Agriculture Officer / Research Officer / Planning Officer / Instructor / Demonstrator (BPS-17), Agriculture Supply and Prices Department, Government of Sindh — 2024 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC) · **Post:** Agriculture Officer / Research Officer / Planning Officer / Instructor / Demonstrator (BPS-17), Agriculture Supply and Prices Department, Government of Sindh · **Year:** 2024 · **Questions:** 50 in the original paper — **47 solved and verified**, 3 excluded as defective (Q15, Q30, Q43) · **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 2024 sitting.

Source note: Scribd document 702398326, 'Today's SPSC Agriculture Officer Paper' (accessed 9 Nov 2026): 'Pre-Interview Written Test for the post of Agriculture Officer / Research Officer / Planning Officer / Instructor / Demonstrator (BPS-17) under Agriculture Supply and Prices Department, Government of Sindh', Tuesday 16 January 2024, 02:00-03:00 PM, Paper Type A, 50 MCQs, maximum marks 100; 6-page CamScanner scan, image-only (no text layer): pp. 1-2 are the paper (Q1-Q50, 'Page 1 of 2' / 'Page 2 of 2'), pp. 3-6 are advertisements only. NO printed answer key exists for this sitting, so all 50 answers were verified independently from first principles and standard references (Pakistan Economic Survey / Labour Force Survey, FAO, UC Davis ANR). 3 PICK-ONE (Q9, Q17, Q21); 3 DEFECTIVE-excluded (Q15, Q30, Q43). No second reproduction of this sitting was found.

the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 1 Agronomy

Which kind of farming involves planting multiple crops in one field according to a set pattern?

- A. Monocropping
- B. Double cropping
- C. Inter cropping ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Crop rotation

A. Monocropping is growing a single crop in a field, the opposite of planting multiple crops.

B. Double cropping is growing two crops in succession in one year on the same field, not planting multiple crops together in a set pattern.

C. Intercropping is planting two or more crops together in the same field in a definite row or spatial pattern.

D. Crop rotation is growing different crops in succession over seasons, not together in one field.

Question 2 Agronomy

Which of these crops is classified as leguminous?

- A. Soybean ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Wheat
- C. Rice
- D. Maize

A. Soybean is a legume (family Fabaceae) and fixes nitrogen through root nodules.

B. Wheat is a cereal grass, not a legume.

ereal grass, not a legume.

D. Maize is a cereal grass, not a legume.

Question 3 Agricultural Technology

What kind of technology is typically employed in precision agriculture to provide accurate field-level management about crop production?

- A. Drones
- B. GPS ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Greenhouse Automation
- D. CRISPR Technology

A. Drones capture imagery and spray, but the positioning technology that provides accurate field-level location data is GPS.

B. GPS (Global Positioning System) gives the precise field-level positioning on which precision agriculture mapping, variable-rate application and guidance depend.

C. Greenhouse automation controls a protected environment, not field-level management.

D. CRISPR is a gene-editing technology, not a field-management positioning tool.

Question 4 Soil Science

_____ is thought to be the most significant soil organism responsible for converting NH4+ to NO2.

- A. Nitrosomonas ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Azotobactor
- C. Nitrobactor
- D. Azospirillum

A. Nitrosomonas oxidises ammonium (NH4+) to nitrite (NO2-), the first step of nitrification.

er is a free-living nitrogen-fixing bacterium; it fixes atmospheric nitrogen, it does not convert ammonium to nitrite.

C. Nitrobacter oxidises nitrite (NO2-) to nitrate (NO3-), the second step of nitrification, not the first.

D. Azospirillum is a nitrogen-fixing bacterium associated with roots; it does not convert ammonium to nitrite.

Question 5 Agronomy

Which of the followings contains the highest protein contents?

- A. Pigeonpea
- B. Soyabean ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Greengram
- D. Blackgram

A. Pigeonpea seed is about 20-22% protein, well below soybean.

B. Soybean seed is about 36-40% protein, the highest of the four pulses.

C. Greengram (mung bean) seed is about 24% protein, below soybean.

D. Blackgram (urd bean) seed is about 24-25% protein, below soybean.

Question 6 Agronomy

Inqlab-91 is a cultivar of

- A. cotton
- B. Rice
- C. Sugarcane
- D. Wheat ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Inqlab-91 is not a cotton variety.

is not a rice variety.

C. Inqlab-91 is not a sugarcane variety.

D. Inqlab-91 is the famous Pakistani wheat cultivar (released 1991), widely grown across Punjab and Sindh.

Question 7 Agricultural Engineering

Instrument used for measuring wind velocity is known as

- A. Hydrometer
- B. Pyranometer
- C. Altimeter
- D. Anemometer ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A hydrometer measures the specific gravity (density) of a liquid, not wind speed.

B. A pyranometer measures solar radiation, not wind speed.

C. An altimeter measures altitude, not wind speed.

D. An anemometer measures wind speed (velocity).

Question 8 Soil Science

The parent material transported by gravity is called _____.

- A. Lacustrine
- B. Colluvium ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Alluvium
- D. None of these

A. Lacustrine material is deposited in lakes (by water), not by gravity.

B. Colluvium is parent material moved downslope by gravity (slope wash and creep).

s material deposited by running water (rivers), not by gravity.

D. Colluvium (B) is the correct term, so 'none of these' is wrong.

Question 9 Agricultural Economics

The agriculture sector of Pakistan generates _____ % of employment.

- A. 39.0
- B. 40.5
- C. 42.0
- D. 43.5 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. No Labour Force Survey figure for agriculture's employment share in the relevant era is 39.0%.

B. No Labour Force Survey figure for agriculture's employment share in the relevant era is 40.5%.

C. 42.0% is also defensible: the Labour Force Survey 2014-15 put agriculture at 42.3%, and the same 42% figure appears in AGEC-302 slides and PEW's '42% of workforce'; the item is filed as PICK-ONE with D as the filed answer (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation).

D. The Labour Force Survey 2013-14 put agriculture's share of employed persons at 43.5% (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics / Pakistan Economic Survey 2014-15 Ch. 12), the figure of the source chapter's own era, and the identical stem is keyed D by mcqs360.

Question 10 Agricultural Economics

First agriculture reforms in Pakistan:

- A. June 24, 1959
- B. January 24, 1956
- C. January 30, 1959

uary 24, 1959 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The first land reforms were announced in January 1959, not June.

B. The first land reforms were in 1959, not 1956.

C. The reforms were announced on 24 January 1959, not 30 January.

D. The first land reforms in Pakistan were announced on 24 January 1959 (Ayub Khan's land reforms).

Question 11 Entomology

Thread-like structure surrounding the pupal stage of the insect (Silk worm) is _____ ?

- A. Silk
- B. Typhoon
- C. Cocoon ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Silk is the material (the thread) the larva spins, not the structure that surrounds the pupa.

B. A typhoon is a tropical cyclone, unrelated to silkworms.

C. The cocoon is the protective case of silk threads spun around the pupa of the silkworm.

D. Cocoon (C) is the correct term, so 'none of these' is wrong.

Question 12 Seed Science

The most authenticated seed testing organization in the world is:

- A. ISTA ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. AOSA
- C. CASA
- D. PSA

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) is the worldwide authority for seed testing rules and certification.

B. AOSA (Association of Official Seed Analysts) is a North American body, not the worldwide authority.

C. CASA is not the internationally recognised seed testing authority.

D. PSA is not the internationally recognised seed testing authority.

Question 13 Entomology

Boll-Weevil is a pest that attacks the _____ crops.

- A. Jute
- B. Cotton ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hemp
- D. Flax

A. The boll weevil does not attack jute.

B. The boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis) is the classic pest of cotton bolls and squares.

C. The boll weevil does not attack hemp.

D. The boll weevil does not attack flax.

Question 14 Forestry

The tree sends down roots from its branches to the soil is known as:

- A. Oak
- B. Pine
- C. Banyan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Palm

A. The oak does not send aerial roots down from its branches.

does not send aerial roots down from its branches.

C. The banyan (Ficus benghalensis) sends aerial prop roots down from its branches that reach the soil and become supporting trunks.

D. The palm does not send aerial roots down from its branches.

Question 15 Irrigation

What is the purpose of the term "leaching" in irrigation practices?

- A. Preventing soil erosion
- B. balancing soil pH
- C. Enhancing nutrient absorption by crops
- D. Controlling pest infestation

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — excluded (DEFECTIVE-excluded)

A. Leaching is not about preventing soil erosion; erosion control is a different practice.

B. Leaching removes soluble salts; it is not defined as balancing soil pH.

C. Leaching can wash nutrients OUT of the root zone; it is not a way of enhancing nutrient absorption.

D. Leaching has nothing to do with pest control. DEFECTIVE (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): the item is DEFECTIVE: leaching in irrigation is the percolation of water through the soil to move soluble salts out of / below the root zone (FAO: 'leaching salts out of the root zone'; UC Davis ANR Publication 8550: 'leaching is the process of percolating water through the soil profile to move salts below the root zone'), and salt removal appears in NONE of the four options, so no correct option exists and no answer can be determined. No answer is asserted. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

What is the purpose of using neem-based products in plant protection?

- A. Weed Control
- B. Fertilization
- C. pest repellent and insect growth regulation ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Soil aeration

A. Neem products are insecticides / repellents, not herbicides for weed control.

B. Neem products do not fertilise the crop.

C. Neem (azadirachtin) acts as a pest repellent and an insect growth regulator, disrupting feeding, moulting and reproduction.

D. Neem products do not aerate the soil.

Question 17 Entomology

What is the role of pheromones in pest management?

- A. Killing pests on contact
- B. Attracting pests to the area
- C. serving as a barrier to pests
- D. Disrupting mating behavior of pests ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Pheromones do not kill pests on contact; they are chemical signals, not contact insecticides.

B. Attracting pests is also defensible: the primary use of sex pheromones in IPM is to lure insects to traps for monitoring and mass trapping; the item is filed as PICK-ONE with D as the filed answer (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation).

C. Pheromones do not serve as a physical barrier to pests.

D. Mating disruption (flooding the area with sex pheromone so males cannot find

...e most widely adopted and economically significant pheromone-based direct-control technology.

Question 18 Plant Physiology

What is the purpose of the xylem in plant vascular tissue?

- A. Food transport
- B. Hormone Synthesis
- C. Water and mineral transport from roots to shoots ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Photosynthesis

A. Food (sugars) is transported by the phloem, not the xylem.

B. Hormones are synthesised in various tissues; the xylem's purpose is transport, not hormone synthesis.

C. The xylem conducts water and dissolved minerals upward from the roots to the shoots.

D. Photosynthesis takes place in the leaves (chloroplasts), not in the xylem.

Question 19 Plant Physiology

What is the primary role of gibberellins in plant growth and development?

- A. Leaf senescence
- B. Seed germination and stem elongation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Root growth inhibition
- D. Stomatal closure

A. Leaf senescence is promoted by ethylene and abscisic acid, not gibberellins.

B. Gibberellins break seed dormancy (germination) and promote stem elongation (bolting).

C. Gibberellins do not primarily inhibit root growth.

closure is the role of abscisic acid, not gibberellins.

Question 20 Plant Pathology

Which type of pathogen cause diseases in plants by invading the plant's cells directly?

- A. Bacteria
- B. Fungi
- C. Viruses ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Nematodes

A. Bacteria generally colonise intercellular spaces and enter through wounds or natural openings; they are not obligate intracellular invaders.

B. Fungi generally grow between cells and feed through haustoria; they do not invade cells directly in the obligate sense.

C. Viruses are obligate intracellular parasites that must enter and replicate inside the host's cells.

D. Nematodes feed on roots from outside the cells or in intercellular spaces; they do not invade cells directly.

Question 21 Plant Pathology

What is the term for the protective, physical layer produced by plants in response to pathogen attacks?

- A. Exudate
- B. Callus ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cuticle
- D. Gall

A. An exudate is a fluid or substance oozing from a plant, not a protective physical layer.

B. Callus is the mass of undifferentiated tissue a plant produces at a wound / infection site

and form a protective layer, the stem's 'produced ... in response to pathogen attacks' is the operative clause.

C. The cuticle is also defensible: it is the waxy protective physical layer covering leaves and stems, but it is constitutive (always present), not produced in response to an attack; the item is filed as PICK-ONE with B as the filed answer (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation).

D. A gall is an abnormal swelling induced by a pest or pathogen, not a protective layer the plant produces for defence.

Question 22 Soil Science

What is the name of the process of converting atmospheric nitrogen into a usable form by living organism?

- A. Nitrification
- B. Denitrification
- C. Nitrogen fixation ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ammonification

A. Nitrification converts ammonium to nitrate; it does not convert atmospheric nitrogen.

B. Denitrification converts nitrate back to nitrogen gas, the reverse direction.

C. Nitrogen fixation is the conversion of atmospheric N2 into a usable form (ammonia) by living organisms (Rhizobium, Azotobacter, cyanobacteria).

D. Ammonification converts organic nitrogen to ammonium; it does not use atmospheric nitrogen.

Question 23 Soil Science

What is the term used for the ratio of the weight of water in the soil to the weight of oven-dry soil?

sture Content ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Bulk density
- C. Porosity
- D. Field capacity

A. Soil moisture content is defined as the weight of water divided by the weight of oven-dry soil (usually as a percentage).

B. Bulk density is the mass of dry soil per unit total volume, not a water-to-soil weight ratio.

C. Porosity is the fraction of soil volume occupied by pores, not a water weight ratio.

D. Field capacity is the water content held after free drainage, not the ratio defined in the stem.

Question 24 Soil Science

What is the name of the process of converting ammonium into nitrate by bacteria in the soil?

- A. Nitrification ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Denitrification
- C. Nitrogen fixation
- D. Ammonification

A. Nitrification is the bacterial conversion of ammonium (NH_4^+) to nitrite and then to nitrate (NO_3^-).

B. Denitrification converts nitrate to nitrogen gas, the reverse direction.

C. Nitrogen fixation converts atmospheric N_2 to ammonia, not ammonium to nitrate.

D. Ammonification converts organic nitrogen to ammonium, the step before nitrification.

25 Horticulture

What is the term used for the cultivation of fruits and nuts?

- A. Pomology ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Olericulture
- C. Floriculture
- D. Viticulture

A. Pomology is the branch of horticulture dealing with the cultivation of fruits and nuts.

B. Olericulture is the cultivation of vegetables.

C. Floriculture is the cultivation of flowers.

D. Viticulture is the cultivation of grapes.

Question 26 Plant Physiology

What is the name of the hormone that promotes cell division and lateral bud growth in plants?

- A. Auxin
- B. Cytokinin ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Gibberellin
- D. Ethylene

A. Auxin promotes cell elongation and apical dominance; it suppresses lateral buds rather than promoting them.

B. Cytokinin promotes cell division and releases lateral buds from apical dominance, promoting their growth.

C. Gibberellin promotes stem elongation and seed germination, not cell division and lateral bud growth.

D. Ethylene promotes fruit ripening and senescence, not cell division and lateral bud

Question 27 Horticulture

What is the name of the method of propagation in which a stem cutting is inserted into another plant of the same or different species?

- A. Grafting ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Budding
- C. Layering
- D. Tissue culture

A. Grafting joins a scion (stem cutting) onto the rootstock of another plant of the same or a different species.

B. Budding inserts a single bud (not a stem cutting) into the stock.

C. Layering roots a stem while it is still attached to the parent plant.

D. Tissue culture grows plants from cells in sterile laboratory medium, not by inserting a cutting into another plant.

Question 28 Horticulture

What is the term used for the process of producing new plants from a single parent plant using vegetative parts such as leaves, stems, or roots?

- A. Sexual propagation
- B. Asexual propagation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hybridization
- D. Mutation

A. Sexual propagation uses seeds (fusion of gametes), not vegetative parts.

B. Asexual (vegetative) propagation produces new plants from leaves, stems or roots of a single parent, without seeds.

ion is crossing two parents to combine traits, not vegetative multiplication.

D. Mutation is a change in genetic material, not a propagation method.

Question 29 Horticulture

What is the term used for the practice of growing plants in a mist or fog environment without soil?

- A. Hydroponics
- B. Aeroponics ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Aquaponics
- D. None of these

A. Hydroponics grows plants in a nutrient solution (water), not in mist.

B. Aeroponics grows plants suspended in air with roots misted with nutrient solution.

C. Aquaponics combines fish farming with hydroponics, not mist culture.

D. Aeroponics (B) is the correct term, so 'none of these' is wrong.

Question 30 Plant Physiology

What is the name of the hormone that inhibits plant growth, causes leaf abscission, and induces dormancy in plants?

- A. Auxin
- B. Cytokinin
- C. Gibberellin
- D. Ethylene

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — excluded (DEFECTIVE-excluded)

A. Auxin promotes growth and delays abscission; it does not inhibit growth or induce

B. Cytokinin promotes cell division and delays senescence; it does not inhibit growth or induce dormancy.

C. Gibberellin promotes growth and breaks dormancy; it is the opposite of the hormone described.

D. Ethylene promotes abscission and ripening, but it is not the hormone that inhibits growth and induces dormancy. DEFECTIVE (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): the item is DEFECTIVE: the hormone that inhibits plant growth, causes leaf abscission and induces dormancy is abscisic acid (ABA), which appears in NONE of the four options, so no correct option exists and no answer can be determined. No answer is asserted. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 31 Soil Science

What is the term used for the soil that has a pH value of more than 7?

- A. Acidic Soil
- B. Alkaline Soil ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Neutral soil
- D. Saline Soil

A. Acidic soil has a pH below 7.

B. Alkaline (basic) soil has a pH above 7.

C. Neutral soil has a pH of 7.

D. Saline soil is defined by high soluble salt content, not by a pH above 7.

Question 32 Genetics

What is the name of the branch of genetics that deals with the structure and function of

e molecular level?

- A. Mendelian Genetics
- B. Molecular genetics ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Population genetics
- D. Quantitative genetics

A. Mendelian genetics deals with inheritance patterns (dominant / recessive traits), not gene structure at the molecular level.

B. Molecular genetics studies the structure and function of genes at the molecular (DNA) level.

C. Population genetics studies gene frequencies in populations, not gene structure.

D. Quantitative genetics studies continuously varying traits controlled by many genes, not gene structure at the molecular level.

Question 33 Genetics

What is the term used for the type of inheritance in which a single gene influences multiple phenotypic traits?

- A. Epistasis
- B. Pleiotropy ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Polygenic
- D. Codominance

A. Epistasis is one gene masking the effect of another gene, not one gene affecting many traits.

B. Pleiotropy is one gene influencing multiple phenotypic traits.

C. Polygenic inheritance is many genes influencing one trait, the reverse of the stem.

D. Codominance is both alleles of one gene expressed together, not one gene affecting

Question 34 Plant Physiology

What is name of the enzyme that catalyzes the first step of carbon fixation in the Calvin cycle?

- A. Rubisco ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. PEP carboxylase
- C. Hexokinase
- D. Pyruvate kinase

A. Rubisco (ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase) catalyses the fixation of CO2 onto ribulose bisphosphate, the first step of the Calvin cycle.

B. PEP carboxylase fixes CO2 in C4 plants (mesophyll), not in the Calvin cycle of the chloroplast stroma.

C. Hexokinase phosphorylates glucose in glycolysis, unrelated to carbon fixation.

D. Pyruvate kinase acts in the last step of glycolysis, unrelated to carbon fixation.

Question 35 Plant Physiology

What is the term used for the type of respiration that occurs in some plants when oxygen levels are high and carbon dioxide levels are low, and produces glycolate as a by-product?

- A. Aerobic respiration
- B. Anaerobic respiration
- C. Photorespiration ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Aerobic respiration uses oxygen to oxidise glucose to CO2 and water; it does not produce glycolate.

respiration occurs without oxygen, the opposite condition to the stem.

C. Photorespiration occurs when Rubisco oxygenates rather than carboxylates (high O2, low CO2), producing glycolate as a by-product.

D. Photorespiration (C) is the correct term, so 'none of these' is wrong.

Question 36 Plant Physiology

What is the name of the molecule that acts as the main energy currency of the cell and is produced by both photosynthesis and respiration?

- A. ATP ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. ADP
- C. NADPH
- D. NADH

A. ATP (adenosine triphosphate) is the cell's main energy currency, made in both photosynthesis (photophosphorylation) and respiration (oxidative phosphorylation).

B. ADP is the low-energy precursor from which ATP is made, not the energy currency itself.

C. NADPH is a reducing agent (electron carrier) made in photosynthesis, not the main energy currency.

D. NADH is an electron carrier made in respiration, not the main energy currency.

Question 37 Plant Physiology

What is the term used for the movement of organic substances from the source to the sink of plants through the phloem?

- A. Transpiration
- B. Translocation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ascent of sap

A. Transpiration is the loss of water vapour from leaves, not the movement of organic substances in the phloem.

B. Translocation is the movement of organic substances (sugars) from source to sink through the phloem.

C. Ascent of sap is the upward movement of water in the xylem, not organic substances in the phloem.

D. Root pressure pushes water upward in the xylem; it does not move organic substances in the phloem.

Question 38 Agricultural Economics

What is the name of the market structure in which there are many buyers and sellers of a homogeneous product and no barriers to entry or exit?

- A. Perfect Competition ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Monopoly
- C. Monopolistic competition
- D. Oligopoly

A. Perfect competition has many buyers and sellers, a homogeneous product, and free entry and exit.

B. A monopoly has a single seller, not many buyers and sellers.

C. Monopolistic competition has many sellers but a differentiated (not homogeneous) product.

D. An oligopoly has a few large sellers, not many.

39 Agricultural Economics

What is the term used for the value of the best alternative that is forgone as a result of a decision?

- A. Total cost
- B. Marginal cost
- C. Average cost
- D. Opportunity cost ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Total cost is the sum of all costs of production, not the value of the forgone alternative.

B. Marginal cost is the cost of one extra unit, not the value of the forgone alternative.

C. Average cost is total cost divided by output, not the value of the forgone alternative.

D. Opportunity cost is the value of the next best alternative given up when a choice is made.

Question 40 Agricultural Extension

What is the term used for the process of enabling farmers to adopt improved agricultural practices through education, communication, and demonstration?

- A. Agricultural extension ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Agricultural research
- C. Agricultural Development
- D. Agricultural innovation

A. Agricultural extension is the service that carries improved practices to farmers through education, communication and demonstration.

B. Agricultural research generates new knowledge; it does not itself enable farmers to adopt practices.

C. Agricultural development is the broad process of sector growth, not the farmer-

ocess named in the stem.

D. Agricultural innovation is the creation of new practices or technologies, not the process of getting farmers to adopt them.

Question 41 English

Identify the sentence with the correct use of the past perfect tense:

- A. She eats dinner when I had arrived
- B. She ate dinner when I arrived
- C. She had eaten dinner when I arrived ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. She was eating dinner when I arrived

A. 'She eats' is present simple, which cannot pair with the past perfect 'had arrived'.

B. 'She ate' is simple past, not past perfect.

C. 'Had eaten' is the past perfect, correctly used for an action completed before another past action ('I arrived').

D. 'Was eating' is past continuous, not past perfect.

Question 42 English

Antonym of "Ubiquitous" is:

- A. Pervasive
- B. Rare ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Common
- D. Widespread

A. Pervasive means spread everywhere, a synonym of ubiquitous, not an antonym.

B. Rare means seldom found, the opposite of ubiquitous (present everywhere).

C. Common means frequently found, close to ubiquitous, not its opposite.

ad means spread over a large area, a synonym of ubiquitous, not an antonym.

Question 43 English

Bull : ox:

- A. Dog : Bunny
- B. Rooster : Chick
- C. Lion : Cub
- D. Stallion : Mare

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — excluded (DEFECTIVE-excluded)

A. A bunny (rabbit) is not related to a dog in the way an ox is related to a bull.

B. A chick is the young of a rooster/hen, not the castrated male of a rooster.

C. A cub is the young of a lion, not the castrated male of a lion.

D. A mare is the FEMALE of a stallion; an ox is not the female of a bull. DEFECTIVE (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): the item is DEFECTIVE: an ox is a castrated MALE bovine (a steer), not the female of a bull, so the true relation (intact male : castrated male) matches NONE of the four options, and the male : female reading the setter may have intended (D Stallion : Mare) is factually wrong, so no correct option exists and no answer can be determined. No answer is asserted. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 44 English

Identify the sentence with the correct use of a coordinating conjunction:

- A. She likes both chocolate nor vanilla ice cream
- B. She likes both chocolate and vanilla ice cream ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. She likes both chocolate but vanilla ice cream

likes both chocolate or vanilla ice cream

A. 'Both ... nor' is wrong; 'both' pairs with 'and', not 'nor'.

B. 'Both ... and' is the correct correlative conjunction pair.

C. 'Both ... but' is wrong; 'both' pairs with 'and'.

D. 'Both ... or' is wrong; 'either ... or' would be the correct pairing for 'or'.

Question 45 English

Identify the sentence with the correct use of the subjunctive mood:

- A. If I was rich, I would travel the world.
- B. If I were rich, I would travel the world. ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. If I will be rich, I will travel the world.
- D. If I am rich, I will travel the world.

A. 'Was' is indicative; the subjunctive for a hypothetical condition requires 'were'.

B. 'Were' is the subjunctive form used for a hypothetical / contrary-to-fact condition.

C. 'Will be' is a future real condition, not the subjunctive mood.

D. 'Am' is indicative (a real condition), not the subjunctive mood.

Question 46 English

Wick : Candle

- A. Lead : Pencil ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Thread : wool
- C. Light : darkness
- D. Quick : Rapid

A. The wick is the working part of a candle that produces the light, just as the lead is the

: of a pencil that produces the writing.

B. Thread is made from wool, a material relation, not a part-of-the-whole working-part relation.

C. Light and darkness are opposites, not a part-whole relation.

D. Quick and rapid are synonyms, not a part-whole relation.

Question 47 English

What is the term used for the part of speech that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and another word in the sentence?

- A. Adjective
- B. Adverb
- C. Preposition ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Conjunction

A. An adjective describes or modifies a noun, it does not show a relationship between a noun and another word.

B. An adverb modifies a verb, adjective or adverb, it does not show the relationship of a noun to another word.

C. A preposition (in, on, under, with) shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence.

D. A conjunction joins words, phrases or clauses; it does not show a noun's relationship to another word.

Question 48 English

What is the name of the tense that is used to describe an action that is ongoing in the present?

- B. Past tense
- C. Future Tense
- D. Present Continuous tense ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The simple present tense describes habits and general truths, not an action ongoing right now.

B. The past tense describes completed past actions, not an ongoing present action.

C. The future tense describes actions yet to happen, not an ongoing present action.

D. The present continuous (am/is/are + -ing) describes an action in progress at the present moment.

Question 49 English

What is the name of the tense that is use to describe an action that was ongoing in the past and was completed before another action in the past

- A. Past tense
- B. Past continuous tense
- C. past perfect tense ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. past perfect continuous tense

A. The simple past describes a completed past action, not one completed before another past action.

B. The past continuous describes an action in progress at a past moment, not one completed before another past action.

C. The past perfect (had + past participle) describes an action completed before another action in the past.

D. The past perfect continuous describes an action that had been in progress up to a past

…e completed before another past action.

Question 50 English

What is the term used for the part of speech that expresses a strong feeling or emotion?

- A. Interjection ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Conjunction
- C. Inflection
- D. Affix

A. An interjection (Wow! Oh! Alas!) is a word or phrase that expresses a strong feeling or emotion.

B. A conjunction joins words or clauses; it expresses no feeling.

C. Inflection is a change in a word's form (tense, number), not a part of speech expressing feeling.

D. An affix is a prefix or suffix attached to a word, not a part of speech expressing feeling.

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