SCHOLAREYE.XYZ PRESENTS

PAKISTAN AIR FORCE

PAF

ENGLISH MCQs

100 Solved Questions with Explanations

GRAMMAR | VOCABULARY | SENTENCE CORRECTION

ANSWERED | HIGHLIGHTED | EXPLAINED

Test Pattern: ~100 Questions | 20 Minutes

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TAP THE BUTTON TO VISIT - NEXT PAGES ARE FULLY CLICKABLE

About This Practice Test

A complete English paper for PAF aspirants: about 100 questions to solve in 20 minutes.

100	20	10
Questions	Minutes	Sections

What You Will Practise

- Basic grammar: tenses, agreement, prepositions, articles.
- Vocabulary: synonyms, antonyms, spellings, idioms.
- Sentence correction and one-word substitution.

How to Use This Book

- The **correct option is highlighted green with a tick**.
- Read the explanation under every question.
- Tap the contents or answer-key grid to jump anywhere.
- To test yourself, cover the answers and finish all 100 in 20 minutes.

Smart Exam Tips

- You have about 12 seconds per question, so never get stuck.
- Skip a hard question and return to it at the end.
- Read all four options before choosing; eliminate wrong ones first.
- Check subject-verb agreement and tense in every sentence.

Contents

Tap any row to jump straight to it.

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1 Synonyms

Choose the closest meaning (synonym).

1 **Choose the synonym of ABUNDANT.**

- A Scarce
- **B Plentiful** ✓
- C Rare
- D Tiny

Explanation: Abundant means existing in large quantity, so plentiful is the match. Scarce and rare are opposites.

2 **Choose the synonym of BRAVE.**

- **A Courageous** ✓
- B Timid
- C Weak
- D Lazy

Explanation: Brave means ready to face danger without fear. Courageous has the same meaning.

3 **Choose the synonym of CANDID.**

- A Secretive
- B Shy
- C Rude
- **D Frank** ✓

Explanation: Candid means open and honest in speech, which is exactly what frank means.

4 **Choose the synonym of DILIGENT.**

- A Careless
- B Lazy
- **C Hardworking** ✓
- D Slow

Explanation: A diligent person works with steady effort and care, so hardworking fits best.

5 **Choose the synonym of EMINENT.**

- A Unknown
- **B Distinguished** ✓
- C Ordinary
- D Humble

Explanation: Eminent means famous and respected in a field. Distinguished is the closest word.

6 **Choose the synonym of FRAGILE.**

- **A Delicate** ✓
- B Strong
- C Solid
- D Heavy

Explanation: Fragile things break easily, which makes delicate the right synonym.

7 **Choose the synonym of HOSTILE.**

A Friendly

B Gentle

C Calm

D Unfriendly ✓

Explanation: Hostile means showing opposition or enmity. Unfriendly is nearest in meaning.

8 **Choose the synonym of VITAL.**

A Trivial

B Optional

C Essential ✓

D Minor

Explanation: Vital means absolutely necessary, so essential is the synonym.

9 **Choose the synonym of RELUCTANT.**

- A Eager
- **B Unwilling** ✓
- C Ready
- D Cheerful

Explanation: A reluctant person hesitates to act. Unwilling matches, while eager is the opposite.

10 **Choose the synonym of SWIFT.**

- **A Quick** ✓
- B Slow
- C Late
- D Weak

Explanation: Swift means moving at high speed, the same as quick.

2 Antonyms

Choose the opposite meaning (antonym).

11 **Choose the antonym of ANCIENT.**

A Old

B Historic

C Aged

D Modern ✓

Explanation: Ancient means very old, so its opposite is modern.

12 **Choose the antonym of EXPAND.**

A Extend

B Enlarge

C Contract ✓

D Grow

Explanation: To expand is to become larger. To contract is to become smaller.

13 **Choose the antonym of GENEROUS.**

- A Kind
- **B Stingy** ✓
- C Giving
- D Noble

Explanation: Generous means willing to give freely. Stingy means unwilling to give or spend.

14 **Choose the antonym of VICTORY.**

- **A Defeat** ✓
- B Triumph
- C Success
- D Win

Explanation: Victory is winning; defeat is losing. The other options are synonyms.

15 **Choose the antonym of OPTIMISTIC.**

A Hopeful

B Cheerful

C Positive

D Pessimistic ✓

Explanation: An optimist expects good outcomes; a pessimist expects bad ones.

16 **Choose the antonym of TRANSPARENT.**

A Clear

B Visible

C Opaque ✓

D Thin

Explanation: Transparent lets light pass through, while opaque blocks it completely.

17 **Choose the antonym of HUMBLE.**

- A Modest
- **B Arrogant** ✓
- C Polite
- D Simple

Explanation: Humble means not proud. Arrogant means having an exaggerated sense of importance.

18 **Choose the antonym of SCARCE.**

- **A Abundant** ✓
- B Rare
- C Limited
- D Insufficient

Explanation: Scarce means in short supply. Abundant means available in large amounts.

19 **Choose the antonym of MATURE.**

- A Adult
- B Ripe
- C Grown
- **D Immature** ✓

Explanation: Mature means fully developed. The prefix im- gives the opposite: immature.

20 **Choose the antonym of ACCEPT.**

- A Receive
- B Agree
- **C Reject** ✓
- D Take

Explanation: To accept is to receive willingly. To reject is to refuse.

3 Grammar: Fill in the Blanks

Complete each sentence correctly.

21 She _____ to school every day.

- A go
- **B goes** ✓
- C going
- D gone

Explanation: A third-person singular subject (she) takes the -s form in the simple present.

22 Neither of the boys _____ present.

- **A is** ✓
- B are
- C were
- D have been

Explanation: Neither of is treated as singular, so it takes the singular verb is.

23 **He is very good _____ mathematics.**

A in

B on

C with

D at ✓

Explanation: The fixed phrase is good at a subject or skill.

24 **I have lived in Lahore _____ 2010.**

A for

B from

C since ✓

D during

Explanation: Since marks a starting point in time. For is used with a length of time.

25 **If I _____ you, I would apply for the PAF.**

- A am
- **B were** ✓
- C was
- D be

Explanation: Unreal (second) conditionals use were for every subject after if.

26 **The news _____ shocking.**

- **A is** ✓
- B are
- C were
- D have been

Explanation: News is an uncountable noun and always takes a singular verb.

27 **Each of the students _____ a book.**

A have

B are having

C were having

D has ✓

Explanation: Each is singular, so it takes has.

28 **Sana is the _____ of the two sisters.**

A tallest

B more tall

C taller ✓

D most tall

Explanation: When comparing exactly two people, use the comparative degree: taller.

29 **He suggested that I _____ early.**

- A leaves
- **B leave** ✓
- C left
- D leaving

Explanation: After verbs like suggest, the base form of the verb is used (subjunctive mood).

30 **The teacher, along with her students, _____ going on a trip.**

- **A is** ✓
- B are
- C were
- D have

Explanation: The verb agrees with the main subject, teacher. The phrase along with does not change it.

4 Tenses

Pick the correct tense form.

31 **By the time the guests arrived, she _____ the cooking.**

- A has finished
- B finishes
- C will finish
- D **had finished** ✓

Explanation: Past perfect (had + V3) shows an action completed before another past action.

32 **They _____ football when it started to rain.**

- A are playing
- B play
- C **were playing** ✓
- D will play

Explanation: Past continuous shows an action in progress when another past action interrupted it.

33 **By next year, he _____ his degree.**

A has completed

B will have completed ✓

C completed

D completes

Explanation: Future perfect (will have + V3) is used for an action finished before a future time.

34 **She _____ here since morning.**

A has been waiting ✓

B waits

C waited

D is waiting

Explanation: Since morning gives a starting point, so present perfect continuous is needed.

35 **Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.**

A boiled

B is boiling

C will boil

D **boils** ✓

Explanation: Scientific facts and general truths use the simple present tense.

36 **I _____ him at the airport yesterday.**

A meet

B have met

C **met** ✓

D am meeting

Explanation: Yesterday names a finished time, so the simple past is used.

37 **Look! The baby _____.**

- A sleeps
- **B is sleeping** ✓
- C slept
- D has slept

Explanation: Look! points to an action happening right now, so use the present continuous.

38 **He _____ for two hours when the engine failed.**

- **A had been driving** ✓
- B has been driving
- C was drive
- D drives

Explanation: Past perfect continuous shows a long action that continued up to a past event.

39 **We _____ to the market tomorrow.**

A went

B have gone

C had gone

D will go ✓

Explanation: Tomorrow shows future time, so will + base verb is correct.

40 **He told me that he _____ the book the day before.**

A has read

B reads

C had read ✓

D will read

Explanation: In reported speech, an earlier past action shifts to the past perfect (had + V3).

5 Prepositions

Pick the correct preposition.

41 **He is afraid _____ snakes.**

A from

B **of** ✓

C at

D with

Explanation: The adjective afraid is followed by the preposition of.

42 **She was born _____ 5 March.**

A **on** ✓

B at

C in

D by

Explanation: Use on with specific dates and days.

43 **He was accused _____ theft.**

A for

B with

C about

D of ✓

Explanation: The correct collocation is accused of.

44 **The children are fond _____ ice cream.**

A to

B for

C of ✓

D with

Explanation: Fond is always followed by of.

45 **We are looking forward _____ meeting you.**

- A for
- **B to** ✓
- C at
- D on

Explanation: Look forward to is followed by a noun or a gerund (-ing form).

46 **The exam starts _____ 9 a.m.**

- **A at** ✓
- B in
- C on
- D by

Explanation: Use at with exact clock times.

47 **She is married _____ a pilot.**

A with

B by

C for

D to ✓

Explanation: The correct phrase is married to someone.

48 **I prefer tea _____ coffee.**

A than

B over

C to ✓

D from

Explanation: Prefer is followed by to, never by than.

49 **He has been absent _____ Monday.**

- A for
- **B since** ✓
- C from
- D in

Explanation: Since is used with a point in time such as Monday.

50 **He divided the sweets _____ the three children.**

- **A among** ✓
- B between
- C within
- D to

Explanation: Among is used for three or more; between is for two.

6 Articles, Pronouns and Nouns

Pick the correct article, pronoun or noun.

51 **She is _____ honest girl.**

- A a
- B the
- C no article
- **D an** ✓

Explanation: Honest begins with a silent h, so it starts with a vowel sound and takes an.

52 **He bought _____ umbrella.**

- A a
- B the
- **C an** ✓
- D one

Explanation: Umbrella begins with a vowel sound, so the article an is used.

53 _____ **Sun rises in the east.**

- A A
- **B The** ✓
- C An
- D No article

Explanation: Unique things such as the sun, moon and earth take the definite article the.

54 **He is _____ European.**

- **A a** ✓
- B an
- C the
- D no article

Explanation: European starts with the consonant sound /y/, so it takes a, not an.

55 **Ali and _____ went to the park.**

A me

B myself

C mine

D I ✓

Explanation: The compound subject needs the subject pronoun I.

56 **This gift is for you and _____.**

A I

B myself

C me ✓

D mine

Explanation: After the preposition for, the object form me is required.

57 **The boy hurt _____ while playing.**

- A him
- **B himself** ✓
- C he
- D his

Explanation: A reflexive pronoun is used when the subject and object are the same person.

58 **_____ did you invite to the party?**

- **A Whom** ✓
- B Who
- C Whose
- D Which

Explanation: Whom is the object form; you invited someone (object).

59 **These are the students _____ won the prize.**

A whom

B whose

C which

D who ✓

Explanation: Who refers to people and acts as the subject of the verb won.

60 **The plural of child is _____.**

A childs

B childrens

C children ✓

D childes

Explanation: Child has an irregular plural: children.

7 Sentence Correction

Pick the grammatically correct sentence.

61 **Which sentence is correct?**

A. He don't like tea.

B. He doesn't like tea. ✓

C. He not like tea.

D. He doesn't likes tea.

Explanation: The helping verb doesn't is followed by the base verb like.

62 **Which sentence is correct?**

A. She has gone home. ✓

B. She has went home.

C. She have gone home.

D. She has go home.

Explanation: Present perfect uses has/have + past participle. The participle of go is gone.

63 **Which sentence is correct?**

A I am agree with you.

B I am agreeing with you.

C I am agreed with you.

D I agree with you. ✓

Explanation: Agree is itself a verb, so no extra am is needed.

64 **Which sentence is correct?**

A Their is a book on the desk.

B They're is a book on the desk.

C There is a book on the desk. ✓

D Theirs is a book on the desk.

Explanation: There introduces existence. Their shows possession.

65 **Which sentence is correct?**

A He is more taller than me.

B He is taller than me. ✓

C He is most tall than me.

D He is tallest than me.

Explanation: Tall forms its comparative with -er. Double comparatives are wrong.

66 **Which sentence is correct?**

A He and I went to the market. ✓

B Him and me went to the market.

C Me and him went to the market.

D Him and I went to the market.

Explanation: Subject pronouns he and I are required, and the other person is named first.

67 **Which sentence is correct?**

A The furnitures are new.

B The furniture are new.

C The furnitures is new.

D The furniture is new. ✓

Explanation: Furniture is uncountable. It has no plural form and takes a singular verb.

68 **Which sentence is correct?**

A She gave me an advice.

B She gave me many advices.

C She gave me some advice. ✓

D She gave me advices.

Explanation: Advice is uncountable, so it cannot take an or a plural -s.

69 **Which sentence is correct?**

A He is knowing the answer.

B He knows the answer. ✓

C He are knowing the answer.

D He knowing the answer.

Explanation: Stative verbs such as know are not used in continuous tenses.

70 **Which sentence is correct?**

A Hardly had he come when it rained. ✓

B Hardly had he come than it rained.

C Hardly he had come when it rained.

D Hardly had he came when it rained.

Explanation: Hardly is followed by inverted word order and the conjunction when, not than.

8 Spelling and Vocabulary

Pick the correct spelling or word.

71 **Which spelling is correct?**

- A Accomodation
- B Acommodation
- C Acomodation
- **D Accommodation** ✓

Explanation: Accommodation has a double c and a double m.

72 **Which spelling is correct?**

- A Occurence
- B Ocurrence
- **C Occurrence** ✓
- D Occurance

Explanation: Occurrence has a double c, a double r and ends with -ence.

73 **Which spelling is correct?**

A Neccessary

B Necessary ✓

C Necesary

D Neccesary

Explanation: Remember: one collar (c) and two sleeves (s) in necessary.

74 **Which spelling is correct?**

A Government ✓

B Goverment

C Govenment

D Govermant

Explanation: It comes from govern + ment, so the letter n must appear before ment.

75 **One who studies the stars and planets is an _____.**

A astrologer

B archaeologist

C anthropologist

D astronomer ✓

Explanation: An astronomer studies celestial bodies scientifically. An astrologer predicts fortunes.

76 **A person who can speak two languages is _____.**

A monolingual

B bifocal

C bilingual ✓

D bilateral

Explanation: The prefix bi- means two and lingual relates to language.

77 **A government run by the people is a _____.**

- A monarchy
- **B democracy** ✓
- C autocracy
- D aristocracy

Explanation: Democracy means rule by the people, from the Greek demos (people).

78 **A medicine that cures all diseases is called a _____.**

- **A panacea** ✓
- B antidote
- C vaccine
- D placebo

Explanation: A panacea is a supposed remedy for all ills or difficulties.

79 **One who does not believe in God is an _____.**

A theist

B optimist

C pessimist

D atheist ✓

Explanation: An atheist denies the existence of God. A theist believes in God.

80 **A speech delivered without preparation is _____.**

A rehearsed

B written

C extempore ✓

D prepared

Explanation: Extempore means spoken or done without any preparation.

9 Idioms and Phrases

Pick the correct meaning of the idiom.

81 **What does "a piece of cake" mean?**

- A Very sweet
- **B Very easy** ✓
- C Very costly
- D Very difficult

Explanation: The idiom describes a task that is extremely easy to do.

82 **What does "to break the ice" mean?**

- **A To ease tension at the start** ✓
- B To break something cold
- C To end a friendship
- D To become angry

Explanation: It means to say or do something that makes people feel relaxed at a first meeting.

83 **What does "once in a blue moon" mean?**

- A Every month
- B Very often
- C Never
- **D Very rarely** ✓

Explanation: A blue moon is a rare event, so the idiom means something happens very seldom.

84 **What does "under the weather" mean?**

- A Standing in rain
- B Very happy
- **C Feeling unwell** ✓
- D Very rich

Explanation: To be under the weather is to feel slightly ill.

85 **What does "to burn the midnight oil" mean?**

- A To waste fuel
- **B To work late at night** ✓
- C To start a fire
- D To sleep early

Explanation: It comes from oil lamps and means to study or work far into the night.

86 **What does "to hit the nail on the head" mean?**

- **A To say exactly the right thing** ✓
- B To hurt oneself
- C To build a house
- D To make a mistake

Explanation: It means to describe a problem or situation with perfect accuracy.

87 **What does "to spill the beans" mean?**

A To cook food

B To waste money

C To make a mess

D **To reveal a secret** ✓

Explanation: It means to let out secret information, often by accident.

88 **What does "to cost an arm and a leg" mean?**

A To cause an injury

B To be cheap

C **To be very expensive** ✓

D To be worthless

Explanation: The idiom is used for something that costs a very large amount of money.

89 **What does "to bite the bullet" mean?**

A To eat quickly

B To face a hard situation bravely ✓

C To shoot someone

D To give up

Explanation: It means to accept something unpleasant and get on with it with courage.

90 **What does "a blessing in disguise" mean?**

A A bad thing that proves good ✓

B A good thing that proves bad

C A religious ceremony

D A costume party

Explanation: It describes a misfortune that later turns out to be beneficial.

10 Voice, Speech and Grammar Mix

Voice, speech, plurals and parts of speech.

91 **Change to passive voice: She writes a letter.**

A. A letter was written by her.

B. A letter has been written by her.

C. A letter is being written by her.

D. A letter is written by her. ✓

Explanation: Simple present active changes to is/are + past participle in the passive.

92 **Change to passive voice: They have completed the work.**

A. The work was completed by them.

B. The work is completed by them.

C. The work has been completed by them. ✓

D. The work had been completed by them.

Explanation: Present perfect passive is formed with has/have been + past participle.

93 **Change to indirect speech: He said, "I am happy."**

- A He said that I am happy.
- **B He said that he was happy.** ✓
- C He said that he is happy.
- D He said that he had been happy.

Explanation: The pronoun changes to he and the present tense moves back to the past: was.

94 **The plural of criterion is _____.**

- **A criteria** ✓
- B criterions
- C criterias
- D criterii

Explanation: Criterion comes from Greek and keeps its irregular plural: criteria.

95 **The plural of analysis is _____.**

A analysises

B analysis

C analysi

D **analyses** ✓

Explanation: Words ending in -is change to -es in the plural: analyses.

96 **The collective noun for lions is a _____.**

A herd

B flock

C **pride** ✓

D swarm

Explanation: A group of lions is a pride. Herd, flock and swarm belong to other animals.

97 **In "He ran quickly", the word quickly is a(n) _____.**

- A adjective
- **B adverb** ✓
- C noun
- D verb

Explanation: Quickly tells us how he ran, so it modifies a verb and is an adverb.

98 **Which of these words is a conjunction?**

- **A But** ✓
- B Quickly
- C Beautiful
- D Under

Explanation: But joins words or clauses. Quickly is an adverb, beautiful an adjective, under a preposition.

99 **The feminine of nephew is _____.**

- A aunt
- B sister
- C cousin
- **D niece** ✓

Explanation: A nephew is a brother's or sister's son; the feminine form is niece.

100 **"Close the door." is which type of sentence?**

- A Declarative
- B Interrogative
- **C Imperative** ✓
- D Exclamatory

Explanation: A sentence that gives a command or request is called imperative.

Quick Answer Key

Tap any cell to jump to its question.

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

MISSION COMPLETE

You have finished all 100 English MCQs.

Score Guide

90 - 100	Ace Pilot
75 - 89	Squadron Leader
60 - 74	Flight Lieutenant
Below 60	Cadet: keep training

Revise the explanations, then retry in 20 minutes.

Keep practising. Aim high. Fly higher.

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