Tehsildar, English paper (BPS-16), Board of Revenue — Evening session — 2021 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Tehsildar, English paper (BPS-16), Board of Revenue — Evening session · **Year:** 2021 · **Questions:** 90 in the original paper — **90 solved and verified**, none excluded · **Price:** Free

> **How to use this paper:** each question shows the stem, the four options, and the correct answer. Click “Why each option?” under a question to see all four options explained — one question teaches four topics. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2021 sitting.

Source note: test360.pk full keyed reproduction, 'Model Paper PPSC 2021 Tehsildar Board of Revenue English Evening BPS-16' (90 questions numbered 1-90, 86 with a printed key and 4 without; accessed 9 Nov 2026). No built paper of this sitting exists. 4 printed-key corrections (Q55, Q75, Q81, Q83) and 4 missing keys supplied (Q87, Q88, Q89, Q90). 7 PICK-ONE (Q26, Q37, Q46, Q61, Q62, Q65, Q86), decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. Answers verified independently against reference facts, worked derivations and targeted sources, never from the printed key alone.

Question 1 English

She shows the strain of.....emotion

- A. Bottled in
- B. Bottled up ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Bottled up to
- D. None of these

is not the idiom.

B. 'Bottled up' means suppressed, kept inside (of emotion).

C. 'Bottled up to' is not the idiom.

D. Wrong: 'bottled up' is the phrase.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'She shows the strain of.....emotion'; B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 2 English

At first he didn't agree but in the end we managed to bring him...to our point of view

- A. Up
- B. Round ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Back
- D. None of these

A. 'Bring him up to our point of view' is wrong.

B. 'Bring him round to our point of view' means to persuade him to agree.

C. 'Bring him back to our point of view' is not the idiom.

D. Wrong: 'round' is the word.

Question 3 English

The children were so absorbed....their game that they didn't notice the passage of time

- A. Into
- B. For
- C. In ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

into their game is wrong.

B. 'Absorbed for their game' is wrong.

C. 'Absorbed in their game' is correct.

D. Wrong: 'in' is the preposition.

Question 4 English

....the evidence of half a dozen witnesses, the accused broke down and confessed

- A. Confronted to
- B. Confronted in
- C. Confronted with ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'Confronted to the evidence' is wrong.

B. 'Confronted in the evidence' is wrong.

C. 'Confronted with the evidence' is correct.

D. Wrong: 'with' is the preposition.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints '....the evidence of half a dozen witnesses, the accused broke down and confessed'; C is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 5 English

Why are so many of us credited....so little intelligence and self determination

- A. With ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Upon
- C. For
- D. None of these

with so little intelligence' is correct.

B. 'Credited upon so little intelligence' is wrong.

C. 'Credited for so little intelligence' is wrong.

D. Wrong: 'with' is the preposition.

Question 6 English

If he....hard,he will pass

- A. Work
- B. Works ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Worked
- D. None of these

A. 'If he work hard, he will pass' has the wrong verb.

B. 'If he works hard, he will pass' is correct (first conditional).

C. 'If he worked hard, he will pass' mixes the tenses.

D. Wrong: 'works' is the verb.

Question 7 English

He....food for way home

- A. Ate
- B. Picked up ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Dishes out
- D. None of these

A. 'He ate food for way home' does not fit.

B. 'He picked up food for the way home' is the natural completion.

out food for way home' does not fit.

D. Wrong: 'picked up' is the phrase.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'He....food for way home'; B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 8 English

A gentleman....his servant

- A. Never abuses ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Never abuse
- C. Has never abused
- D. None of these

A. 'A gentleman never abuses his servant' is correct.

B. 'A gentleman never abuse his servant' has the wrong verb.

C. 'A gentleman has never abused his servant' changes the sense (habitual statement).

D. Wrong: 'never abuses' is correct.

Question 9 English

The cat was.....by him

- A. Kill
- B. Killed ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Has kill
- D. None of these

A. 'The cat was kill by him' is ungrammatical.

B. 'The cat was killed by him' is the correct passive.

as has kill by him is ungrammatical.

D. Wrong: 'killed' is the verb.

Question 10 English

Choose correct one

- A. He doesn't have a house in Karachi, therefore he lives in a rented house ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. He doesn't have a house in Karachi, therefore,he lives in a rented house
- C. He doesn't have a house in Karachi therefore he lives in a rented house
- D. None of these

A. 'He doesn't have a house in Karachi, therefore he lives in a rented house' is the keyed sentence.

B. The version with a comma after 'therefore' is not the keyed sentence.

C. The version without any comma is not the keyed sentence.

D. Wrong: the keyed sentence is A.

Note: Note: Note: the stem is 'Choose correct one' with three punctuation variants; A is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 11 English

Look....that word in the dictionary

- A. For
- B. Up ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. In
- D. None of these

A. 'Look for that word' means to search for it, not to find its meaning.

hat word in the dictionary' is the idiom for finding its meaning.

C. 'Look in that word' is wrong.

D. Wrong: 'up' is the word.

Question 12 English

He has good...over the world famous language

- A. Expertise
- B. Hold
- C. Command ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'Expertise over the language' is not the idiom.

B. 'Hold over the language' is not the idiom.

C. 'Command over a language' is the idiom (a good command of a language).

D. Wrong: 'command' is the word.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'He has good...over the world famous language'; C is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 13 English

Whatever he does is always contray....my wishes

- A. With
- B. From
- C. To ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'Contrary with my wishes' is wrong.

from my wishes' is wrong.

C. 'Contrary to my wishes' is correct.

D. Wrong: 'to' is the preposition.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'contray' for 'contrary'; C is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 14 English

He was sentenced....death

- A. To ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. From
- C. Of
- D. None of these

A. 'He was sentenced to death' is correct.

B. 'He was sentenced from death' is wrong.

C. 'He was sentenced of death' is wrong.

D. Wrong: 'to' is the preposition.

Question 15 English

The vacancy....by the death of superintendent is likely give to upper division clerk

- A. Vacant
- B. Created ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Announce
- D. None of these

A. 'The vacancy vacant by the death' is wrong.

ncy created by the death of the superintendent' is correct.

C. 'The vacancy announce by the death' is wrong.

D. Wrong: 'created' is the word.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'is likely give to upper division clerk'; B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 16 English

We can go as soon as....

- A. Bus arrived
- B. You are ready ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Plane will take off
- D. None of these

A. 'We can go as soon as bus arrived' mixes the tenses.

B. 'We can go as soon as you are ready' is correct.

C. 'We can go as soon as plane will take off' mixes the tenses.

D. Wrong: 'you are ready' is the completion.

Question 17 English

Vitamin D is essential....the growth of bones and teeth and is found...fish,liver,oil and milk

- A. To/at
- B. For/in ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Of/in
- D. None of these

A. 'Essential to the growth...found at fish' is wrong.

is essential for the growth of bones and teeth and is found in fish, liver oil and milk' is correct.

C. 'Essential of the growth... found in fish' is wrong.

D. Wrong: 'for/in' is the pair.

Question 18 English

He....with a solution

- A. Came in
- B. Come in
- C. Came up ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'He came in with a solution' is wrong.

B. 'He come in with a solution' has the wrong verb form.

C. 'He came up with a solution' is the idiom.

D. Wrong: 'came up' is the phrase.

Question 19 English

I should....my investment to pay charges

- A. Dip in ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Dig out
- C. Begin with
- D. None of these

A. 'Dip into my investment to pay charges' is the idiom (to take money from savings).

B. 'Dig out my investment' does not fit.

h my investment does not fit.

D. Wrong: 'dip in' is the phrase.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'I should....my investment to pay charges'; A is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 20 English

.....Turkish delegation including two person.... visiting Pakistan

- A. The/are
- B. A/is ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The/is
- D. None of these

A. 'The Turkish delegation... are visiting' has the wrong verb (delegation is singular).

B. 'A Turkish delegation including two persons is visiting Pakistan' is correct.

C. 'The Turkish delegation... is visiting' is also grammatical, but the keyed article is 'A'.

D. Wrong: 'A/is' is the keyed pair.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'including two person.... visiting Pakistan'; B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 21 English

Ayesha art of fiction is so....as her mother and grandparents are renowned artists

- A. Popular
- B. Famed
- C. Innate ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'So popular as her mother' does not fit the sense (inborn talent).

as her mother does not fit.

C. Ayesha's art of fiction is 'so innate' — inborn, as her family are renowned artists.

D. Wrong: 'innate' is the word.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'Ayesha art of fiction is so....as her mother and grandparents are renowned artists'; C is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 22 English

Choose correct analogy from inchoate:..... gainful: worthwhile

- A. Profitabo
- B. Unfinished ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Incoherent
- D. None of these

A. 'Profitabo' is a garbled word, not the analogy.

B. 'Inchoate' means just begun, unfinished; as 'gainful' is to 'worthwhile', so 'inchoate' is to 'unfinished'.

C. 'Incoherent' means unclear, not unfinished.

D. Wrong: 'unfinished' is the analogy.

Note: Note: Note: option A prints 'Profitabo'; B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 23 English

College:images

- A. Book: volume
- B. Wall: height
- C. Medley:songs ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

ume' is not the parallel pair.'

B. 'Wall : height' is not the parallel pair.

C. A medley is a collection of songs, as a college is a collection (of people); the keyed pair is 'medley : songs'.

D. Wrong: 'medley : songs' is the keyed pair.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'College:images' and is garbled; C is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 24 English

In the question given below,one term is missing. Based on the relationship of the two given words find the missing term from the given options.....: obfuscate:hinder:help

- A. Explain ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Whip
- C. Obscure
- D. None of these

A. 'Obfuscate' is to hinder (make unclear); the opposite relation is 'explain', which helps (makes clear).

B. 'Whip' is not the missing term.

C. 'Obscure' is a synonym of obfuscate, not the opposite term.

D. Wrong: 'explain' is the missing term.

Note: Note: Note: the stem is garbled as printed; A is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

25 English

Rehearsal: performance:

- A. Applause: audience
- B. Satisfaction:appetite
- C. Engagement: marriage ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'Applause : audience' is not the parallel pair.

B. 'Satisfaction : appetite' is not the parallel pair.

C. A rehearsal precedes a performance, as an engagement precedes a marriage.

D. Wrong: 'engagement : marriage' is the pair.

Question 26 English

Lion: Roar

- A. Birds:Chirp
- B. Snake:hiss ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Bees:hum
- D. None of these

A. Birds chirp: a correct animal-to-sound pair.

B. Snakes hiss: a correct animal-to-sound pair.

C. Bees hum: a correct animal-to-sound pair.

D. A lion roars, and all three options give a correct animal:sound pair; B (snake : hiss) is kept as the printed key.

Note: Note: PICK-ONE: options A (birds : chirp), B (snake : hiss) and C (bees : hum) are all correct animal-to-sound pairs for 'lion : roar'; B is kept as the printed key.

27 English

Idiomatic phrase out and out means

- A. Completely ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Miss out
- C. Long for something
- D. None of these

A. 'Out and out' means completely (thoroughly).

B. 'Out and out' does not mean 'miss out'.

C. 'Out and out' does not mean 'long for something'.

D. Wrong: 'completely' is the meaning.

Question 28 English

The antonym of callow is

- A. Untried
- B. Urbane ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Juvenile
- D. None of these

A. 'Untried' is a synonym of callow (untried, inexperienced), not its antonym.

B. 'Callow' means immature; its antonym is 'urbane' (sophisticated, mature).

C. 'Juvenile' is a synonym of callow, not its antonym.

D. Wrong: 'urbane' is the antonym.

Question 29 English

The antonym of scent is

nch ✓ Correct answer

- B. Odour
- C. Smell
- D. None of these

A. 'Scent' means a smell; its antonym is 'stench' (a foul smell).

B. 'Odour' is a synonym of scent, not its antonym.

C. 'Smell' is a synonym of scent, not its antonym.

D. Wrong: 'stench' is the antonym.

Question 30 English

The antonym of entrench is

- A. Destroy ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Station
- C. Lodge
- D. None of these

A. 'Entrench' means to establish firmly; its opposite is to destroy (uproot).

B. 'Station' is a near-synonym of entrench, not its antonym.

C. 'Lodge' is a near-synonym of entrench, not its antonym.

D. Wrong: 'destroy' is the keyed antonym.

Note: Note: Note: kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 31 English

The antonym of ashamed ia

- A. Guilty

epish

- C. Pride ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'Guilty' is a near-synonym of ashamed, not its antonym.

B. 'Sheepish' is a near-synonym of ashamed, not its antonym.

C. 'Ashamed' means feeling shame; its antonym is 'pride'.

D. Wrong: 'pride' is the antonym.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'ashamed ia' for 'ashamed is'; C is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 32 English

The antonym of stale is

- A. Motionless
- B. Fresh ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Calm
- D. None of these

A. 'Motionless' is not the antonym of stale.

B. 'Stale' means no longer fresh; its antonym is 'fresh'.

C. 'Calm' is not the antonym of stale.

D. Wrong: 'fresh' is the antonym.

Question 33 English

The antonym of calamity is

- A. Disaster

- C. Crisis
- D. None of these

A. 'Disaster' is a synonym of calamity, not its antonym.

B. 'Calamity' means a disaster; its antonym is 'blessings'.

C. 'Crisis' is a near-synonym of calamity, not its antonym.

D. Wrong: 'blessings' is the antonym.

Question 34 English

The antonym of sentimental is

- A. Callous ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Nostalgic
- C. Tender
- D. None of these

A. 'Sentimental' means emotional; its antonym is 'callous' (unfeeling).

B. 'Nostalgic' is a near-synonym of sentimental, not its antonym.

C. 'Tender' is a near-synonym of sentimental, not its antonym.

D. Wrong: 'callous' is the antonym.

Question 35 English

The antonym of Cacophony ia

- A. Applause
- B. Discord
- C. Calm ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

is a pleasant sound, but the keyed antonym of cacophony is 'calm'.

B. 'Discord' is a synonym of cacophony, not its antonym.

C. 'Cacophony' is harsh noise; its antonym in this item is 'calm' (quiet).

D. Wrong: 'calm' is the keyed antonym.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'Cacophony ia' for 'Cacophony is'; C is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 36 English

The antonym of callous is

- A. Uncaring
- B. Sentimental ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cold
- D. None of these

A. 'Uncaring' is a synonym of callous, not its antonym.

B. 'Callous' means hard-hearted; its antonym here is 'sentimental' (feeling, sensitive).

C. 'Cold' is a synonym of callous, not its antonym.

D. Wrong: 'sentimental' is the keyed antonym.

Note: Note: Note: kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 37 English

The antonym of tranquility is

- A. Angry
- B. Irritated ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Calm

ne of these

A. Anger is a state opposed to tranquility.

B. Irritation is a state opposed to tranquility.

C. Calm is a synonym of tranquility, not its antonym.

D. Both A (angry) and B (irritated) oppose tranquility; B is kept as the printed key.

Note: Note: PICK-ONE: options A (Angry) and B (Irritated) are both defensible antonyms of tranquility; B is kept as the printed key.

Question 38 English

The antonym of sophomoric is

- A. Venerable ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Foolish
- C. Infantile
- D. None of these

A. 'Sophomoric' means immature and foolish; its antonym is 'venerable' (respected, mature).

B. 'Foolish' is a synonym of sophomoric, not its antonym.

C. 'Infantile' is a synonym of sophomoric, not its antonym.

D. Wrong: 'venerable' is the antonym.

Question 39 English

The synonym of Educe is

- A. Insert
- B. Elicit ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. None of these

A. 'Educe' does not mean to insert.

B. 'Educe' means to bring out, to elicit.

C. 'Educe' does not mean to bestow.

D. Wrong: 'elicit' is the synonym.

Question 40 English

The synonym of abominable is

- A. Good
- B. Admirable
- C. Awful ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'Good' is the opposite of abominable.

B. 'Admirable' is the opposite of abominable.

C. 'Abominable' means detestable; its synonym is 'awful'.

D. Wrong: 'awful' is the synonym.

Question 41 English

The synonym of inveigle is

- A. Cajole ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Dissuade
- C. Disenchant
- D. None of these

means to win over by flattery, its synonym is 'cajole'.

B. 'Dissuade' is the opposite of inveigle.

C. 'Disenchant' is the opposite of inveigle.

D. Wrong: 'cajole' is the synonym.

Question 42 English

The synonym of admonition is

- A. Criticize ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Praise
- C. Hail
- D. None of these

A. 'Admonition' is a rebuke or warning; 'criticize' is the closest in sense.

B. 'Praise' is the opposite of admonition.

C. 'Hail' (to greet warmly) is the opposite of admonition.

D. Wrong: 'criticize' is the keyed synonym.

Note: Note: Note: kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 43 English

The synonym of atrocity is

- A. Kindness
- B. Abomination ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Pleasantry
- D. None of these

A. 'Kindness' is the opposite of atrocity.

means a cruel act, its synonym is 'abomination'.

C. 'Pleasantry' is the opposite of atrocity.

D. Wrong: 'abomination' is the synonym.

Question 44 English

The synonym of galvanize is

- A. To gain power
- B. Stimulate ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Demovtivate
- D. None of these

A. 'To gain power' is not the meaning of galvanize.

B. 'Galvanize' means to stimulate (into action).

C. 'Demotivate' is the opposite of galvanize.

D. Wrong: 'stimulate' is the synonym.

Note: Note: Note: option C prints 'Demovtivate' for 'Demotivate'.

Question 45 English

It is a nuclear war and destroys everything...

- A. It's power is questionable
- B. That must be avoided ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Banned completely
- D. None of these

A. 'It's power is questionable' does not complete the sentence.

B. The keyed completion is 'That must be avoided' (a nuclear war must be avoided).

completely' does not complete the sentence.

D. Wrong: 'that must be avoided' is the keyed completion.

Note: Note: Note: the stem is garbled as printed ('It is a nuclear war and destroys everything...'); B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 46 English

Shakespeare was a poet.....and famous actor

- A. Playwright ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Playwright
- C. Play right
- D. None of these

A. Shakespeare was a poet, playwright and famous actor.

B. Shakespeare was a poet, playwright and famous actor.

C. Shakespeare was a poet, 'play right' (two words) is a misspelling.

D. Options A and B print the same word ('Playwright'); A is kept as the printed key.

Note: Note: PICK-ONE: options A and B print identically ('Playwright'); A is kept as the printed key.

Question 47 English

The headmaster gave....prizes

- A. In
- B. Out
- C. Away ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'Gave in prizes' is wrong.

prizes' is possible but the keyed phrase is 'gave away'.

C. 'Gave away prizes' (distributed) is the keyed phrase.

D. Wrong: 'away' is the word.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'The headmaster gave....prizes'; C is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 48 English

Choose the correct one

- A. He play hockey as his brother
- B. He plays hockey as his brother ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. he play hockey like his brother
- D. None of these

A. 'He play hockey as his brother' has the wrong verb.

B. 'He plays hockey as his brother' (as his brother does) is correct.

C. 'he play hockey like his brother' has the wrong verb and capitalisation.

D. Wrong: 'He plays hockey as his brother' is correct.

Question 49 English

He takes.....rest in.....park.

- A. -/the ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The/the
- C. A/the
- D. None of these

A. 'He takes rest in the park' (no article before 'rest', 'the' before 'park') is correct.

the rest in the park' is wrong.

C. 'He takes a rest in the park' is possible, but the keyed answer is no article before 'rest'.

D. Wrong: '-/the' is the keyed pair.

Note: Note: Note: option A prints '-/the'; A is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 50 English

My father was worked in this factory....he retired in 2005.

- A. Until
- B. Till ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. For
- D. None of these

A. 'My father worked in this factory until he retired in 2005' is also correct, but the keyed word is 'till'.

B. 'My father worked in this factory till he retired in 2005' is the keyed sentence.

C. 'My father worked in this factory for he retired' is wrong.

D. Wrong: 'till' is the keyed word.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'My father was worked in this factory....he retired in 2005' (evidently 'worked'); B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 51 English

Parenthesis: explanation

- A. Ellipsis: omission ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Colon:hyphen
- C. Apostrophe:anotation
- D. None of these

sis is used for explanation, as ellipsis is used for omission.

B. A colon is not paired with a hyphen in this analogy.

C. An apostrophe is not paired with 'anotation' in this analogy.

D. Wrong: 'ellipsis : omission' is the pair.

Note: Note: Note: option C prints 'anotation' for 'annotation'; A is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 52 English

.....wright brothers invented.... airplane

- A. The/the
- B. The/an ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The/a
- D. None of these

A. 'The Wright brothers invented the airplane' needs 'an', not 'the', before 'airplane'.

B. 'The Wright brothers invented an airplane' is correct.

C. 'The Wright brothers invented a airplane' is wrong ('a' before a vowel sound).

D. Wrong: 'the/an' is the pair.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints '.....wright brothers invented.... airplane'; B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 53 English

Nobody gets anything unless.....

- A. They have enough money
- B. They didn't work harder ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. None of these

A. 'Nobody gets anything unless they have enough money' does not fit the sense.

B. The keyed completion is 'they didn't work harder' (the work-related completion).

C. 'Nobody gets anything unless they have well reputation' is ungrammatical.

D. Wrong: 'they didn't work harder' is the keyed completion.

Note: Note: Note: the stem is garbled as printed; B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 54 English

He is sick of life means

- A. Confined to bed
- B. Living miserable life ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Living tired life
- D. None of these

A. 'Sick of life' does not mean confined to bed.

B. 'Sick of life' means living a miserable life (weary of life).

C. 'Sick of life' does not mean living a tired life as such.

D. Wrong: 'living miserable life' is the meaning.

Question 55 English

She comes..... really well on television

- A. In
- B. Across ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. None of these

A. 'She comes in really well on television' is wrong.

B. 'She comes across really well on television' is the idiom (to appear, to impress).

C. 'She comes express really well' is not an English phrase.

D. Wrong: 'across' is the word.

Note: Note: CORRECTION: printed key C (Express) is wrong — 'come express' is not an English phrase; the idiom is 'come across (well)', so B is correct.

Question 56 English

A new broom.....

- A. Create mess
- B. Sweeps clean ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sweep out
- D. None of these

A. 'A new broom create mess' is wrong.

B. 'A new broom sweeps clean' is the proverb.

C. 'A new broom sweep out' is wrong.

D. Wrong: 'sweeps clean' is the proverb.

Question 57 English

The synonym of Facet is

- A. Phase ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Subsurface

cend

- D. None of these

A. 'Facet' means an aspect or side; its synonym is 'phase'.

B. 'Subsurface' is not the synonym of facet.

C. 'Descend' is not the synonym of facet.

D. Wrong: 'phase' is the synonym.

Question 58 English

The antonym of prudent is

- A. Wise
- B. Judicious
- C. Imprudent ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'Wise' is a synonym of prudent, not its antonym.

B. 'Judicious' is a synonym of prudent, not its antonym.

C. 'Prudent' means careful; its antonym is 'imprudent'.

D. Wrong: 'imprudent' is the antonym.

Question 59 English

The thieves....his house

- A. Broke in
- B. Broke Into ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Broken in
- D. None of these

es broke in his house needs 'to' after 'in'.

B. 'The thieves broke into his house' is correct.

C. 'The thieves broken in his house' is ungrammatical.

D. Wrong: 'broke into' is the phrase.

Question 60 English

The offence of marrying someone while already married to another person is known as

- A. Bigamy ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Polygamy
- C. Monogamy
- D. None of these

A. Marrying while already married is bigamy.

B. Polygamy is having more than one spouse generally, not the specific offence named.

C. Monogamy is having one spouse.

D. Wrong: bigamy is the offence.

Question 61 English

Choose the correct one

- A. He asked,"are you a doctor?" And let me in. ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. He asked,"are you a doctor?,and let me in.
- C. He asked "are you a doctor?", and let me in
- D. None of these

A. The keyed sentence is 'He asked, "are you a doctor?" And let me in.'

B. The version with the comma after 'doctor?' inside the quote is not the keyed sentence.

n with and let me in after the comma is not the keyed sentence.

D. Neither A nor C is fully correct as printed (A capitalises 'And' after the question mark; C puts a comma after it); A is kept as the printed key.

Note: Note: PICK-ONE: options A and C are both flawed as printed — A capitalises 'And' after the question mark, C puts a comma after it; A is kept as the printed key.

Question 62 English

Change the voice:she was watering the plants

- A. The plants were being watered by her ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The plants had being watered by her
- C. The plants were being watered by her
- D. None of these

A. The passive of 'she was watering the plants' is 'The plants were being watered by her'.

B. 'The plants had being watered by her' is ungrammatical.

C. The passive of 'she was watering the plants' is 'The plants were being watered by her'.

D. Options A and C print identically; A is kept as the printed key.

Note: Note: PICK-ONE: options A and C print identically ('The plants were being watered by her'); A is kept as the printed key.

Question 63 English

A person who is wealthy and having a high status is called

- A. Boss
- B. Nabob ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Master
- D. None of these

ot the word for a wealthy person of high status.

B. A 'nabob' is a wealthy person of high status.

C. 'Master' is not the word for a wealthy person of high status.

D. Wrong: 'nabob' is the word.

Question 64 English

The sun....in the west.

- A. Sat
- B. Sets ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Set
- D. None of these

A. 'The sun sat in the west' is the wrong tense for a general truth.

B. 'The sun sets in the west' is correct (a general truth, present simple).

C. 'The sun set in the west' is the wrong tense for a general truth.

D. Wrong: 'sets' is the verb.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'The sun....in the west.'; B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 65 English

An attack on the reputation or integrity of someone or something

- A. Aspersion ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Aversion
- C. Aspersion
- D. None of these

on reputation or integrity is an aspersion.

B. An aversion is a dislike, not an attack on reputation.

C. An attack on reputation or integrity is an aspersion.

D. Options A and C print identically ('Aspersion'); A is kept as the printed key.

Note: Note: PICK-ONE: options A and C print identically ('Aspersion'); A is kept as the printed key.

Question 66 English

A month of Sundays means

- A. Won't happen
- B. Extremely long time ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Never imagined
- D. None of these

A. 'A month of Sundays' does not mean 'won't happen'.

B. 'A month of Sundays' means an extremely long time.

C. 'A month of Sundays' does not mean 'never imagined'.

D. Wrong: 'extremely long time' is the meaning.

Question 67 English

A person who knows everything is called

- A. Omnificent
- B. Omniscient ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Omnipotent
- D. None of these

nt means all-creating, not all-knowing.

B. A person who knows everything is omniscient.

C. 'Omnipotent' means all-powerful, not all-knowing.

D. Wrong: 'omniscient' is the word.

Question 68 English

Business of making fashionable and expensive dresses is termed as

- A. Haute couture ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Saloon
- C. Pret-a-porter
- D. None of these

A. The business of making fashionable and expensive dresses is haute couture.

B. It is not a saloon.

C. It is not pret-a-porter (ready-to-wear).

D. Wrong: 'haute couture' is the term.

Note: Note: Note: option B prints 'Saloon' for 'Salon'; A is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 69 English

On the day of Eid some people come ....prayer ground

- A. At
- B. To ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. In
- D. None of these

prayer ground' is wrong.

B. 'Come to the prayer ground' is correct.

C. 'Come in prayer ground' is wrong.

D. Wrong: 'to' is the preposition.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'On the day of Eid some people come ....prayer ground'; B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 70 English

Say the word means

- A. Apologize
- B. Sign ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Give up
- D. None of these

A. 'Say the word' does not mean to apologize.

B. 'Say the word' means give the signal (just say the word and it will be done).

C. 'Say the word' does not mean to give up.

D. Wrong: 'sign' is the meaning.

Note: Note: Note: kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 71 English

To die in harness means

- A. Die in sickly manner
- B. Died in exile
- C. To die while still working ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 'To die in harness' does not mean to die in a sickly manner.

B. It does not mean to die in exile.

C. 'To die in harness' means to die while still working.

D. Wrong: 'to die while still working' is the meaning.

Question 72 English

translate into English چھوٹا منہ بڑی بات

- A. A bad name is worse than bad deeds
- B. Small with great boast ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Two mad two make four
- D. None of these

.'چھوٹا منہ بڑی بات' **A.** 'A bad name is worse than bad deeds' is not the translation of

.'means 'small mouth, great boast 'چھوٹا منہ بڑی بات' .**B**

C. 'Two mad two make four' is not the translation.

D. Wrong: 'small with great boast' is the translation.

translate into English'; B is kept as the چھوٹا منہ بڑی بات' **Note:** Note: Note: the stem prints .reproduction's printed key

Question 73 English

traanslate into Englishظرف

- A. Agitation

- C. Forbearance ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'ظرف' does not mean agitation.

B. 'ظرف' does not mean anger.

C. 'ظرف' means forbearance (capacity, patience).

D. Wrong: 'forbearance' is the translation.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'ظرف' is kept as the C; translate into English'; traanslate into English reproduction's printed key.

Question 74 English

translate into English بدحواس

- A. Sophisticate
- B. Bewildered ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Enlighten
- D. None of these

A. 'بدحواس' does not mean sophisticated.

B. 'بدحواس' means bewildered (out of one's senses).

C. 'بدحواس' does not mean enlightened.

D. Wrong: 'bewildered' is the translation.

75 English

translate into English فن شناس

- A. Artist
- B. Virtuosic
- C. Connoisseur ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'فن شناس' is not an artist as such.

B. 'Virtuosic' describes masterly performance; it is not the translation of 'فن شناس'.

C. 'فن شناس' means a connoisseur — one who knows and appreciates art.

D. Wrong: 'connoisseur' is the translation.

Note: Note: CORRECTION: printed key B (Virtuosic) is wrong — 'فن شناس' is a person who recognises and appreciates art, a connoisseur; 'virtuosic' is an adjective for masterly performance, so C is correct.

Question 76 English

translate into English نڈر

- A. Timid
- B. Fearless ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cowardly
- D. None of these

A. 'نڈر' does not mean timid.

B. 'نڈر' means fearless.

C: تذر "cowardly" ean

D. Wrong: 'fearless' is the translation.

Question 77 English

translate into English فردا

- A. Perpetual
- B. Eternal ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Transient
- D. None of these

A. 'فردا' does not mean perpetual in this item.

B. In Iqbal's usage 'فردا' denotes the eternal morrow (the hereafter, eternity).

C. 'فردا' does not mean transient.

D. Wrong: 'eternal' is the keyed translation.

Note: Note: Note 'فردا' literally means 'tomorrow'; in Iqbal's verse it stands for the eternal future, and B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 78 English

translate into English عین وقت پر

- A. In the nick of time ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. At eleventh hour
- C. The last moment
- D. None of these

A. 'عین وقت پر' means 'in the nick of time'.

C. 'The last moment' is close but the keyed translation is 'in the nick of time'.

D. Wrong: 'in the nick of time' is the translation.

Question 79 English

translate into English ایک ہاتھ سے تالی نہیں بجتی

- A. The early bird catches the worm
- B. It takes two to make a quarrel ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. You catch more flies with honey than with vinegar
- D. None of these

A. 'ایک ہاتھ سے تالی نہیں بجتی' is not 'the early bird catches the worm'.

B. 'ایک ہاتھ سے تالی نہیں بجتی' means 'it takes two to make a quarrel'.

C. It is not 'you catch more flies with honey than with vinegar'.

D. Wrong: 'it takes two to make a quarrel' is the translation.

Question 80 English

translate into English نو نقد نہ تیرہ ادھار

- A. A bird in the hand is worth two in bush ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. If it ain't broke, don't fix it
- C. A chain is only as strong as it's weakest link
- D. None of these

A. 'نو نقد نہ تیرہ ادھار' means 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush'.

B. It is not 'if it ain't broke, don't fix it'.

chain is only as strong as its weakest link'.

D. Wrong: 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush' is the translation.

Question 81 English

The teacher turned.....his request

- A. Off
- B. Down ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Out
- D. None of these

A. 'The teacher turned off his request' is not idiomatic: 'turn off' cannot take a request as its object in this sense.

B. 'The teacher turned down his request' is the idiom for refusing a request.

C. 'The teacher turned out his request' is not the idiom.

D. Wrong: 'down' is the phrasal verb.

Note: Note: CORRECTION: printed key A (Off) is wrong — a request is 'turned down', not 'turned off'; B is correct.

Question 82 English

He is so .....of his own idea that he will not entertain any suggestions from others

- A. Enchanted
- B. Enamoured ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hopeful
- D. None of these

A. 'Enchanted' is not the word for being taken with one's own idea.

B. 'Enamoured of his own idea' is the phrase (in love with one's own idea).

s not the word.

D. Wrong: 'enamoured' is the word.

Note: Note: Note: the stem prints 'He is so .....of his own idea that he will not entertain any suggestions from others'; B is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 83 English

If there is shortage of electricity,solar energy.....

- A. Will produce ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Will have to produced
- C. Produced
- D. None of these

A. 'Solar energy will produce [electricity]' is the grammatical completion.

B. 'Solar energy will have to produced' is ungrammatical (it would need 'be produced').

C. 'Solar energy produced' does not complete the sentence.

D. Wrong: 'will produce' is the completion.

Note: Note: CORRECTION: printed key B ('Will have to produced') is wrong — it is ungrammatical; the grammatical completion is 'will produce', so A is correct.

Question 84 English

I didn't mind staying home for take care of kids.... you are easy

- A. While
- B. Despite
- C. Provided ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. 'While you are easy' does not fit the sense.

ou are easy' is ungrammatical.

C. 'Provided you are easy [about it]' fits: on condition that you agree.

D. Wrong: 'provided' is the keyed word.

Note: Note: Note: the stem is garbled as printed ('I didn't mind staying home for take care of kids.... you are easy'); C is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 85 English

Choose the correct capitilization

- A. I am going to Allama Iqbal international airport to receive Uncle Usman
- B. I am going to Allama Iqbal international Airport to receive Uncle Usman ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. I am going to Allama Iqbal international Airport to receive uncle Usman
- D. None of these

A. Option A leaves 'international' and 'airport' lowercase in a proper name.

B. Option B capitalises 'Airport' and 'Uncle Usman' (only 'international' is left lowercase).

C. Option C leaves 'uncle' lowercase before a name.

D. Wrong: B is the closest to correct capitalisation.

Note: Note: Note: the fully correct sentence is 'I am going to Allama Iqbal International Airport to receive Uncle Usman'; B is the closest option and is kept as the reproduction's printed key.

Question 86 English

Choose the correct capitilization

- A. Some critics said that Pride and prejudice of Jane Austen was a dictated comedy ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Some Critics said that Pride and Prejudice of Jane austen was a dictated comedy
- D. None of these

A. Option A leaves 'prejudice' lowercase in the book title 'Pride and Prejudice'.

B. Option B capitalises 'Critics' mid-sentence but gets the book title right.

C. Option C leaves 'austen' lowercase.

D. Each of A, B and C carries exactly one capitalisation error; A is kept as the printed key.

Note: Note: PICK-ONE: options A, B and C each carry one capitalisation error (A: 'prejudice' lowercase; B: 'Critics' capitalised mid-sentence; C: 'austen' lowercase); A is kept as the printed key.

Question 87 English

Automobile manufacturer are reviving upto launch a campaign designed to increase consumer...about the new emission control

- A. Production
- B. Education
- C. Capacity
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A campaign to increase consumer production about emission control is not the phrase.

B. A campaign to increase consumer education about emission control is possible but not the idiom.

C. A campaign to increase consumer capacity about emission control is not the phrase.

D. The natural completion is 'awareness' (to increase consumer awareness), which is not among the options, so None of these is correct.

Note: no printed key on the reproduction; D answered independently — the idiom is 'consumer awareness about the new emission controls'.

Question 88 English

Work hard lest you

- A. Will fail
- B. Fail ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Failed
- D. None of these

A. 'Work hard lest you will fail' is wrong: after 'lest' the verb is in the subjunctive, without 'will'.

B. 'Work hard lest you fail' is correct.

C. 'Work hard lest you failed' is the wrong tense.

D. Wrong: 'fail' is the verb.

Note: Note: Note: no printed key on the reproduction; B answered independently — 'lest' takes the plain (subjunctive) verb form.

Question 89 English

I.....gym daily

- A. Goes
- B. Went
- C. Am going
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 'I goes gym daily' is wrong (wrong person).

B. 'I went gym daily' is the wrong tense for a habit.

g gym daily' is not the habitual form (and lacks 'to').

D. The habitual form is 'I go to the gym daily'; 'go' is not among the options, so None of these is correct.

Note: Note: Note: no printed key on the reproduction; D answered independently — the correct verb is 'go', not offered.

Question 90 English

translate into English سازشیں

- A. Disappointment
- B. Victim
- C. Difficulty
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 'سازشیں' does not mean disappointment.

B. 'سازشیں' does not mean victim.

C. 'سازشیں' does not mean difficulty.

D. 'سازشیں' means conspiracies (plots, schemes), which is not among the options, so None of these is correct.

— **Note:** Note: Note: no printed key on the reproduction; D answered independently — 'سازشیں' is the plural of 'سازش', a conspiracy or plot.

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