Subject Specialist English (BPS-17), School Education & Literacy Department, Government of Sindh — 2025 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC) · **Post:** Subject Specialist English (BPS-17), School Education & Literacy Department, Government of Sindh · **Year:** 2025 · **Questions:** 50 in the original paper — **50 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 2025 sitting.

Source note: testpointpk reproduction, "SPSC Lecturer English Solved Past Paper 13-02-2025" (50 stems, paginated 5 pages x 10, each with four options and a printed key marked correct; accessed 9 Nov 2026). Second source: photographs of the official SPSC paper (Paper Type B, 13 February 2025, Q01-Q50) circulated on the exam day — the photographed stems match this reproduction's stems. The reproduction titles it "Lecturer English"; the official paper header is Subject Specialist English, so the post is filed as Subject Specialist English. 1 printed key corrected openly (Q49, Keats and Byron -> Keats and Shelley). Q36 and Q42 are PICK-ONE. A DIFFERENT sitting from the Subject Specialist English paper of 4 June 2023 (37ie). Answers verified independently against standard references, never from the printed key alone.

Question 1 General Knowledge (Pakistan)

Who was the first President of Pakistan?

- B. Malik Ghulam Muhammad
- C. Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin
- D. Iskander Mirza ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Jinnah was Pakistan's first Governor-General (1947–48), not its first President.

B. Wrong: Ghulam Muhammad was the third Governor-General (1951–55), not President.

C. Wrong: Nazimuddin was the second Governor-General and then Prime Minister, not President.

D. Correct: when Pakistan became a republic on 23 March 1956, Iskander Mirza (the last Governor-General) became its first President.

Question 2 Everyday Science

Which one among the following planets is known as the Red Planet?

- A. Jupiter
- B. Venus
- C. Mars ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Mercury

A. Wrong: Jupiter is the largest planet, known for its Great Red Spot, but it is not the Red Planet.

B. Wrong: Venus is the morning/evening star, bright white-yellow, not red.

C. Correct: Mars looks red because its surface is covered in iron oxide (rust), so it is called the Red Planet.

D. Wrong: Mercury is a small, grey, cratered planet with no red appearance.

3 General Knowledge (Pakistan)

When did Pakistan officially become a member of the United Nations (UNO)?

- A. 30 September 1947 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 3 September 1947
- C. 10 September 1947
- D. 20 September 1947

A. Correct: Pakistan was admitted to the United Nations on 30 September 1947, weeks after independence.

B. Wrong: no UN admission is dated 3 September 1947.

C. Wrong: no UN admission is dated 10 September 1947.

D. Wrong: no UN admission is dated 20 September 1947.

Question 4 Everyday Science

The most abundant component in Earth's atmosphere (Air) is?

- A. Hydrogen
- B. Oxygen
- C. Nitrogen ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Carbon dioxide

A. Wrong: hydrogen is only a trace gas in air (about 0.00005%).

B. Wrong: oxygen is the second most abundant gas in air, about 21%.

C. Correct: nitrogen makes up about 78% of dry air — by far the most abundant component.

D. Wrong: carbon dioxide is only about 0.04% of air.

5 English (Vocabulary)

The Synonym of Esoteric is?

- A. Intended for a small group of people
- B. Private
- C. Perplexing
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True in substance: "esoteric" means intended for or understood by only a small, specially initiated group — which is why D, not A alone, is the answer.

B. True in substance: esoteric knowledge is inner and private, not public.

C. True in substance: esoteric things are hard for outsiders to understand, hence perplexing.

D. Correct: all three capture a genuine aspect of "esoteric", so "All of these" is the intended answer.

Question 6 English (Idioms)

What does "to draw the lines" mean?

- A. To decide one's occupation
- B. To set limits ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. To prepare for the battle
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: choosing an occupation is "to decide one's calling", not "to draw the lines".

B. Correct: "to draw the line" (and "to draw the lines") means to define limits or boundaries of acceptable behaviour.

C. Wrong: preparing for battle is "to draw up battle lines" in a military sense, not this idiom.

o set limits" is among the options and is correct.

Question 7 English (Idioms)

Idiom: To make a clean breast of means?

- A. To confess fully ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. To destroy before it
- C. To praise oneself
- D. None of these

A. Correct: "to make a clean breast of it" means to confess everything openly, hiding nothing.

B. Wrong: this is not the meaning of the idiom at all.

C. Wrong: praising oneself is "to blow one's own trumpet", not this idiom.

D. Wrong: "to confess fully" is among the options and is correct.

Question 8 Islamiat

How many years did it take for the Quran to be revealed?

- A. 23 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 22
- C. 21
- D. 20

A. Correct: the Quran was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) over 23 years (610–632 CE).

B. Wrong: 22 is one year short of the standard figure.

C. Wrong: 21 is two years short of the standard figure.

D. Wrong: 20 is three years short of the standard figure.

9 Islamiat

What does the word "Islam" literally mean?

- A. Submission ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Peace
- C. Religion
- D. None of these

A. Correct: "Islam" comes from the Arabic root s-l-m and literally means submission (to the will of Allah).

B. Wrong: "peace" (salam) shares the same root, but the literal meaning of "Islam" is submission, not peace.

C. Wrong: Islam *is* a religion, but "religion" is not what the word literally means.

D. Wrong: "submission" is among the options and is correct.

Question 10 English (Prepositions)

He is good _____ playing the piano.

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

A. Correct: the fixed phrase is "good at" something — "good at playing the piano".

B. Wrong: "good in" is not the idiom for a skill (it can describe being good *in* a place or subject area in a different sense).

C. Wrong: "good on" is not the idiom for a skill.

D. Wrong: "at" is among the options and is correct.

11 Everyday Science

Which one of the following is not a renewable energy source?

- A. Hydroelectricity
- B. Fossil fuel ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Solar energy
- D. None of these

A. Wrong as the answer: hydroelectricity comes from flowing water, which is renewed by the water cycle.

B. Correct: fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas) take millions of years to form and are used up — they are non-renewable.

C. Wrong as the answer: solar energy comes from the sun, which is renewed continuously.

D. Wrong: fossil fuel is among the options and is the non-renewable one.

Question 12 Computer

What is the full form of URL?

- A. Uniform routing locator
- B. Universal resource locator
- C. Uniform resource locator ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Uniform router locator

A. Wrong: "routing" is not part of the name.

B. Wrong: the first word is "Uniform", not "Universal" (a common confusion).

C. Correct: URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator — the address of a resource on the internet.

D. Wrong: "router" is a networking device, not part of the name.

13 English Literature

Which poet is associated with the line "Ah, love, let us be true to one another" from "Dover Beach"?

- A. Lord Byron
- B. Lord Tennyson
- C. Matthew Arnold ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Byron wrote *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* and *Don Juan*, not "Dover Beach".

B. Wrong: Tennyson wrote "In Memoriam" and "The Charge of the Light Brigade", not "Dover Beach".

C. Correct: "Dover Beach" (1867) is Matthew Arnold's best-known poem; the line "Ah, love, let us be true / To one another!" closes it.

D. Wrong: Matthew Arnold is among the options and is correct.

Question 14 Linguistics

Which term is contrasted with denotation?

- A. Dictionary meaning
- B. Associative or emotive meaning ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Referential meaning
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: dictionary meaning *is* denotation, not its contrast.

B. Correct: denotation is the literal, dictionary meaning; connotation is the associative or emotive meaning — the term contrasted with denotation.

C. Wrong: referential meaning is also denotation (what the word refers to), not its contrast.

ssociative or emotive meaning" is among the options and is correct.

Question 15 Linguistics

What is the term for mental dictionary of words that person knows?

- A. Lexicon ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Syntax
- C. Morphology
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the lexicon (mental lexicon) is the store of words a person knows, with their meanings and forms.

B. Wrong: syntax is the rules for combining words into sentences, not the store of words.

C. Wrong: morphology is the study of word structure (morphemes), not the mental word-store.

D. Wrong: "lexicon" is among the options and is correct.

Question 16 English Literature

What does Pygmalion by George Bernard Shaw suggest about education?

- A. It's not important
- B. It can change a person's life ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. It doesn't matter
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: the play's whole plot turns on education — Higgins transforms Eliza through teaching.

B. Correct: in *Pygmalion*, Eliza Doolittle's life is transformed by learning to speak and behave as a lady — education changes her life.

e play shows education mattering enormously.

D. Wrong: "it can change a person's life" is among the options and is correct.

Question 17 Linguistics

What is the central concept by Cognitive Linguistic?

- A. Language is influenced by cognition and experience ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Language is a social institution
- C. Language is arbitrary
- D. None of these

A. Correct: cognitive linguistics holds that language is shaped by general cognition and by embodied experience — language and thought are intertwined.

B. Wrong: that is the structuralist/sociolinguistic view (Saussure), not the central claim of cognitive linguistics.

C. Wrong: arbitrariness of the sign is Saussure's principle; cognitive linguistics stresses motivation and embodiment instead.

D. Wrong: "language is influenced by cognition and experience" is among the options and is correct.

Question 18 Linguistics (Word Formation)

Which word formation process is demonstrated by following word: "Google" "ad", "toothpaste", and "brunch" in sequence?

- A. Clipping, Bleeding, Conversion, Compounding
- B. Conversion, Clipping, Compounding, Blending ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Compounding, Blending, Conversion, Clipping
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: the order is wrong, and "bleeding" is not a word-formation process.

"Google" (noun → verb "to google") is conversion; "ad" (from "advertisement") is clipping; "toothpaste" (tooth + paste) is compounding; "brunch" (breakfast + lunch) is blending.

C. Wrong: this is the same four processes in the wrong order.

D. Wrong: the correct sequence is among the options.

Question 19 Linguistics (Phonetics)

Which field of studies relates the physical properties of sound waves produced during speech?

- A. Phonology
- B. Auditory Phonetics
- C. Acoustic Phonetics ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: phonology studies how sounds pattern and function in a language, not the physical properties of sound waves.

B. Wrong: auditory phonetics studies how speech sounds are perceived by the ear and brain.

C. Correct: acoustic phonetics studies the physical properties of speech sounds as sound waves (frequency, amplitude, duration).

D. Wrong: "acoustic phonetics" is among the options and is correct.

Question 20 Linguistics

Who introduced the Prague School Linguistics and structural functionalism?

- A. John Austin
- B. M.A.K Halliday
- C. Roman Jakobson ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: J. L. Austin is known for speech-act theory, not the Prague School.

B. Wrong: Halliday founded systemic functional linguistics, a later development, not the Prague School.

C. Correct: Roman Jakobson was a founder of the Prague Linguistic Circle (1926) and a leading figure of Prague structural functionalism.

D. Wrong: Roman Jakobson is among the options and is correct.

Question 21 Linguistics (Word Formation)

What is the term for the formation of new word or the use of an existing word with a new meaning?

- A. Neologism ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Borrowing
- C. Etymology
- D. None of these

A. Correct: a neologism is a newly coined word, or an existing word given a new meaning.

B. Wrong: borrowing is taking a word from another language, not forming a new one.

C. Wrong: etymology is the study of a word's origin and history, not the formation itself.

D. Wrong: "neologism" is among the options and is correct.

Question 22 English Literature

Parody, intertextuality and metafiction are features of which literary movement?

- A. Modernism
- B. Postmodernism ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Formalism

A. Wrong: modernism (Joyce, Woolf, Eliot) uses fragmentation and stream of consciousness, but parody, intertextuality and metafiction are the hallmarks of postmodernism.

B. Correct: postmodern literature is defined by parody, pastiche, intertextuality and metafiction (self-conscious fiction about fiction).

C. Wrong: formalism (Russian Formalism, New Criticism) focuses on the text's form, not on parody or metafiction.

D. Wrong: "postmodernism" is among the options and is correct.

Question 23 English Literature

Which term refers to the main character in a drama?

- A. Protagonist ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Narrator
- C. Foil
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the protagonist is the main character (the hero or central figure) of a drama or story.

B. Wrong: the narrator is the voice that tells the story, not the main character.

C. Wrong: a foil is a character who contrasts with the protagonist to highlight their traits.

D. Wrong: "protagonist" is among the options and is correct.

Question 24 Current Affairs (exam date: 13 February 2025)

Which nation become the first to implement a digital currency for international trade in 2023?

- B. Indonesia
- C. China ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Russia was developing a digital rouble, but it did not complete the first digital-currency international trade in 2023.

B. Wrong: Indonesia was piloting a digital rupiah, but it did not complete the first such trade in 2023.

C. Correct: in October 2023 PetroChina completed the first international crude-oil trade settled in China's digital yuan (e-CNY) — the first digital-currency international trade.

D. Wrong: China is among the options and is correct.

Question 25 English Literature

What is Aestheticism?

- A. A movement in 19th century that advocates the modern values in literature
- B. A movement in 19th century that propagates classical rules in poetry
- C. A movement in 19th century that valued the appearance of literature and arts ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: aestheticism did not advocate "modern values"; it valued beauty over moral or social purpose.

B. Wrong: aestheticism rejected rule-bound classicism; it prized beauty and form.

C. Correct: aestheticism ("art for art's sake", Walter Pater, Oscar Wilde) held that literature and art should be valued for their beauty — their appearance and form — not for moral instruction.

e appearance-valuing definition is among the options and is correct.

Question 26 Linguistics

The process of which new languages develop due to geographical and social separation is known as?

- A. Language divergence ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Language convergence
- C. Language contact
- D. None of these

A. Correct: when speech communities separate geographically and socially, their language drifts apart and new languages (or dialects) develop — language divergence.

B. Wrong: convergence is when languages in contact grow more alike, the opposite process.

C. Wrong: language contact is the situation of languages influencing each other; it does not name the splitting process.

D. Wrong: "language divergence" is among the options and is correct.

Question 27 English Literature

What is Stream of Consciousness technique?

- A. To depict the anger through the mind of character
- B. To depict the multitudinous thoughts and feelings which pass through the mind of a character ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. To depict the thoughts expressed by a character
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: stream of consciousness is not limited to anger; it covers all thoughts and feelings.

:ream of consciousness (William James's phrase, used by Joyce and Woolf) presents the continuous, unfiltered flow of thoughts and feelings passing through a character's mind.

C. Wrong: "thoughts expressed by a character" is too narrow — the technique shows thoughts as they *pass through* the mind, not only those expressed.

D. Wrong: the multitudinous-thoughts definition is among the options and is correct.

Question 28 Linguistics

What is the term used for when two languages influence each other to the extent that they device shared features?

- A. Convergence ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Language blending
- C. Language contact
- D. None of these

A. Correct: linguistic convergence is when two languages in contact influence each other until they develop shared features.

B. Wrong: blending is a word-formation process (brunch, motel), not the mutual influence of two languages.

C. Wrong: language contact is the general situation of languages meeting; convergence is the specific outcome of shared features.

D. Wrong: "convergence" is among the options and is correct.

Question 29 Linguistics (Discourse)

Which of the following refers to the unity of structural elements in a text?

- A. Coherence
- B. Cohesion ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. None of these

A. Wrong: coherence is the unity of *meaning* — the ideas hanging together logically.

B. Correct: cohesion is the unity of the text's structural elements — the grammatical and lexical links (pronouns, conjunctions, repetition) that tie sentences together.

C. Wrong: coherence and cohesion are different kinds of unity; the structural one is cohesion alone.

D. Wrong: "cohesion" is among the options and is correct.

Question 30 English Literature

Which theme is explored in Satan's famous quote, "Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven" from Paradise Lost?

- A. Loyalty and obedience
- B. Pride and ambition ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Love and sacrifice
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Satan's line rejects obedience — it is a refusal to serve, not loyalty.

B. Correct: "Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven" is Satan's pride and ambition speaking — he would rather rule in Hell than obey in Heaven.

C. Wrong: the line is about power and self, not love or sacrifice.

D. Wrong: "pride and ambition" is among the options and is correct.

Question 31 English (Vocabulary)

The Antonym of Implicit is?

- A. Expressed ✓ **Correct answer**

explained

- C. Satire
- D. None of these

A. Correct: "implicit" means implied but not stated; its opposite is "explicit" — stated, expressed.

B. Wrong: "unexplained" means not explained, which is not the opposite of implicit.

C. Wrong: satire is a literary form that mocks; it has nothing to do with implicit meaning.

D. Wrong: "expressed" is among the options and is correct.

Question 32 English Literature

Which of the following Shakespearean tragedies depicts the story of a Moorish general in the service of the Venetian army?

- A. Macbeth
- B. Hamlet
- C. Othello ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: *Macbeth* is about a Scottish thane who murders a king, not a Moorish general.

B. Wrong: *Hamlet* is about the Prince of Denmark avenging his father, not a Moorish general.

C. Correct: *Othello* is the Moorish general in the service of Venice, destroyed by Iago's plotting.

D. Wrong: *Othello* is among the options and is correct.

33 English Literature

Who advocates Hellenism in his English poetry?

- A. Robert Burns
- B. John Keats ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Edgar Allan Poe
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Burns is the Scottish national poet, writing in Scots and English about Scottish life, not Hellenism.

B. Correct: Keats is the great advocate of Hellenism in English poetry — "Ode on a Grecian Urn", "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer", and his love of Greek beauty and myth.

C. Wrong: Poe is the American master of the Gothic and the macabre, not of Hellenism.

D. Wrong: John Keats is among the options and is correct.

Question 34 Linguistics

Which theory proposes that language influences thought and perception?

- A. Linguistic Typology
- B. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Descriptive Linguistics
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: linguistic typology classifies languages by their structural features; it does not claim language shapes thought.

B. Correct: the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis (linguistic relativity) proposes that the language we speak influences how we think and perceive the world.

C. Wrong: descriptive linguistics describes how a language is actually used; it makes no claim about language shaping thought.

e Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is among the options and is correct.

Question 35 English Literature (Drama)

Which of the following is not regarded as a absurdist dramatist?

- A. Eugene O'Neill ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Samuel Beckett
- C. Eugene Ionesco
- D. None of these

A. Correct: O'Neill is an American realist/expressionist dramatist (*Long Day's Journey Into Night*), not a Theatre of the Absurd playwright.

B. Wrong as the answer: Beckett (*Waiting for Godot*) is the central absurdist dramatist.

C. Wrong as the answer: Ionesco (*The Bald Soprano*, *Rhinoceros*) is a leading absurdist dramatist.

D. Wrong: Eugene O'Neill is among the options and is the non-absurdist.

Question 36 English Literature (Rhetoric)

Which of the following lines demonstrates "anthesis" where two opposite ideas are contrasted?

- A. "Give me liberty, or give me death" (Patrick Henry)
- B. "To be, or not be, that is the question" (William Shakespeare) ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" (Alexander Pope)
- D. None of these

A. Also an antithesis: liberty and death are set against each other in balanced clauses — which is why this item is a pick-one rather than a clean verified item; it is not picked because the paper's key and the standard textbook example is "To be, or not to be".

B. Picked: existence and non-existence are contrasted directly, the classic textbook

C. Wrong: this is a warning against shallow learning, not a contrast of two opposite ideas.

D. Wrong: both A and B demonstrate antithesis.

Question 37 English Literature (Criticism)

What is the main purpose of Aristotle in his book Poetics?

- A. To present and explain the fundamental principles of criticism.
- B. To present and explain the fundamental principles of novel writing.
- C. To present and explain the fundamental principles of drama writing. ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong as the answer: the *Poetics* is the founding text of literary criticism, but its subject is drama — it analyses tragedy and epic, not criticism in general.

B. Wrong: the novel did not exist as a form in Aristotle's time, and the *Poetics* does not discuss it.

C. Correct: the *Poetics* sets out the principles of drama — above all tragedy (plot, character, catharsis) — and is the earliest surviving work of dramatic theory.

D. Wrong: the drama-writing purpose is among the options and is correct.

Question 38 English (Prepositions)

My results will lead _____ future research _____ the topic.

- A. To, on ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. With, at
- C. With, on
- D. None of these

ead to" is the fixed phrase (results lead *to* further research), and research is done "*on* a topic".

B. Wrong: "lead with" and "research at" are not the idioms here.

C. Wrong: "lead with" is not the phrase for results pointing to further research.

D. Wrong: "to, on" is among the options and is correct.

Question 39 English (Vocabulary)

What is a large number of insects, birds etc. moving about called?

- A. Swarm ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Pack
- C. Crowd
- D. None of these

A. Correct: a large number of insects (bees) or birds moving together is called a swarm.

B. Wrong: a pack is a group of animals that hunt together (wolves, dogs), not insects or birds in flight.

C. Wrong: a crowd is a large number of *people*, not insects or birds.

D. Wrong: "swarm" is among the options and is correct.

Question 40 Linguistics

Which approach examines the evolution of vocabulary from Old to Modern English?

- A. Diachronism ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Synchronism
- C. Snapshot Approach
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the diachronic approach studies language change over time — here, how

volved from Old to Modern English.

B. Wrong: the synchronic approach studies a language at one point in time, not its evolution.

C. Wrong: a "snapshot" is a synchronic view at one moment, not an evolutionary study.

D. Wrong: "diachronism" is among the options and is correct.

Question 41 English (Grammar)

He _____ his homework before he went out to play.

- A. Had finished ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Finishes
- C. Has finished
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the homework was completed *before* another past action (going out to play), so the past perfect "had finished" is required.

B. Wrong: "finishes" is present tense and cannot describe an action before a past event.

C. Wrong: "has finished" is present perfect; it does not place the action before the past "went out".

D. Wrong: "had finished" is among the options and is correct.

Question 42 Linguistics (Word Formation)

In the word "email", Which linguistic processes are involved?

- A. Corresponding
- B. Blending
- C. Conversion and Clipping
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

ognised word-formation process; the paper's own explanation glosses it as "corresponding linguistic changes in usage" — which is why this item is a pick-one rather than a clean verified item.

B. Genuinely involved: "email" is formed from "electronic" + "mail", a blend in Yule's classification.

C. Genuinely involved: "electronic" is clipped to "e-", and the noun "email" converts to the verb "to email".

D. Picked: the paper's intended "multiple processes" answer, since blending, clipping and conversion are all involved in the word's formation and use.

Question 43 General Knowledge

What is Karl Marx's seminal work?

- A. Origin of Species
- B. Das Capital ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ubermensch
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: *On the Origin of Species* (1859) is Charles Darwin's work on evolution.

B. Correct: *Das Kapital* (1867) is Karl Marx's seminal work on political economy and capitalism.

C. Wrong: the Übermensch (Overman) is Nietzsche's concept, not Marx's work.

D. Wrong: *Das Kapital* is among the options and is correct.

Question 44 English (Grammar)

By next year, they _____ their new house.

- A. Are building

- C. Will have built ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: "are building" is present continuous; it does not express completion by a future point.

B. Wrong: "built" is past tense and cannot describe a future completion.

C. Correct: "by next year" requires the future perfect — an action completed before a future time.

D. Wrong: "will have built" is among the options and is correct.

Question 45 English Literature

Which concept does Emerson directly reject in "Self-reliance"?

- A. Self-expression
- B. Imitation and conformity ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Self-trust
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Emerson *champions* self-expression in "Self-Reliance"; he does not reject it.

B. Correct: Emerson's essay attacks imitation and conformity — "Insist on yourself; never imitate" — and urges trust in one's own thought.

C. Wrong: self-trust is the essay's central virtue, not what it rejects.

D. Wrong: "imitation and conformity" is among the options and is correct.

Question 46 English (Analogies)

Promise : Fulfill ::

- A. Pledge : Deny

fession : Hedge

- C. Law : Enforce ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: a pledge is *kept*, not denied — the relationship is opposite to promise : fulfil.

B. Wrong: a confession is *made*, not hedged; hedging is evading, the opposite of the promise-fulfilment relation.

C. Correct: as a promise is fulfilled, so a law is enforced — the thing is carried out as it should be.

D. Wrong: "Law : Enforce" is among the options and is correct.

Question 47 English Literature (Pedagogy)

Which method involves asking students thought-provoking questions to stimulate test critical thinking elicit thoughtful responses?

- A. Socratic Method ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Behaviorism
- C. Active Learning
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the Socratic method teaches by asking probing, thought-provoking questions that draw out reasoning and critical thinking.

B. Wrong: behaviourism teaches through conditioning and reinforcement, not through questioning.

C. Wrong: active learning is a broad approach (students doing things), not specifically the question-driven method.

D. Wrong: the Socratic method is among the options and is correct.

48 Linguistics (Word Formation)

Which of the following is an example of a neologism?

- A. "Sun"
- B. "Dog"
- C. "Selfie" ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: "sun" is an ancient word, not a new coinage.

B. Wrong: "dog" is an old, established word, not a neologism.

C. Correct: "selfie" (a self-portrait photograph) is a 21st-century coinage — a classic neologism.

D. Wrong: "selfie" is among the options and is correct.

Question 49 English Literature

Who is considered the poet of the past, and who is the poet of the future?

- A. Keats and Byron
- B. Byron and Blake
- C. Keats and Shelley ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Keats is indeed the poet of the past, but Byron is not the poet of the future — Shelley is (the printed key A is wrong — see verification summary).

B. Wrong: neither Byron nor Blake is the poet of the past in this pairing.

C. Correct: Keats is the poet of the past (classical themes, beauty, mortality) and Shelley is "emphatically the poet of the future" (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th edition — revolutionary ideas, idealism, vision of social change).

D. Wrong: "Keats and Shelley" is among the options and is correct. Printed-key correction:

keys A 'Keats and Byron', corrected to C 'Keats and Shelley' (see verification summary).

Question 50 Linguistics

What is the term for a simplified language that develops as a means of communication between groups with no common language?

- A. Jargon
- B. Pidgin ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Parole
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: jargon is the specialised vocabulary of a profession or group, not a simplified contact language.

B. Correct: a pidgin is a simplified language that develops between groups with no common language so they can communicate (e.g. for trade).

C. Wrong: parole (Saussure) is individual speech, not a simplified contact language.

D. Wrong: "pidgin" is among the options and is correct.

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