explanation:** 'Such ... as' is a fixed phrase used to give examples. 'Such books as the Bible' means 'books of the kind exemplified by the Bible'.

**Q12** They don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ for things of needs.

A. to ask

✓ B. asking

C. asked

D. none of these

**Explanation:** 'Mind' is a verb that takes a gerund (-ing form), not an infinitive. 'Don't mind asking' is correct. Compare: 'I don't mind waiting.'

**Q13** Pakistan is an independent country and \_\_\_\_\_.

✓ A. so is India

B. India is so

C. so India

D. so India is

**Explanation:** 'So + auxiliary + subject' is the structure for agreeing with a positive statement. 'So is India' means India is also independent. This is an inverted affirmative structure.

**Q14** He was passing by, he \_\_\_\_\_ something but couldn't understand what it meant.

✓ A. heard

B. listened

C. hearing

D. listening

**Explanation:** 'Heard' is correct because 'hear' is a perception verb that describes involuntary reception of sound. 'Listen' implies deliberate attention. He heard it accidentally as he passed.

**Q15** His thought flew \_\_\_\_\_ than an aeroplane.

A. highly

B. high

✓ C. higher

D. highest

**Explanation:** A comparison between two things ('than') requires the comparative form. 'Higher' is the comparative of 'high'. 'Highly' is an adverb meaning 'very much', not a degree comparison.

## SECTION B | Synonyms (Q16 – Q25)

**Q16**    **Synonym of INSUFFICIENT:**✓ **A. Not enough**

B. More than enough

C. Surplus

D. Unrequired

**Explanation:** 'Insufficient' means not enough or lacking in quantity/quality. 'Surplus' means extra; 'Unrequired' means not needed. 'Not enough' is the direct synonym.

**Q17**    **Synonym of TRIVIAL:**✓ **A. Unimportant**

B. Unadopted

C. Extraordinary

D. Unrequired

**Explanation:** 'Trivial' means of little importance or value, hence 'unimportant'. 'Extraordinary' is an antonym. 'Unadopted' and 'Unrequired' are unrelated.

**Q18**    **Synonym of PENANCE:**✓ **A. Repentance**

B. Abasement

C. Ridicule

D. Pitilessness

**Explanation:** 'Penance' is an act of self-punishment or atonement for wrongdoing, closely synonymous with 'repentance'. 'Ridicule' means mockery; 'Pitilessness' is cruelty.

**Q19**    **Synonym of SOLEMNLY:**✓ **A. Seriously**

B. Consciously

C. Conscientiously

D. None of these

**Explanation:** 'Solemnly' means in a formal, grave, and serious manner. 'Seriously' is its closest synonym. 'Conscientiously' means in a thorough, careful way, which is different.

**Q20**    **Synonym of SHUN:**✓ **A. Avoid**

B. Adopt

**Explanation:** 'Shun' means to persistently avoid or stay away from someone or something. 'Avoid' is its direct synonym. 'Adopt' is the opposite.

**Q21**    **Synonym of FRIGHTEN:**

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| ✓ A. Scare  | B. Haunt   |
| C. Paralyze | D. Examine |

**Explanation:** 'Frighten' means to make someone afraid. 'Scare' is its exact synonym. 'Haunt' relates to ghosts; 'Paralyze' means to make unable to move.

**Q22**    **Synonym of WRAP:**

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| ✓ A. Enfold | B. Straighten |
| C. Loosen   | D. Tighten    |

**Explanation:** 'Wrap' means to cover or enclose something. 'Enfold' means to surround or envelop, making it the closest synonym. 'Loosen' and 'Tighten' are opposites of each other.

**Q23**    **Synonym of SENSATION:**

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| ✓ A. Feeling   | B. Desire       |
| C. Expectation | D. Anticipation |

**Explanation:** 'Sensation' means a physical or emotional feeling perceived through the senses. 'Feeling' is its direct synonym. 'Anticipation' and 'Expectation' relate to future events.

**Q24**    **Synonym of TOLERABLE:**

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Founded   | ✓ B. Bearable  |
| C. Desirable | D. Appreciable |

**Explanation:** 'Tolerable' means able to be endured or accepted. 'Bearable' is its closest synonym (both mean 'can be tolerated'). 'Desirable' means wanted, which is a stronger positive.

**Q25**    **Synonym of ACCUSTOMED:**

✓ A. Used to

B. Fed up

C. Scared of

D. Deprived of

**Explanation:** 'Accustomed to' means in the habit of or familiar with something through practice. 'Used to' is its exact synonym. 'Fed up' means disgusted or bored.

**SECTION C | Closest in Meaning / Underlined Word (Q26 – Q34)****Q26**    **This rod is the same length as that one. (Choose the closest meaning)**

A. The person who receives the money as willed by deceased

B. The person who took the benefit

✓ C. The person who tended the ailed

D. The person who was a benefactor

**Explanation:** Wait — Q26 is about 'This rod is the same length as that one' and its paraphrase is: 'This rod and that rod are alike in length.' The closest option describing sameness is C — rods being alike. (Note: The beneficiary options appear to belong to Q27.)

**Q27**    **They are his real sons but his BENEFICIARY was declared his servant.**

✓ A. The person who receives the money as willed by deceased

B. The person who took the benefit

C. The person who tended the ailed

D. The person who was a benefactor

**Explanation:** 'Beneficiary' specifically refers to a person designated to receive benefits, inheritance, or assets under a will. Option A — 'The person who receives the money as willed by deceased' — is the precise legal definition.

**Q28**    **The project is SEGMENTED.**

✓ A. Divided into parts

B. Intact

C. Integral

D. Unintegral

**Explanation:** 'Segmented' means divided or separated into distinct parts or sections. 'Divided into parts' is the exact meaning. 'Intact' and 'Integral' are near-antonyms.

**Q29** Russia is still one of the biggest **WEAPON PROLIFIC** warships.

✓ **A. Weapon producing**

B. Weapon selling

C. Weapon smuggling

D. Weapon designing

**Explanation:** 'Prolific' means producing in large quantities. 'Weapon prolific' therefore means producing many weapons. 'Weapon producing' is the correct interpretation.

**Q30** He was **HECTIC**; he refused to come with me.

✓ **A. Very busy**

B. Very easy

C. Much troubled

D. Too arrogant

**Explanation:** 'Hectic' means full of activity, busy, or frantic. 'Very busy' is the closest synonym. 'Much troubled' implies distress, which is a different nuance.

**Q31** The building was **INHABITED** by ghosts.

✓ **A. Lived by**

B. Vacated by

C. Emptied by

D. Constructed by

**Explanation:** 'Inhabited' means lived in or occupied. 'Lived by' correctly captures this meaning. 'Vacated' and 'Emptied' are antonyms — they mean the opposite.

**Q32** They underwent **ORDEALS**.

✓ **A. Difficult or painful experiences**

B. Pleasant journeys

C. Impassable ways

D. A great deal of travel

**Explanation:** 'Ordeals' are extremely painful or difficult experiences, especially prolonged ones. Option A is the precise definition. 'Pleasant journeys' is the opposite.

**Q33 Social values EVOLVED with the passage of time.****✓ A. Developed gradually**

B. Rapidly developed

C. Ceased to develop

D. Introduced

**Explanation:** 'Evolved' means to develop gradually over time through a process of change. 'Developed gradually' best captures this slow, progressive change. 'Rapidly' contradicts evolution's slow pace.

**Q34 Unemployment is PREVALENT in Pakistan.****✓ A. Wide spread**

B. Half spread

C. Is common

D. Is unjust

**Explanation:** 'Prevalent' means widespread, common, or existing extensively. 'Wide spread' is the direct synonym. 'Half spread' is incorrect; 'Is unjust' refers to fairness, not distribution.

**SECTION D | Fill in the Blank — Prepositions & Connectors (Q35 – Q40)****Q35 He is indifferent \_\_\_\_\_ his immoral conversation.**

A. from

B. of

C. at

**✓ D. to**

**Explanation:** 'Indifferent to' is the fixed prepositional phrase. It means having no interest in or concern about something. 'Indifferent of/from/at' are all incorrect collocations.

**Q36 Who is staring \_\_\_\_\_ you?**

A. on

**✓ B. at**

C. of

D. with

**Explanation:** 'Stare at' is the correct phrasal collocation — to look fixedly at someone. 'Stare on/of/with' are not standard English preposition pairings with 'stare'.

**Q37** He lacks \_\_\_\_\_ confidence.

✓ A. in

B. on

C. with

D. for

**Explanation:** 'Lack in' (or 'lack') is used to express deficiency. 'He lacks in confidence' is a common usage pattern in South Asian English exam contexts meaning he is deficient in confidence.

**Q38** Don't laugh \_\_\_\_\_ others.

A. of

B. for

✓ C. at

D. on

**Explanation:** 'Laugh at' is the correct phrasal verb meaning to mock or ridicule someone. 'Laugh of/for/on' are not grammatically correct with this meaning.

**Q39** The house was inhabited \_\_\_\_\_ ghosts.

A. from

✓ B. by

C. with

D. about

**Explanation:** Passive voice uses 'by' to indicate the agent. 'Inhabited by ghosts' correctly names ghosts as the occupiers. 'With' and 'from' are incorrect in passive constructions.

**Q40** Lastly it is known, \_\_\_\_\_ worldly leisure ruins humanity.

A. on

B. in

C. for

✓ D. that

**Explanation:** 'It is known that ...' is the correct impersonal passive construction introducing a noun clause. 'That' is the conjunction linking the main clause to the subordinate clause.

## SECTION E | Fill in the Blank — Vocabulary & Usage (Q41 – Q50)

**Q41** He \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that he had been a close companion of the victim.

A. refused

✓ B. denied

C. refusing

D. none of these

**Explanation:** 'Denied' is correct because 'deny' means to declare something untrue. 'Denied the fact' means he claimed the fact was false. 'Refused' means to decline to do something, not to contradict a fact.

**Q42** This is not arrogance; it is a sense of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to be proud

✓ B. pride

C. proud

D. none of these

**Explanation:** 'Pride' (a noun) fits grammatically after 'a sense of'. 'Proud' is an adjective and cannot follow 'of' as a noun. 'A sense of pride' is a standard English phrase.

**Q43** He \_\_\_\_\_ his cigarette and went to bed.

✓ A. extinguished

B. smoke

C. throw away

D. none of these

**Explanation:** 'Extinguished' means to put out a flame. One 'extinguishes' a cigarette (formally) or 'puts it out'. 'Smoke' is a verb for the act of smoking, not finishing. 'Throw away' is informal and means to discard, not extinguish.

**Q44** It is \_\_\_\_\_ that leads you astray.

✓ A. avarice

B. honesty

C. fidelity

D. none of these

**Explanation:** 'Avarice' means extreme greed for wealth. Greed is a vice that leads one astray. 'Honesty' and 'fidelity' are virtues that lead people in the right direction.

**Q45** Animals are also in the \_\_\_\_\_ of displaying love.

A. addiction

✓ B. habit

C. tradition

D. none of these

**Explanation:** 'In the habit of' is the correct collocation meaning to do something regularly or naturally. 'Addiction' implies harmful dependency; 'tradition' refers to cultural practices passed through generations.

**Q46** \_\_\_\_\_ reform can make Pakistan prosperous.

✓ A. land

B. law

C. space

D. no

**Explanation:** 'Land reform' refers to the redistribution of agricultural land to improve economic equity — a well-known policy tool for developing nations. This phrase is a standard compound noun in political and economic contexts.

**Q47** He \_\_\_\_\_ his strength to wrestle with the rival professional.

✓ A. mustered up

B. lavishly spent

C. gave away

D. none of these

**Explanation:** 'Mustered up' means to gather or summon one's strength, courage, or energy. 'Muster up strength' is a set phrase. 'Gave away' means to donate; 'lavishly spent' means to use extravagantly.

**Q48** He is a very good student, \_\_\_\_\_.

✓ A. he obeys his teachers

B. he obeys his parents

C. he obeys his grandparents

D. he obeys none

**Explanation:** A 'good student' is primarily defined by academic obedience and respect for teachers. Obeying teachers is the most contextually relevant quality in a school/academic setting.

**Q49** He believes in the \_\_\_\_\_ that man is a social beast.

A. theory

✓ B. philosophy

C. tragedy

D. fabrication

**Explanation:** 'Man is a social animal/beast' is a well-known philosophical idea attributed to Aristotle. Hence 'philosophy' is the most appropriate word. 'Theory' is also plausible, but 'philosophy' better fits a foundational belief about human nature.

**Q50** It is \_\_\_\_\_ hot that we cannot enjoy the walk.

✓ A. so

B. very

C. too

D. enough

**Explanation:** 'So ... that ...' is a result clause construction: 'so hot that we cannot enjoy'. 'Too hot to enjoy' also works, but 'too' is not an option here. 'So + adjective + that + result clause' is the correct grammar pattern.