SCHOLAREYE.XYZ PRESENTS

PAKISTAN AIR FORCE

PAF

ENGLISH MCQs

SET 2 | 100 New Solved Questions

PHRASAL VERBS | CONDITIONALS | ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

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

Set 2: 100 brand-new English questions for PAF aspirants, none repeated from Set 1. Solve them in 20 minutes.

100	20	10
Questions	Minutes	Sections

What You Will Practise

- Grammar: agreement, modals, conditionals, clauses.
- Vocabulary: synonyms, antonyms, phrasal verbs, idioms.
- Error spotting, confused words 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 METICULOUS.**

- A Careless
- **B Precise** ✓
- C Hasty
- D Casual

Explanation: Meticulous means showing great attention to detail, so precise is the closest word.

2 **Choose the synonym of OBSOLETE.**

- **A Outdated** ✓
- B Modern
- C Fashionable
- D Useful

Explanation: Obsolete describes something no longer in use or out of date.

3 **Choose the synonym of PROFOUND.**

A Shallow

B Trivial

C Superficial

D Deep ✓

Explanation: Profound means very deep, whether in thought, feeling or meaning.

4 **Choose the synonym of TENACIOUS.**

A Weak

B Yielding

C Persistent ✓

D Careless

Explanation: A tenacious person holds on firmly and does not give up, which is persistence.

5 **Choose the synonym of LUCID.**

A Confusing

B Clear ✓

C Vague

D Dark

Explanation: Lucid means easy to understand or expressed clearly.

6 **Choose the synonym of PRUDENT.**

A Sensible ✓

B Reckless

C Foolish

D Careless

Explanation: Prudent means acting with care and good judgement, so sensible fits best.

7 **Choose the synonym of ZEAL.**

A Apathy

B Laziness

C Fear

D Enthusiasm ✓

Explanation: Zeal is great energy or passion for a cause. Apathy is the opposite.

8 **Choose the synonym of DEPLETE.**

A Replenish

B Increase

C Exhaust ✓

D Store

Explanation: To deplete is to use up the supply of something, which means to exhaust it.

9 **Choose the synonym of TRANQUIL.**

A Noisy

B **Peaceful** ✓

C Stormy

D Chaotic

Explanation: Tranquil means calm and quiet, the same as peaceful.

10 **Choose the synonym of ARDUOUS.**

A **Difficult** ✓

B Easy

C Simple

D Pleasant

Explanation: Arduous means requiring great effort, so difficult is the synonym.

2 Antonyms

Choose the opposite meaning (antonym).

11 **Choose the antonym of BENEVOLENT.**

A Kind

B Charitable

C Generous

D Malicious ✓

Explanation: Benevolent means well-meaning and kind. Malicious means intending to harm.

12 **Choose the antonym of FRUGAL.**

A Thrifty

B Careful

C Wasteful ✓

D Saving

Explanation: Frugal means careful with money. Wasteful means spending without thought.

13 **Choose the antonym of DIMINISH.**

A Reduce

B Increase ✓

C Shrink

D Lessen

Explanation: To diminish is to make smaller. To increase is to make larger.

14 **Choose the antonym of CONCEAL.**

A Reveal ✓

B Hide

C Cover

D Mask

Explanation: Conceal means to hide something, while reveal means to show it.

15 **Choose the antonym of PERMANENT.**

A Lasting

B Eternal

C Fixed

D Temporary ✓

Explanation: Permanent means lasting for ever. Temporary means lasting only a short time.

16 **Choose the antonym of VICE.**

A Sin

B Fault

C Virtue ✓

D Crime

Explanation: Vice is immoral behaviour; virtue is moral goodness.

17 **Choose the antonym of ENCOURAGE.**

A Support

B Discourage ✓

C Inspire

D Motivate

Explanation: The prefix dis- reverses the meaning: to encourage is to give hope, to discourage is to take it away.

18 **Choose the antonym of INNOCENT.**

A Guilty ✓

B Pure

C Blameless

D Harmless

Explanation: Innocent means not responsible for a wrong. Guilty means responsible for it.

19 **Choose the antonym of DOMESTIC.**

A Local

B Home

C National

D Foreign ✓

Explanation: Domestic relates to one's own country or home. Foreign relates to another country.

20 **Choose the antonym of RAPID.**

A Quick

B Fast

C Slow ✓

D Hasty

Explanation: Rapid means happening at great speed. Slow is its opposite.

3 Agreement and Modals

Complete each sentence correctly.

21 **Ten kilometres _____ a long distance.**

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

Explanation: A distance, sum or period treated as one unit takes a singular verb.

22 **Either Ali or his brothers _____ responsible.**

- **A are** ✓
- B is
- C was
- D has been

Explanation: With either...or, the verb agrees with the nearer subject, brothers (plural).

23 **She _____ swim when she was five.**

A can

B may

C must

D could ✓

Explanation: Could expresses ability in the past.

24 **You _____ wear a seatbelt while driving; it is the law.**

A might

B may

C must ✓

D could

Explanation: Must expresses a strong obligation or rule.

25 **The police _____ arrived at the scene.**

- A has
- **B have** ✓
- C is
- D was

Explanation: Police is a plural noun and takes a plural verb.

26 **Mathematics _____ my favourite subject.**

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

Explanation: Names of subjects ending in -s, such as mathematics, take a singular verb.

27 **Many a student _____ failed this test.**

A have

B are

C were

D has ✓

Explanation: The structure many a is followed by a singular noun and a singular verb.

28 **One of my friends _____ a pilot.**

A are

B were

C is ✓

D have been

Explanation: The subject is one, not friends, so the verb is singular.

29 **You _____ have told me earlier; I would have helped.**

A must

B should ✓

C would

D might

Explanation: Should have + past participle expresses a missed duty or regret.

30 **The scissors _____ on the table.**

A are ✓

B is

C was

D has

Explanation: Scissors is a plural-only noun, so it takes a plural verb.

4 Conditionals and Clauses

Pick the correct word or phrase.

31 **If it rains tomorrow, we _____ the match.**

- A would cancel
- B had cancelled
- C cancelled
- **D will cancel** ✓

Explanation: A real future condition uses present simple in the if-clause and will in the main clause.

32 **If she had studied harder, she _____ the exam.**

- A will pass
- B would pass
- **C would have passed** ✓
- D passed

Explanation: A third conditional (past unreal) uses would have + past participle.

33 **Unless you _____ hard, you will fail.**

A will work

B work ✓

C worked

D do not work

Explanation: Unless already means if not, so the verb after it stays affirmative.

34 **I wish I _____ a bird.**

A were ✓

B am

C will be

D have been

Explanation: A wish about an unreal present situation uses the past subjunctive were.

35 **The man _____ lives next door is a doctor.**

- A whom
- B whose
- C which
- **D who** ✓

Explanation: Who is the subject pronoun used for people in a relative clause.

36 **This is the house _____ I was born.**

- A which
- B who
- **C where** ✓
- D whose

Explanation: Where introduces a clause that gives the place of an event.

37 **I will call you as soon as I _____ home.**

A will reach

B reach ✓

C reached

D am reaching

Explanation: After time words such as as soon as, the present simple is used for future meaning.

38 **_____ he was ill, he attended the exam.**

A Although ✓

B Because

C So

D Unless

Explanation: Although shows contrast between two ideas: he was ill, yet he attended.

39 **I stayed at home _____ it was raining.**

- A although
- B unless
- C but
- **D because** ✓

Explanation: Because gives the reason for staying at home.

40 **He worked hard _____ he could pass.**

- A because
- B unless
- **C so that** ✓
- D although

Explanation: So that introduces a purpose or result clause.

5 Phrasal Verbs

Pick the correct phrasal verb.

41 **The match was _____ because of heavy rain.**

- A called on
- **B called off** ✓
- C called up
- D called in

Explanation: Call off means to cancel something that was planned.

42 **Please _____ your shoes before entering.**

- **A take off** ✓
- B take up
- C take in
- D take on

Explanation: Take off means to remove clothing or footwear.

43 **She decided to _____ smoking.**

A give in

B give out

C give off

D give up ✓

Explanation: Give up means to stop doing a habit.

44 **The plane _____ at 6 a.m.**

A took up

B took in

C took off ✓

D took on

Explanation: Take off also means a plane leaves the ground and begins its flight.

45 **I _____ an old friend at the mall by chance.**

A ran out

B ran into ✓

C ran off

D ran over

Explanation: Run into means to meet someone unexpectedly.

46 **We have _____ sugar, so please buy some.**

A run out of ✓

B run into

C run over

D run off

Explanation: Run out of means to have no more of something left.

47 **She _____ her younger brother while mother was away.**

A looked for

B looked up

C looked into

D looked after ✓

Explanation: Look after means to take care of someone.

48 **The police are _____ the case.**

A looking after

B looking up

C looking into ✓

D looking for

Explanation: Look into means to investigate.

49 **He _____ his mother; he has the same smile.**

A takes up

B takes after ✓

C takes off

D takes in

Explanation: Take after means to resemble a family member in looks or character.

50 **The teacher _____ the test until Monday.**

A put off ✓

B put on

C put up

D put in

Explanation: Put off means to postpone something to a later time.

6 Confused Words and Spelling

Pick the correct word or spelling.

51 **The medicine had a good _____ on him.**

- A affect
- B affected
- C defect
- **D effect** ✓

Explanation: Effect is the noun meaning result. Affect is usually a verb meaning to influence.

52 **The _____ of the college addressed the students.**

- A principle
- B principel
- **C principal** ✓
- D princepal

Explanation: Principal means head of a school. Principle means a rule or belief.

53 **Doctors _____ patients to rest.**

- A advice
- **B advise** ✓
- C advices
- D advisal

Explanation: Advise is the verb. Advice is the noun.

54 **The students forgot _____ books.**

- **A their** ✓
- B there
- C they're
- D theirs

Explanation: Their is the possessive form meaning belonging to them.

55 **The weather is better today _____ yesterday.**

A then

B that

C thin

D than ✓

Explanation: Than is used in comparisons. Then refers to time.

56 **She bought pens and paper from the _____ shop.**

A stationary

B stationry

C stationery ✓

D stationerie

Explanation: Stationery means writing materials. Stationary means not moving.

57 **Which spelling is correct?**

A Seperate

B Separate ✓

C Separete

D Seprate

Explanation: Remember: there is "a rat" in sep-a-rate.

58 **Which spelling is correct?**

A Definitely ✓

B Definately

C Definitly

D Defanitely

Explanation: Definitely contains the word finite: de-fin-ite-ly.

59 **Which spelling is correct?**

A Embarass

B Embarras

C Embaress

D Embarrass ✓

Explanation: Embarrass has a double r and a double s.

60 **Which spelling is correct?**

A Priviledge

B Privelege

C Privilege ✓

D Privilage

Explanation: Privilege ends in -lege, with no letter d.

7 Error Spotting

Pick the sentence with no error.

61 **Which sentence is correct?**

A. The children is playing in the garden.

B. The children are playing in the garden. ✓

C. The childrens are playing in the garden.

D. The child are playing in the garden.

Explanation: Children is already plural, so it takes are and needs no extra -s.

62 **Which sentence is correct?**

A. She is senior to me. ✓

B. She is senior than me.

C. She is more senior than me.

D. She is senior from me.

Explanation: Words like senior, junior and superior are followed by to, not than.

63 **Which sentence is correct?**

A. I am working here since three years.

B. I work here since three years.

C. I have worked here since three years.

D. I have been working here for three years. ✓

Explanation: A period of time with for needs the present perfect continuous here.

64 **Which sentence is correct?**

A. He did not go nowhere.

B. He didn't went anywhere.

C. He did not go anywhere. ✓

D. He did not went anywhere.

Explanation: Avoid double negatives, and after did not use the base verb go.

65 **Which sentence is correct?**

A. The number of students are increasing.

B. The number of students is increasing. ✓

C. A number of students is increasing.

D. The number of student is increasing.

Explanation: The number of takes a singular verb because number is the subject.

66 **Which sentence is correct?**

A. She prefers walking to driving. ✓

B. She prefers walking than driving.

C. She prefers to walk than driving.

D. She prefers walk to drive.

Explanation: Prefer is followed by to, and both parts should have the same form.

67 **Which sentence is correct?**

A The teacher told me sit down.

B The teacher asked me sit down.

C The teacher asked me for sit down.

D The teacher asked me to sit down. ✓

Explanation: The pattern is ask someone + to + verb.

68 **Which sentence is correct?**

A I am looking my keys.

B I am looking after my keys.

C I am looking for my keys. ✓

D I am looking at for my keys.

Explanation: Look for means to search for something.

69 **Which sentence is correct?**

A. He suggested to go to the park.

B. He suggested going to the park. ✓

C. He suggested me to go to the park.

D. He suggested go to the park.

Explanation: Suggest is followed by a gerund (-ing), not by to + verb.

70 **Which sentence is correct?**

A. Neither Ali nor Sara was late. ✓

B. Neither Ali nor Sara were late.

C. Neither Ali or Sara was late.

D. Neither Ali nor Sara have been late.

Explanation: Neither must pair with nor, and the verb agrees with the nearer subject, Sara.

8 One-Word Substitution

Pick the single word for the phrase.

71 **A person who loves books is a _____.**

- A bibliographer
- B librarian
- C bookkeeper
- **D bibliophile** ✓

Explanation: Biblio means book and phile means lover.

72 **A person who knows everything is _____.**

- A omnipotent
- B omnipresent
- **C omniscient** ✓
- D omnivorous

Explanation: Omniscient means all-knowing. Omnipotent means all-powerful.

73 **The fear of closed spaces is called _____.**

A agoraphobia

B **claustrophobia** ✓

C acrophobia

D hydrophobia

Explanation: Claustrophobia is fear of confined spaces. Agoraphobia is fear of open spaces.

74 **The murder of a king is called _____.**

A **regicide** ✓

B homicide

C suicide

D genocide

Explanation: The Latin root reg- means king and -cide means killing.

75 **A person who walks in his sleep is a _____.**

A insomniac

B optimist

C narrator

D somnambulist ✓

Explanation: A somnambulist is a sleepwalker. An insomniac cannot sleep.

76 **That which cannot be read is _____.**

A eligible

B legible

C illegible ✓

D legal

Explanation: Illegible means not clear enough to be read; legible means readable.

77 **A list of items to be discussed at a meeting is an _____.**

A minutes

B **agenda** ✓

C resolution

D summary

Explanation: An agenda lists what will be discussed. Minutes record what was discussed.

78 **Government by a small group of people is _____.**

A **oligarchy** ✓

B democracy

C anarchy

D monarchy

Explanation: Oligarchy comes from the Greek oligoi, meaning few.

79 **A person who eats too much is a _____.**

- A vegetarian
- B pauper
- C miser
- **D glutton** ✓

Explanation: A glutton eats or consumes far more than needed.

80 **A person who travels on foot is a _____.**

- A passenger
- B tourist
- **C pedestrian** ✓
- D driver

Explanation: A pedestrian is someone who walks, especially along a road.

9 Idioms and Phrases

Pick the correct meaning of the idiom.

81 What does "to pull someone's leg" mean?

- A To hurt someone
- **B To joke with someone** ✓
- C To help someone walk
- D To scold someone

Explanation: It means to tease or trick someone in a playful way.

82 What does "to be on cloud nine" mean?

- **A To be extremely happy** ✓
- B To be very high
- C To be confused
- D To be lost

Explanation: The idiom describes a state of great joy.

83 **What does "a white elephant" mean?**

A. A rare animal

B. A lucky charm

C. A big surprise

D. A costly but useless possession ✓

Explanation: It refers to something expensive to keep that gives little or no benefit.

84 **What does "to cry over spilt milk" mean?**

A. To waste food

B. To cry loudly

C. To regret what cannot be changed ✓

D. To clean a mess

Explanation: It means to feel sorry about something that is already done.

85 **What does "a dark horse" mean?**

A. A dangerous person

B. A person with unexpected hidden talent ✓

C. A lazy person

D. A very rich person

Explanation: A dark horse is a surprise winner whose abilities were not known.

86 **What does "to bury the hatchet" mean?**

A. To make peace ✓

B. To start a fight

C. To dig a hole

D. To hide a weapon

Explanation: It means to end a quarrel and become friends again.

87 **What does "a storm in a teacup" mean?**

A. A real disaster

B. A hot drink

C. A sudden surprise

D. A big fuss over a small matter ✓

Explanation: The idiom describes much excitement over something unimportant.

88 **What does "to keep an eye on" mean?**

A. To close one eye

B. To lose sight of

C. To watch carefully ✓

D. To ignore

Explanation: It means to supervise or observe closely.

89 **What does "to beat around the bush" mean?**

A To hunt animals

B To avoid the main point ✓

C To clean a garden

D To speak loudly

Explanation: It means to talk about unrelated things instead of coming to the point.

90 **What does "to turn a blind eye" mean?**

A To ignore something on purpose ✓

B To lose eyesight

C To look closely

D To close the door

Explanation: It means to pretend not to notice something wrong.

10 Mixed Grammar

Tags, degrees, speech and parts of speech.

91 **Complete the question tag: You are coming, _____?**

- A are you
- B don't you
- C isn't it
- **D aren't you** ✓

Explanation: A positive statement takes a negative tag with the same auxiliary verb: are, so aren't you.

92 **Complete the question tag: Let us go, _____?**

- A will we
- B don't we
- **C shall we** ✓
- D do we

Explanation: The tag for Let us (suggestion) is shall we.

93 **The superlative of good is _____.**

A better

B best ✓

C goodest

D most good

Explanation: Good is irregular: good, better, best.

94 **The superlative of bad is _____.**

A worst ✓

B baddest

C worse

D most bad

Explanation: Bad is irregular: bad, worse, worst.

95 **Indirect speech: She said to me, "Where do you live?"**

A She told me where do I live.

B She asked me where did I live.

C She said me where I lived.

D She asked me where I lived. ✓

Explanation: A question becomes a statement-order clause: say to becomes ask, and do you live becomes I lived.

96 **Which of these words is a preposition?**

A because

B slowly

C beside ✓

D brave

Explanation: Beside shows position. Because is a conjunction, slowly an adverb, brave an adjective.

97 **Which word is an adjective in "The tall boy won the race"?**

A boy

B **tall** ✓

C won

D race

Explanation: Tall describes the noun boy, so it is an adjective.

98 **"What a beautiful day!" is which type of sentence?**

A **Exclamatory** ✓

B Imperative

C Interrogative

D Declarative

Explanation: A sentence that shows strong feeling and ends with ! is exclamatory.

99 **The masculine of widow is _____.**

A widowed

B bachelor

C orphan

D widower ✓

Explanation: A widow is a woman whose husband has died; a widower is the male equivalent.

100 **Passive voice: Who wrote this book?**

A By whom is this book written?

B Who was this book written?

C By whom was this book written? ✓

D By whom this book was written?

Explanation: The simple past becomes was + past participle, and Who becomes By whom at the start.

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 MCQs of Set 2.

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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