SSC-II English: Chapter-wise MCQs

Federal Board (FBISE) | National Book Foundation textbook | 623 MCQs in 13 units plus Federal Board past papers. The correct option in every question is shown in bold.

Unit 1: Animal Rights in Islam: Showing Compassion (40 MCQs)
Unit 2: Cultural Festivals of Pakistan: Unity in Diversity (52 MCQs)
Unit 3: Media Literacy in the Modern Age (45 MCQs)
Unit 4: Thank You, Ma'am (Langston Hughes) (50 MCQs)
Unit 5: Mother Nature (Poem by Emily Dickinson) (40 MCQs)
Unit 6: How to Make Better Decisions About Your Career (45 MCQs)
Unit 7: The Alchemist (Paulo Coelho) (41 MCQs)
Unit 8: Blue (Poem by Brian A. Haycock) (46 MCQs)
Unit 9: The Menace of Drugs (41 MCQs)
Unit 10: Earth and Environment (38 MCQs)
Unit 11: Adventure Sports (42 MCQs)
Unit 12: Importance of Life Skills (34 MCQs)
Unit 13: The Oyster and the Pearl (Play by William Saroyan) (49 MCQs)
Federal Board Past Paper MCQs (60 MCQs)

Unit 1: Animal Rights in Islam: Showing Compassion

40 MCQs

1. The text type of Unit 1, "Animal Rights in Islam", is a(n)
A. blog **B. essay** C. short story D. poem

2. In pre-Islamic Arabia animals were often viewed merely as
A. guardians B. partners **C. property** D. companions

3. The number of Surahs of the Quran named after animals or insects mentioned in the text is
A. twelve B. three C. ten **D. six**

4. Surah Al-Baqarah is named after
A. the cow B. the ants C. the spider D. the bees

5. Surah Al-Naml is named after
A. the bees B. the spider **C. the ants** D. the elephant

6. Surah Al-Ankabut is named after
A. the cow **B. the spider** C. the bees D. the ants

7. Surah Al-Anam is named after
A. the cattle B. the cow C. the bees D. the ants

8. According to Surah Al-Anam, animals and birds are
A. of no importance B. enemies of humans C. slaves of humans **D. communities like human beings**

9. The Prophet (PBUH) advised holding a sheep by
A. the sides of its neck B. its ear C. its leg D. its tail

10. The Prophet (PBUH) disliked beating animals on the
A. leg **B. face** C. tail D. back

11. The Prophet (PBUH) prohibited killing four creatures: ants, bees, hoopoes and
A. doves B. crows C. sparrows **D. sparrow-hawks**

12. A woman was punished in Hell because of a
A. camel she sold B. dog she fed **C. cat she confined until it died** D. horse she rode

13. "Sentient" means
A. cruel B. very quiet C. very large **D. able to perceive or feel things**

14. "Exploitation" means
A. treating someone unfairly to benefit from their work
B. ignoring someone
C. helping someone
D. teaching someone

15. "Advent" means
A. a disease B. a fear **C. the arrival of a notable person or thing** D. the end of something

16. The synonym of "paramount importance" is
A. compulsory importance **B. supreme significance** C. low priority D. irrelevance

17. The synonym of "compassion" is
A. sympathy only B. passion C. indifference **D. empathy**

18. The synonym of "sentient beings" is
A. satisfied people **B. feeling organisms** C. stationary things D. obligatory beings

19. The antonym of "acknowledging" is
A. appreciating B. accepting **C. neglecting** D. embracing

20. The antonym of "essential" is
A. dispensable B. vital C. needed D. significant

21. The antonym of "intricately linked" is
A. unified B. interconnected C. joined **D. disconnected**

22. The topic sentence of a paragraph
A. states the subject of the whole paragraph
B. ends the paragraph
C. gives only examples
D. is always the longest sentence

23. The topic sentence is usually the _____ sentence of a paragraph.
A. second last B. last **C. first** D. middle

24. A concluding sentence often begins with
A. "However" **B. "In conclusion"** C. "Firstly" D. "For example"

25. A writer's viewpoint is
A. the title of the text
B. the number of paragraphs
C. the font of the text
D. the way the writer sees or feels about the subject

26. Concrete nouns are things that
A. are only emotions
B. exist only in mind
C. can be sensed (seen, touched, heard, smelled or tasted)
D. cannot be sensed

27. Abstract nouns are
A. ideas, emotions and qualities that cannot be sensed
B. names of places
C. names of people
D. physical things

28. Which of the following is a concrete noun?
A. Bravery **B. Butterfly** C. Fairness D. Morality

29. Air and music are
A. concrete nouns B. abstract nouns C. verbs D. adverbs

30. Anger and comfort are abstract nouns describing
A. things B. characteristics **C. emotions or feelings** D. places

31. Morality, socialism and fairness are abstract nouns describing
A. emotions B. places C. physical things **D. philosophical concepts**

32. In "Reading books is my favourite pastime", the noun phrase is
A. is my **B. Reading books** C. pastime is D. favourite

33. A noun phrase can act as a subject, an object or a
A. conjunction B. verb C. preposition only **D. complement**

34. The past continuous tense describes
A. completed habits only B. future plans **C. ongoing actions in the past** D. present facts

35. "She was studying when the phone rang" is in the
A. present perfect tense **B. past continuous tense** C. past indefinite tense D. future tense

36. The past indefinite tense of a regular verb is formed by adding
A. -ed to the base form B. will before the base form
C. -s to the base form D. -ing to the base form

37. The past indefinite form of "drive" is
A. drived B. driving C. driven **D. drove**

38. "I was reading a book when the phone rang" shows
A. a present habit **B. an interrupted action in the past**
C. a completed series D. a future plan

39. A summary is
A. a longer version of a text
B. a list of difficult words
C. a shorter version capturing the main ideas of a longer text
D. a copy of the text

40. In a summary you should
A. use your own words and avoid unnecessary details
B. add your opinion
C. use only quotations
D. copy every sentence

Unit 2: Cultural Festivals of Pakistan: Unity in Diversity

52 MCQs

1. The text type of Unit 2, "Cultural Festivals of Pakistan", is a
A. play **B. blog**
C. poem D. short story

2. Jashn-e-Baharaan is a _____ festival celebrated mainly in Punjab.
A. autumn B. summer **C. spring** D. winter

3. The Shandur Polo Festival is held in the district of
A. Chitral B. Multan C. Quetta D. Swat

4. The Shandur Pass is at an altitude of about
A. 500 meters B. 5,000 meters
C. 1,000 meters **D. 3,734 meters**

5. The Kalash Festival is celebrated in the Kalash Valley of
A. Chitral B. Lahore C. Quetta D. Gilgit

6. The Kalash Festival lasts
A. one month B. one day
C. three days D. ten days

7. Sibi Mela is celebrated annually in
A. December B. August C. March **D. February**

8. Sibi Mela is a prominent festival in
A. Punjab **B. Balochistan**
C. Gilgit-Baltistan D. Sindh

9. Nowruz in Chitral, Gilgit and Baltistan is celebrated from
A. 14th August B. 1st to 3rd January
C. 25th December **D. 21st to 23rd March**

10. In Baltistan, a main feature of Nowruz is distributing
A. coloured eggs B. kites
C. books D. sweets only

11. Sindhi Cultural Day is celebrated on the first Sunday of
A. March B. August **C. December** D. January

12. On Sindhi Cultural Day people wear Ajrak and
A. kurta only **B. Sindhi Topi**
C. sherwani D. turban

13. The Lok Virsa Mela is held in
A. Islamabad B. Karachi C. Quetta D. Lahore

14. The Lok Virsa Mela lasts about
A. one day B. one month
C. ten days D. three days

15. "Vibrant" means
A. slow B. dull
C. quiet **D. full of energy and enthusiasm**

16. "Socio-economic" means
A. relating to sports
B. relating to both social and economic factors
C. relating to politics only
D. relating to religion

17. "Congregations" are
A. festivals only
B. single persons
C. buildings
D. gatherings of people for a specific purpose

18. A "pavilion" is
A. a small room
B. a vehicle
C. a large tent or building used for public events
D. a type of dress

19. A fact is a statement that
A. can be proven true or false B. expresses a belief
C. cannot be proven D. expresses a feeling

20. An opinion is a statement that
A. is always true
B. expresses a belief or feeling and cannot be proven true or false
C. is always false
D. can be proven by evidence

21. "Cats make better pets than dogs" is an
A. fact B. rule **C. opinion** D. law

22. The root "geo-" means
A. earth B. distant C. life D. time

23. The root "chrono-" means
A. water B. self C. distant **D. time**

24. The root "aqua-" means
A. fire **B. water** C. air D. earth

25. The root "auto-" means
A. self B. time C. water D. life

26. The suffix "-tion" in "education" forms a
A. verb B. adverb
C. noun D. preposition

27. The noun form of "educate" using a suffix is
A. educatement B. educative
C. educating only **D. education**

28. The noun form of "attend" is
A. attention only **B. attendance**
C. attending only D. attendment

29. Collective nouns represent
A. single persons only
B. only places
C. only emotions
D. groups of people, animals or things as a single entity

30. A group of singers is called a
A. drove **B. choir** C. gaggle D. bunch

31. A group of geese is called a
A. gaggle B. bevy C. colony D. drove

32. A group of horses is called a
A. flock B. colony **C. drove** D. brood

33. A group of ants is called an
A. album **B. army** C. audience D. armada

34. A group of keys is called a
A. bunch B. bale C. battery D. bowl

35. A group of flowers is called a
A. bale B. block C. batch **D. bouquet**

36. A group of directors is called a
A. bevy B. band **C. board** D. bunch

37. The present indefinite tense describes
A. future plans only B. completed past actions
C. ongoing past actions **D. habitual actions and general truths**

38. The negative of "He works at the farm" is
A. He not work at the farm **B. He does not work at the farm**
C. He do not work at the farm D. He does not works at the farm

39. The interrogative of "They work in the factory" is
A. Do they work in the factory? B. Are they work in the factory?
C. Do they works in the factory? D. Does they work in the factory?

40. The present continuous tense is formed with
A. was/were + present participle B. has/have + past participle
C. am/is/are + present participle D. will + base verb

41. "She is reading a book" is in the
A. future tense B. past continuous tense
C. present indefinite tense **D. present continuous tense**

42. Modal verbs are followed by the
A. past participle B. present participle
C. base form of the verb D. infinitive with to

43. Which modal expresses permission?
A. Must **B. May**
C. Shall only D. Might only

44. A semicolon connects
A. related independent clauses B. a question
C. a list of items D. an exclamation

45. A question mark ends
A. an exclamation B. a quotation
C. a list **D. a question**

46. An exclamation mark indicates
A. a question B. a pause
C. strong emotion or emphasis D. a list

47. Which is a correctly hyphenated word?
A. well known- **B. well-known**
C. wellknown- D. -well known

48. "Self-esteem" and "twenty-five" use a
A. hyphen B. comma C. colon D. semicolon

49. GIS captures, stores, analyzes and presents
A. emails only B. photos only
C. geographic data D. audio files only

50. Google Maps uses GIS for
A. typing B. email
C. gaming **D. navigation and route planning**

51. An informal letter is written to
A. a newspaper editor **B. a friend or family member**
C. an official D. a company

52. An informal letter begins with a greeting like
A. Dear friend B. To whom it may concern
C. Subject: D. Respected Sir

Unit 3: Media Literacy in the Modern Age

45 MCQs

1. Media literacy is the ability to
A. critically understand and evaluate content across various platforms
B. make films only
C. own a TV channel
D. type faster

2. Media literacy transforms individuals from passive consumers into
A. teachers **B. informed navigators**
C. critics only D. producers only

3. "Access" in media literacy means the ability to
A. decode media meanings B. produce content
C. obtain and use media in various formats D. assess quality

4. "Analysis" in media literacy means
A. creating media
B. sharing media
C. obtaining media
D. decoding and understanding the meanings behind media messages

5. "Creation" in media literacy means
A. the capability to produce media content responsibly
B. judging media
C. obtaining media
D. decoding media

6. "Action" in media literacy means
A. obtaining media only
B. copying media
C. ignoring media
D. engaging with media productively and responsibly

7. Responsible content creators must take accountability for
A. advertisements only B. likes and views only
C. the accuracy of their information D. their followers only

8. Fake news is defined as
A. true news
B. deliberate misinformation spread via media
C. old news
D. local news

9. Media literacy guards against extremism by
A. helping individuals discern and question extremist content
B. banning all media
C. ignoring civil discourse
D. promoting extremist views

10. Too much time on social media can cause
A. no problems
B. social, emotional and psychological issues
C. more sleep
D. better health only

11. "Overstated" means
A. hidden B. understated
C. exaggerated or presented too strongly D. forgotten

12. "Decoding" means
A. deleting information B. copying information
C. hiding information **D. analyzing and interpreting information**

13. "Pivotal" means
A. unimportant B. circular
C. of crucial importance D. slow

14. "Resilience" means
A. speed
B. the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties
C. laziness
D. weakness

15. Transitional devices are words or phrases that
A. connect ideas, sentences and paragraphs B. show spelling
C. end a sentence D. name things

16. Which is a transitional device of comparison?
A. Conversely B. In contrast
C. However **D. Similarly**

17. Which is a transitional device of contrast?
A. Similarly B. Just as **C. However** D. Likewise

18. "Conversely" indicates
A. a similarity **B. a contrasting relationship**
C. a conclusion D. an example

19. "Just as" draws
A. a parallel between two comparable situations
B. a contrast
C. a conclusion
D. an exception

20. The movie was entertaining; _____, the book was more detailed.
A. likewise B. similarly
C. in the same way **D. however**

21. Personal pronouns replace
A. adjectives B. verbs
C. nouns D. adverbs

22. Which is a first person singular subject pronoun?
A. you **B. I** C. he D. they

23. Which is a first person plural subject pronoun?
A. we B. they C. you D. us

24. The object form of "he" is
A. her B. his C. he **D. him**

25. The object form of "we" is
A. them **B. us** C. we D. our

26. Fill in: "Areeba is a great cricketer. _____ has won many competitions."
A. Her B. Him C. They **D. She**

27. Fill in: "Is this your pen? Please give it to _____."
A. I B. my **C. me** D. mine only

28. The three degrees of comparison are positive, comparative and
A. superlative B. relative
C. negative D. absolute only

29. "The cheetah is the fastest land animal" is in the
A. base degree B. positive degree
C. superlative degree D. comparative degree

30. The comparative degree compares
A. three or more things B. one thing
C. no things **D. two things**

31. The comparative form of "nice" is
A. more nice **B. nicer** C. nicest D. niceer

32. The superlative form of "big" is
A. biggest B. bigest C. bigger D. most big

33. The superlative form of "beautiful" is
A. beautifuller B. more beautiful
C. most beautiful D. beautifulest

34. The comparative form of "good" is
A. more good **B. better** C. best D. gooder

35. Which is incorrect?
A. prettier B. more beautiful
C. most beautiful **D. more prettier**

36. Which sentence has the correct order of adjectives?
A. She bought three beautiful small antique French silver plates.
B. She bought small three antique beautiful plates.
C. She bought French silver three small plates.
D. She bought silver French antique small beautiful three plates.

37. Choose the correct sentence.
A. I bought new a leather bag. **B. I bought a new leather bag.**
C. I bought a leather new bag. D. I bought a bag leather new.

38. In "The house on top of the hill has a stunning view", the adjective phrase is
A. stunning view B. has a stunning view
C. The house **D. on top of the hill**

39. In "A house with a red door caught their attention", the adjective phrase is
A. with a red door B. A house
C. their attention D. caught their attention

40. The future indefinite tense is formed with
A. base form + ed B. has + past participle
C. will/shall + base form of the verb D. was + present participle

41. The negative form of "She will travel" is
A. She does not travel **B. She will not travel**
C. She not will travel D. She will not travelled

42. The term MOOC was first coined in
A. 2008 B. 1988 C. 1998 D. 2018

43. The term MOOC was coined by
A. Niall McNulty B. Tim Berners-Lee
C. Langston Hughes **D. Dave Cormier**

44. MOOCs are often
A. very expensive B. limited to one country
C. free or low-cost D. available only offline

45. An informative essay should include introduction, body and
A. footnotes only **B. conclusion**
C. index D. glossary

Unit 4: Thank You, Ma'am (Langston Hughes)

50 MCQs

1. "Thank You, Ma'am" is a
A. poem **B. short story**
C. essay D. play

2. "Thank You, Ma'am" was written by
A. Paulo Coelho B. William Wordsworth
C. Langston Hughes D. Niall McNulty

3. Langston Hughes was a key figure of the
A. Harlem Renaissance B. Modernist Movement in Britain
C. Romantic Movement D. Industrial Revolution

4. Hughes aimed to depict the experiences of
A. politicians B. scientists
C. British royalty **D. working-class Black Americans**

5. The large woman's purse had everything in it but
A. keys B. a comb
C. hammer and nails D. money

6. The boy failed to snatch the purse because
A. the strap broke and he lost his balance B. he dropped it
C. she ran away D. a policeman came

7. The woman's name was
A. Miss Rose B. Mrs. Mary Smith
C. Mrs. Jane Brown **D. Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones**

8. The boy wanted to snatch the purse to buy
A. a watch **B. blue suede shoes**
C. a bicycle D. food

9. Mrs. Jones first made Roger
A. wash his face B. go to jail
C. clean her room D. run away

10. Mrs. Jones fed Roger lima beans and
A. coffee B. pizza C. rice **D. cocoa**

11. At the end Mrs. Jones gave Roger
A. a pair of shoes B. a lecture only
C. ten dollars D. a job

12. Mrs. Jones told Roger that she too once
A. was a teacher **B. wanted things she could not get**
C. was in jail D. was robbed

13. Mrs. Jones left her purse on the day-bed to show
A. that she forgot B. that it was empty
C. that she was careless **D. that she trusted Roger**

14. Mrs. Jones believed that understanding and empathy can be more transformative than
A. kindness B. trust
C. punishment D. money

15. The boy said "Thank you, m'am" and
A. never saw her again B. was arrested
C. visited her next day D. stole again

16. "Frowned" means
A. smiled
B. contracted the brow, indicating displeasure or deep thought
C. laughed
D. slept

17. "Embarrass" means
A. to teach
B. to praise
C. to cause someone to feel awkward or ashamed
D. to help

18. "Consequences" means
A. causes B. reasons only
C. wishes **D. the results or effects of an action**

19. The five essential elements of a story are plot, setting, characters, point of view, theme and
A. conflict B. index C. title D. glossary

20. The "setting" of a story is
A. the author's attitude
B. the time and place where the story unfolds
C. the sequence of events
D. the central idea

21. The "conflict" of a story is
A. the last paragraph
B. the title
C. the setting
D. the central struggle or problem faced by characters

22. The "theme" of a story is
A. the main character
B. the first line
C. the central idea or message
D. the place

23. The "point of view" is
A. the perspective from which a story is narrated
B. the title
C. the climax
D. the moral

24. The protagonist is
A. the narrator only
B. the main character
C. a minor character
D. the villain

25. In Cinderella, the antagonists are
A. the evil stepmother and stepsisters
B. the king
C. the fairy godmother
D. Prince Charming

26. Cinderella is typically told from a _____ perspective.
A. second-person
B. no
C. first-person
D. third-person omniscient

27. Connotation is
A. the dictionary meaning
B. the emotional or cultural associations of a word
C. the pronunciation
D. the number of letters

28. The denotation of "snake" is
A. deceit
B. a friend
C. a long, legless reptile
D. danger

29. The word "home" has a connotation of
A. a country
B. warmth, comfort and security
C. a street
D. a building only

30. Compared to "skinny", the word "slim" has a more
A. neutral dictionary meaning only
B. literal meaning
C. negative connotation
D. positive connotation

31. Which word has a more positive connotation?
A. Thrifty
B. Cheap
C. Stingy
D. Miserly

32. Adverbs modify
A. pronouns only
B. nouns only
C. verbs, adjectives or other adverbs
D. conjunctions only

33. An adverb answers questions such as how, when, where and
A. which one
B. who
C. whose
D. to what degree

34. In "We will meet you soon", "soon" is an adverb of
A. frequency
B. time
C. place
D. manner

35. In "The children played outside", "outside" is an adverb of
A. place
B. time
C. manner
D. frequency

36. In "The weather turned very cold", "very" is an adverb of
A. time
B. manner
C. degree
D. place

37. "Always" and "often" are adverbs of
A. degree
B. frequency
C. place
D. manner

38. "Behind", "here" and "above" are adverbs of
A. place
B. manner
C. time
D. degree

39. "Very", "too" and "quite" are adverbs of
A. manner
B. time
C. place
D. degree

40. All adverbs
A. are adjectives
B. end with -ly
C. do not end with -ly
D. are nouns

41. The usual order of adverbs is manner, place, frequency, time and
A. number
B. degree
C. opinion
D. reason/purpose

42. In "She completed the puzzle with great concentration", the adverbial phrase is
A. with great concentration
B. the puzzle
C. completed the puzzle
D. She completed

43. In "They meet twice a month", the adverbial phrase of frequency is
A. a month only
B. twice a month
C. meet twice
D. They meet

44. The three types of verbals are gerunds, participles and
A. adverbs
B. clauses
C. infinitives
D. pronouns

45. A gerund is a verb form ending in -ing that functions as a
A. verb
B. adverb
C. conjunction
D. noun

46. An infinitive is the base form of a verb usually preceded by
A. to
B. has
C. was
D. will

47. In "I like to read before bedtime", the infinitive is
A. like
B. to read
C. bedtime
D. before

48. Which sentence is correct?
A. He want becoming a pilot.
B. He wants become a pilot.
C. He wants to become a pilot.
D. He wants becoming a pilot.

49. Sister Zeph won the Global Teacher Prize of
A. $1 million
B. $10,000
C. $100,000
D. $500

50. A character sketch describes
A. the author
B. the setting only
C. the plot only
D. a character's appearance, qualities and actions

Unit 5: Mother Nature (Poem by Emily Dickinson)

40 MCQs

1. "Mother Nature" is a poem by
A. Emily Dickinson
B. Robert Frost
C. Langston Hughes
D. William Wordsworth

2. In the poem, Nature is described as
A. a harsh teacher
B. a stranger
C. the gentlest mother
D. a cruel ruler

3. In the poem Nature is "impatient of no child", which means she
A. is angry with every child
B. is patient with all her children
C. ignores her children
D. punishes the weak

4. In the poem, Nature restrains the rampant squirrel and the
A. gentle deer
B. silent fish
C. sleepy owl
D. impetuous bird

5. The "minutest cricket" and the "unworthy flower" offer
A. a timid prayer
B. a loud song
C. a warning
D. a gift

6. Nature wills silence everywhere with her
A. heavy hand
B. golden finger on her lip
C. loud voice
D. angry look

7. The "golden finger on her lip" suggests Nature's role as one who
A. ignores everyone
B. punishes children
C. gently calls for silence and peace
D. shouts for attention

8. The mood of the poem is
A. angry and violent
B. sad and hopeless
C. fearful and tense
D. gentle, warm and peaceful

9. "Admonition" means
A. praise
B. reward
C. gentle reproof or warning
D. gift

10. "Aisles" are
A. gardens
B. passages between rows of seats
C. windows
D. rooms

11. "Minutest" means
A. extremely small or insignificant B. largest
C. loudest D. oldest

12. "Assembly" means
A. a lamp
B. a single person
C. a prayer
D. a gathering of people for a particular purpose

13. "Silence" means
A. music **B. absence of sound; stillness**
C. singing D. loud noise

14. A metaphor is
A. repetition of the same sound
B. a comparison using like or as
C. giving human qualities to objects
D. an implied comparison between two unlike things

15. "The apple of my eye" refers to someone
A. greatly admired or loved B. foolish
C. strange D. disliked

16. Which sentence contains a metaphor?
A. She sells seashells.
B. He ran as fast as a deer.
C. Time is a thief stealing moments from our lives.
D. The news spread like wildfire.

17. "Her voice was music to his ears" is a
A. alliteration B. oxymoron
C. simile **D. metaphor**

18. Personification is
A. comparing with like or as
B. giving human qualities to non-human things
C. exaggerating
D. repeating the same sound

19. Which sentence has personification?
A. The wind whispered secrets through the trees.
B. Time is money.
C. Peter Piper picked peppers.
D. He is as brave as a lion.

20. Which phrase is an example of alliteration?
A. Quiet night B. Brave man
C. Fishing fleet D. Cheerful cop

21. "Sally sells seashells by the seashore" repeats the _____ sound.
A. p B. b C. t **D. s**

22. Which is alliteration?
A. The busy bees buzzed around the blooming flowers.
B. The flowers nodded.
C. The sun is hot.
D. He ran quickly.

23. A transitive verb
A. never takes an object **B. needs an object to complete its meaning**
C. is always a helping verb D. is always in the past

24. In "The dog chased the cat", the verb "chased" is
A. intransitive B. modal
C. transitive D. linking only

25. In "The river flowed swiftly", the verb "flowed" is
A. modal **B. intransitive**
C. transitive D. passive

26. In "He wrote a letter", the object is
A. He B. wrote a C. wrote **D. a letter**

27. Which sentence pattern does a transitive verb follow?
A. Subject + Verb + Object B. Verb + Subject
C. Subject + Verb only D. Object + Subject

28. Fill in: "The cat jumped _____ the table."
A. although B. because **C. onto** D. while

29. Fill in: "The train travels _____ the tunnel."
A. because **B. through** C. and D. although

30. Fill in: "The kids ran _____ the school bus."
A. after B. if C. and D. because

31. In active voice, the subject
A. is always a pronoun B. receives the action
C. is missing **D. performs the action**

32. The passive voice is formed with
A. base verb only
B. present participle only
C. auxiliary verb + past participle (+ by + agent)
D. modal + base only

33. The passive of "The cat chased the mouse" is
A. The mouse is chasing the cat. **B. The mouse was chased by the cat.**
C. The cat was chased by the mouse. D. The mouse chased the cat.

34. The passive of "She will complete the assignment" is
A. The assignment will be completed by her. B. The assignment was completed by her.
C. The assignment will complete her. D. The assignment is completed by her.

35. The passive of "They have cancelled the event" is
A. The event was cancelled by them. B. The event have been cancelled.
C. The event has cancelled them. **D. The event has been cancelled by them.**

36. The active of "The door was opened by John" is
A. The door opened John. B. John opens the door.
C. John opened the door. D. John was opening the door.

37. "The teacher explained the lesson" is in the
A. passive voice **B. active voice**
C. future tense D. conditional

38. To ask politely for directions, one could say
A. Excuse me, could you please help me? B. Where is the road, fool?
C. Move aside. D. Tell me the road now!

39. A poem summary should identify the poem's theme, tone and
A. publisher B. paper type
C. number of pages **D. key literary devices**

40. In "The Road Not Taken", the speaker chooses the road
A. most traveled by B. back home
C. less traveled by D. ending in a town

Unit 6: How to Make Better Decisions About Your Career

45 MCQs

1. "How to Make Better Decisions About Your Career" was written by
A. Langston Hughes **B. Timothy Yen**
C. Niall McNulty D. Paulo Coelho

2. The text type of this unit is an
A. poem B. play
C. short story **D. essay/article**

3. Step 1 of the framework asks:
A. What are your feelings telling you? B. What is the reality?
C. What matters to you? D. How do I put the pieces together?

4. Step 2 of the framework asks:
A. What are your feelings telling you? B. What matters to other people?
C. What matters to you? D. What is your salary?

5. Step 4 of the framework asks:
A. What matters to you? **B. What is the reality of the situation?**
C. What is your age? D. How do I put the pieces together?

6. Step 5 of the framework asks:
A. What matters to others? B. What is your income?
C. How do I put the pieces together? D. What are your feelings?

7. Negative emotions like anger, sadness or fear while looking at career choices are
A. red flags B. irrelevant
C. good signs D. green lights

8. Happiness or excitement about a career option suggests it
A. is a bad decision B. is impossible
C. is dangerous **D. might be a good decision**

9. A formal test mentioned to find one's values is the
A. driving test **B. Enneagram personality test**
C. board exam D. IQ test

10. The Enneagram test is used for
A. identifying personality traits and motivations
B. evaluating job offers
C. analyzing finances
D. assessing physical fitness

11. A suggested way to limit a long commute is to ask for a
A. longer holidays B. new boss
C. higher salary only **D. flexible work arrangement**

12. The purpose of the "reality check" is to
A. ignore the situation B. decide without thinking
C. verify decisions based on correct data D. create unrealistic expectations

13. The author, Timothy Yen, is a
A. clinical psychologist B. pilot
C. engineer D. novelist

14. "Framework" means
A. a picture frame B. a rule of grammar
C. a building **D. a structured approach or set of steps**

15. "Optimal decision" means
A. a random decision
B. a forced decision
C. a well-informed decision made for the right reasons
D. a hasty decision

16. "Financial abundance" means
A. saving little **B. having sufficient financial resources**
C. being poor D. having debts

17. The noun form of "feel" is
A. feelness B. feelation C. feelment **D. feeling**

18. The noun form of "negotiate" is
A. negotiation B. negotiment
C. negotiness D. negotiance

19. The noun form of "align" is
A. alignness B. aligntion **C. alignment** D. alignance

20. The noun form of "real" is
A. realment **B. reality** C. realance D. realion

21. In "The Adventure", Maya felt _____ about the bus journey.
A. bored B. angry
C. excited D. frightened

22. Contextual clues help us
A. spell words **B. deduce the meaning of unfamiliar words**
C. translate to Urdu D. count words

23. Modal verbs express ability, permission, possibility and
A. obligation B. only commands
C. only past time D. only questions

24. "You must wear a seat belt" shows
A. past habit B. permission only
C. ability **D. obligation**

25. "May I borrow your book?" asks for
A. advice B. ability
C. permission D. obligation

26. The passive voice of "The manager has written the report" is
A. The report had written the manager.
B. The report was written by the manager.
C. The report is written by the manager.
D. The report has been written by the manager.

27. A zero conditional sentence expresses
A. unreal past situations **B. general truths or facts**
C. unreal present situations D. future wishes

28. A first conditional sentence expresses
A. a possible future situation and its likely result
B. an unreal present
C. a general truth
D. an impossible past

29. A second conditional sentence expresses
A. a past fact
B. an unreal or unlikely present/future situation
C. a general truth
D. a certain future

30. "If we had more time, we would travel more" is a
A. second conditional B. third conditional
C. zero conditional D. first conditional

31. The structure of the second conditional is
A. If + present simple, will + base verb
B. If + past perfect, would have + past participle
C. If + will, would
D. If + past simple, would + base verb

32. Complete: "If you study hard, you _____ the exam."
A. pass would B. passed
C. will pass D. would have passed

33. Complete: "If I _____ rich, I would buy a big house."
A. would be B. will be C. am **D. were**

34. In the word "write", the silent letter is
A. t B. e only **C. w** D. r

35. In the word "island", the silent letter is
A. a **B. s** C. l D. i

36. In the word "debt", the silent letter is
A. b B. t C. e D. d

37. In the word "psychology", the silent letter is
A. y B. c **C. p** D. s

38. A formal letter begins with the
A. complimentary close **B. sender's address**
C. signature D. body

39. In a formal letter the date comes
A. after the signature B. at the end
C. before the sender's address **D. immediately after the sender's address**

40. The subject line begins with the word
A. "Subject" B. "Sir" C. "Yours" D. "Dear"

41. If the recipient's name is unknown, the salutation is
A. Dear friend B. Hi there
C. Hey **D. Dear Sir/Madam**

42. A formal letter ends with a complimentary close such as
A. Love B. Bye
C. Yours faithfully D. See you

43. In formal letters, slang and abbreviations are
A. essential **B. avoided**
C. encouraged D. required

44. In a complaint letter you should state the issue, its causes and
A. suggest recommendations B. use slang
C. insult the receiver D. leave out details

45. The sender's name at the end of the letter is often written in
A. colour B. italics only
C. block letters D. small letters only

Unit 7: The Alchemist (Paulo Coelho)

41 MCQs

1. "The Alchemist" was written by
A. Emily Dickinson **B. Paulo Coelho**
C. Robert Frost D. Langston Hughes

2. "The Alchemist" was translated into English by
A. Timothy Yen B. Dave Cormier
C. Paulo Coelho **D. Alan R. Clarke**

3. The main character of the excerpt is a boy named
A. Roger B. Maya **C. Santiago** D. Ali

4. Santiago was a
A. shepherd B. soldier C. priest D. merchant

5. A large tree had grown where the sacristy once stood. It was a
A. oak **B. sycamore** C. palm D. pine

6. Santiago used a book as a
A. pillow B. lamp C. gift D. weapon

7. Santiago had spent _____ years with his sheep.
A. one B. five C. ten **D. two**

8. Santiago woke the sheep by prodding them with his
A. hand B. stick of wood only
C. crook D. whip

9. For the past few days Santiago spoke to his sheep about
A. food B. money
C. wolves **D. the merchant's daughter**

10. The girl Santiago met was the daughter of a
A. merchant B. king C. priest D. shepherd

11. The girl was typical of the region of
A. Morocco B. Madrid **C. Andalusia** D. Barcelona

12. The girl's eyes vaguely recalled the
A. French kings **B. Moorish conquerors**
C. Roman soldiers D. Greek sailors

13. The girl was surprised that Santiago
A. owned sheep B. had a jacket
C. could cook **D. knew how to read**

14. Santiago said he usually learned more from
A. his sheep than from books B. the merchant
C. his father D. books than from sheep

15. Santiago would return to the village in about
A. four months B. one day
C. four days D. four years

16. Santiago felt a desire to
A. become a priest **B. live in one place forever**
C. sell his sheep D. leave the country

17. The sheep were concerned only with
A. food and water B. the shepherd's books
C. wolves D. gold

18. Santiago realised the sheep trusted him because he
A. beat them **B. led them to nourishment**
C. sang to them D. sold them

19. Santiago told his father he did not want to become a
A. doctor B. soldier **C. priest** D. merchant

20. Santiago's father gave him
A. a book B. a farm
C. a horse **D. three ancient Spanish gold coins**

21. Santiago's father showed
A. no feelings B. contempt for shepherds
C. a hidden desire to travel himself D. anger at his son

22. The theme of self-discovery and following one's dreams appears in
A. Blue **B. The Alchemist**
C. The Menace of Drugs D. Mother Nature

23. "Sacristy" means
A. a tower
B. a school
C. a kitchen
D. a room in a church where sacred vessels are kept

24. A "crook" is
A. a long staff with a curved end B. a type of tree
C. a thief only D. a coin

25. "Instincts" are
A. tools B. learned subjects
C. books **D. inherent or intuitive tendencies**

26. "Inheritance" is
A. a gift to a stranger B. a debt
C. property or money passed down to an heir D. a salary

27. The antonym of "abandoned" is
A. occupied B. deserted C. left D. ruined

28. The synonym of "captivating" is
A. boring **B. charming**
C. ordinary D. frightening

29. Which is an indefinite pronoun?
A. She B. He C. They **D. Everyone**

30. Fill in: "_____ is excited about the upcoming event."
A. Those B. Everyone are
C. Everyone D. They is

31. Fill in: "Has _____ seen my keys around here?"
A. anyone B. those
C. everyone's D. none of

32. The present perfect tense is formed with
A. will + base verb **B. has/have + past participle**
C. had + past participle D. was/were + -ing

33. Complete: "We have _____ visited that museum."
A. never B. ever not C. ago D. yesterday

34. Use of "for" and "since" is common with the
A. simple past tense **B. present perfect tense**
C. conditional D. future tense

35. "She has visited Paris several times" uses the
A. simple past tense B. past continuous
C. future tense **D. present perfect tense**

36. The past perfect tense is formed with
A. was + -ing B. has + past participle
C. had + past participle D. will have + past participle

37. Choose the correct form: "By the time I got there, she (has/had) left."
A. having B. have C. has **D. had**

38. In an interview, the interviewer should prepare
A. open-ended questions B. no questions
C. rude questions D. only yes/no questions

39. A travelogue has an introduction, body paragraphs and a
A. index **B. conclusion**
C. glossary D. footnote

40. A travelogue should mention attractions, transportation, cultural background and
A. exam rules B. grammar rules
C. eateries D. bank details

41. A persuasive essay tries to
A. tell a story only B. describe a place only
C. list facts only **D. convince the reader of a point of view**

Unit 8: Blue (Poem by Brian A. Haycock)

46 MCQs

1. "Blue" is a poem by
A. Robert Frost B. Emily Dickinson
C. Brian A. Haycock D. William Wordsworth

2. In the poem "Blue", the child was born
A. blind B. deaf C. sick D. lame

3. The narrator of the poem is the child's
A. mother **B. father** C. doctor D. teacher

4. The narrator decided to be his daughter's
A. teacher only B. doctor
C. guard **D. eyes in life and heart of sight**

5. The child once asked her father to explain the colour
A. red **B. blue** C. green D. yellow

6. On her sixteenth birthday the family received good news in a
A. newspaper B. phone call
C. doctor's letter D. gift

7. When the girl opened her eyes, she first saw
A. her mother B. the doctor
C. the sky **D. her father**

8. According to the girl, "Love was the color"
A. blue B. green C. white D. red

9. The central theme of the poem is
A. nature's beauty
B. war
C. money
D. the power of love and the bond between father and daughter

10. Narrative poetry
A. is always a play **B. tells a story in verse**
C. describes only a scene D. has no rhyme at all

11. Narrative poems used rhyme and rhythm originally to
A. sell books
B. hide the meaning
C. help people remember stories
D. make them longer

12. "Insight" means
A. the capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding
B. blindness
C. doubt
D. carelessness

13. "Evolve" means
A. to stay the same
B. to disappear
C. to stop
D. to develop or change over time

14. "Perspective" means
A. a type of fabric
B. a particular attitude or way of regarding something
C. a tool
D. a size

15. "Whale of a time" means
A. a lonely time
B. a quick time
C. an enjoyable time
D. a terrible time

16. "Bitter pill to swallow" means
A. an unpleasant fact to accept
B. a sweet gift
C. a medicine
D. a joke

17. "Cutting corners" means
A. driving fast
B. building houses
C. cutting paper
D. doing something the cheap or easy way, skipping steps

18. Figures of speech are expressions in which words are
A. pronounced silently
B. not taken in their literal senses
C. taken literally
D. spelled wrongly

19. A euphemism is
A. a mild or indirect expression used instead of a harsh one
B. an exaggeration
C. a repeated sound
D. two opposite words together

20. An oxymoron is
A. a mild expression
B. an exaggeration
C. two seemingly contradictory words combined
D. a comparison using like

21. Which is an example of oxymoron?
A. Cold as ice
B. Time flies
C. Dancing dolphins
D. Loving hate

22. Which is an oxymoron?
A. Sick health
B. Good health
C. Sad news
D. Tall tree

23. Which is a euphemism?
A. He sang loudly.
B. He ran fast.
C. He passed away.
D. He died horribly.

24. "To the Cuckoo" is a poem by
A. Brian Haycock
B. William Wordsworth
C. Emily Dickinson
D. Robert Frost

25. William Wordsworth lived from
A. 1670 to 1750
B. 1900 to 1980
C. 1870 to 1950
D. 1770 to 1850

26. Wordsworth wrote poems portraying nature as
A. worthless
B. dangerous
C. divine and spiritual
D. boring

27. A clause is
A. the basic unit of grammar with a subject and a verb
B. a type of noun
C. a single letter
D. a punctuation mark

28. A simple sentence has
A. no verbs
B. one independent clause and no subordinate clause
C. one subordinate clause only
D. two independent clauses

29. A complex sentence has
A. one independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses
B. no independent clause
C. two independent clauses only
D. only one word

30. A compound-complex sentence has
A. only subordinate clauses
B. no verbs
C. two or more independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses
D. one clause only

31. "Phil has studied hard because the test is tomorrow" is a
A. simple sentence
B. compound sentence
C. compound-complex sentence
D. complex sentence

32. "She can't write her story unless her pencil is sharp" is a
A. compound-complex sentence
B. complex sentence
C. simple sentence
D. compound sentence

33. Coordinating conjunctions include
A. because, although, since
B. if, unless, when
C. and, but, or, so, yet
D. which, who, that

34. Subordinating conjunctions include
A. comma, colon
B. so, yet, for
C. and, but, or
D. because, although, since, unless

35. A reciprocal pronoun is
A. each other
B. everyone
C. himself
D. which

36. An interrogative pronoun is
A. somebody
B. who, what, which
C. this, that
D. myself

37. A relative pronoun is
A. each other
B. myself
C. who, whom, which, that
D. everyone

38. A possessive pronoun is
A. mine, yours, hers, theirs
B. me, you, her
C. who
D. myself

39. "The car belongs to John. It is _____."
A. himself
B. he
C. him
D. his

40. "Jane and Mary are best friends; they know each other very well." "each other" is a
A. reflexive pronoun
B. reciprocal pronoun
C. relative pronoun
D. possessive pronoun

41. In "The playing child is happy", "playing" is a
A. infinitive
B. gerund
C. present participle
D. past participle

42. In "The broken window was repaired", "broken" is a
A. gerund
B. infinitive
C. present participle
D. past participle

43. In "Swimming in the sea is my favorite activity", the gerund phrase is
A. Swimming in the sea
B. in the sea is
C. is my favorite
D. favorite activity

44. An infinitive phrase begins with
A. a gerund
B. to + base verb
C. a past participle
D. a preposition only

45. A prepositional phrase begins with a
A. preposition
B. noun only
C. verb
D. conjunction

46. In "The picture is above the fireplace", the prepositional phrase is
A. is above
B. picture is
C. above the fireplace
D. The picture

Unit 9: The Menace of Drugs

41 MCQs

1. The text type of "The Menace of Drugs" is an
A. short story B. play
C. informative blog D. poem

2. People may experiment with recreational drugs out of curiosity, to have a good time, because friends do it or to
A. improve their eyesight B. save money
C. gain height **D. ease stress, anxiety or depression**

3. A strong desire to fit into the group can lead a person to
A. try drugs with friends B. avoid friends
C. exercise D. study more

4. Signs of drug abuse include missing or being late for work or school and
A. more savings
B. neglecting social or family responsibilities
C. better sleep
D. improved performance

5. Prescription drugs that can be abused include painkillers, sleeping pills and
A. vitamins B. vaccines
C. antibiotics only **D. tranquilizers**

6. An early warning sign of prescription drug abuse is
A. throwing it away
B. going through the medication at a faster-than-expected rate
C. taking it as directed
D. forgetting to take it

7. Effective drug education is delivered by
A. untrained students
B. strangers
C. trained teachers with parental and community support
D. advertisers

8. Schools should have a
A. drug policy B. sports policy only
C. drug store D. drug shop

9. "Addiction" means
A. a cure
B. a hobby
C. a skill
D. the condition of being addicted to a particular substance or activity

10. "Consequence" means
A. a result or effect, often unwelcome B. a gift
C. a plan D. a cause

11. An "acquaintance" is
A. a best friend
B. a relative
C. a person one knows slightly but not a close friend
D. an enemy

12. "Perpetuate" means
A. to forget
B. to cause something to continue indefinitely
C. to stop
D. to begin

13. "Escalating" means
A. stable B. stopping
C. increasing or intensifying in scale D. decreasing

14. A noun clause is
A. a dependent clause that works like a noun
B. an independent clause
C. a verb phrase
D. a type of adjective

15. A noun clause can function as a subject, an object, a subject complement or an
A. article B. adverb
C. conjunction **D. object of a preposition**

16. In "I don't know where he is going", the noun clause is
A. know where **B. where he is going**
C. he is D. I don't know

17. In "Tell me frankly why you did this", the noun clause is
A. Tell me frankly B. frankly
C. why you did this D. Tell me

18. In "My belief is that he will not come", the noun clause is
A. will not B. My belief
C. is that **D. that he will not come**

19. The present perfect continuous tense is formed with
A. has/have been + verb-ing B. will have been + verb-ing
C. had been + verb-ing D. was/were + verb-ing

20. Which sentence is in the present perfect continuous?
A. He plays football.
B. He has been playing football for two hours.
C. He will play football.
D. He played football.

21. The negative of "She has been running all day" is
A. She not has been running all day. B. She does not been running.
C. She has been not running. **D. She has not been running all day.**

22. "Since" is used with
A. a person **B. a point in time**
C. a place D. a length of time

23. Complete: "It has been raining _____ morning."
A. from B. for **C. since** D. during

24. Complete: "My brother has been working _____ two hours."
A. for B. since C. at D. from

25. Complete: "She has been waiting _____ three weeks."
A. since B. from C. at **D. for**

26. A compound preposition is
A. a combination of words acting as one preposition
B. a verb
C. a type of noun
D. a single letter

27. Which is a compound preposition?
A. very B. so
C. because of D. quickly

28. Complete: "_____ the heavy road traffic, we arrived on time."
A. On top of **B. In spite of**
C. Because of D. According to

29. Complete: "_____ her sickness, she attended the function."
A. By means of B. On top of
C. In place of **D. In spite of**

30. In "The box was kept under the table", the prepositional phrase is
A. under the table B. kept under
C. The box D. was kept

31. Correlative conjunctions are
A. types of nouns **B. pairs of conjunctions working together**
C. types of verbs D. single conjunctions

32. Which is a correlative conjunction pair?
A. so ... because B. when ... while
C. neither ... nor D. if ... unless

33. Complete: "_____ the teacher and the students were excited."
A. Both B. Neither C. Either D. Whether

34. Complete: "_____ he nor his friends came back."
A. Either B. Both C. Not only **D. Neither**

35. Complete: "She is not only a teacher _____ a skilled chef."
A. and also not B. so
C. but also D. or

36. Which is a subordinating conjunction?
A. nor **B. because** C. so D. yet

37. "He could not attend the meeting because he was sick" contains the subordinating conjunction
A. attend B. could **C. because** D. he

38. Which of the following is a linking expression for adding a point?
A. However B. Although C. Unless **D. Moreover**

39. A good summary should
A. be clear, concise and accurate B. include every detail
C. copy the text D. be longer than the original

40. A job application should mention educational background and
A. hobbies only **B. relevant experience**
C. address only D. age only

41. A resume is usually
A. sent without a letter B. a poem
C. attached with the application letter D. an essay

Unit 10: Earth and Environment

38 MCQs

1. The text type of "Earth and Environment" is an
A. play B. poem
C. short story **D. article**

2. Biodiversity is currently being lost up to _____ times faster than 100 years ago.
A. ten thousand B. one hundred
C. one million D. ten

3. Corals are mentioned as temperature-sensitive organisms that undergo
A. migration B. rapid growth
C. massive die-offs D. no change

4. According to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, by 2050 there will be more _____ than fish in the sea.
A. corals **B. plastic** C. oil D. ships

5. Global temperatures rose about _____ from 1901 to 2020.
A. 1.98 degrees F B. 0.1 degrees F
C. 5 degrees F D. 10 degrees F

6. Climate change refers to
A. only drought
B. only floods
C. more than just an increase in temperature
D. only temperature rise

7. Drought can harm
A. only cities **B. food production and human health**
C. only roads D. only oceans

8. Flooding can lead to
A. more tourism B. less rain
C. better crops **D. disease spread and damage to ecosystems**

9. International agreements mentioned for climate change are the Kyoto Protocol and the
A. Tashkent Declaration B. Geneva Accord
C. Paris Agreement D. Simla Agreement

10. The year of the grim flood in Pakistan mentioned in the text is
A. 1992 B. 2010 C. 2005 **D. 2022**

11. The text says changes only happen when
A. individuals take action B. governments force them
C. scientists decide D. nobody acts

12. The quote "Change only happens when individuals take action" is by
A. E.O. Wilson **B. Aliya Haq**
C. Ellen MacArthur D. Timothy Yen

13. Individuals can help reduce climate change by
A. using more fuel
B. buying more things
C. using energy-efficient appliances and recycling
D. wasting food

14. A step the government can take against floods is constructing
A. airports only B. theaters
C. more malls **D. dams and dykes**

15. "Biodiversity" means
A. the variety of all living things in one area
B. a weather pattern
C. a type of fuel
D. a gas

16. "Encroach" means
A. to retreat
B. to intrude on someone's territory or rights
C. to protect
D. to give

17. An "ecosystem" is
A. a community of living things and their physical environment
B. a language
C. a type of machine
D. a city

18. "Mitigating" means
A. ignoring B. causing
C. increasing **D. lessening the gravity of something**

19. Relative pronouns include
A. myself, yourself B. he, she, it
C. who, whom, whose, that, which D. this, that

20. "Whose" shows
A. reason **B. possession**
C. time D. place

21. "Which" is used for
A. things and animals B. places only
C. time only D. people only

22. Complete: "Show me the road _____ leads to the railway station."
A. whose B. who **C. that** D. whom

23. Complete: "My grandfather, _____ I loved, is dead."
A. which **B. whom** C. whose D. that

24. An adjective clause is a dependent clause that
A. begins a paragraph B. joins two nouns
C. modifies a verb **D. modifies a noun or pronoun**

25. An adjective clause usually begins with a
A. colon B. full stop
C. relative pronoun D. verb

26. In "The cake that she bought was delicious", the adjective clause is
A. was delicious **B. that she bought**
C. The cake D. she bought was

27. In "The family that lives next door is hospitable", the adjective clause is
A. is hospitable B. next door is
C. The family **D. that lives next door**

28. In "I visited the town where they lived", the adjective clause is
A. where they lived B. the town
C. I visited D. I visited the town

29. The second conditional uses
A. if + present simple, will + infinitive
B. if + past perfect, would have + past participle
C. if + will, would
D. if + past simple, would + infinitive

30. In the second conditional, the verb "to be" for I, he, she, it takes the form
A. is B. been **C. were** D. was

31. Which is correct?
A. If I were rich, I would spend all my time travelling.
B. If I am rich, I would spend my time.
C. If I would be rich, I would travel.
D. If I was rich, I will spend all my time travelling.

32. Complete: "If he spoke English fluently, he _____ to Europe."
A. goes **B. would go** C. went D. will go

33. Complete: "If she passed the paper, she _____ the job."
A. will get B. got **C. would get** D. gets

34. In a letter to the editor, the subject line states
A. the signature **B. the problem or topic**
C. the date D. the sender's name

35. A manual or set of directions is called a
A. poem B. fable C. anecdote **D. procedure**

36. In an argumentative essay you should address
A. counterarguments B. jokes
C. no one's opinion D. only your friends

37. A transitional phrase for adding a point is
A. Although **B. In addition**
C. Unless D. However

38. A phrase for expressing disagreement is
A. I am of the same opinion B. There is no doubt about it
C. I absolutely agree **D. I cannot agree with this idea**

Unit 11: Adventure Sports

42 MCQs

1. Adventure sports are different from traditional sports because they are
A. only played indoors B. always competitive
C. only for children **D. unusual, risky and exciting**

2. Traditional sports are usually
A. competitive in nature B. dangerous only
C. unusual D. played alone

3. Which of the following is an adventure sport?
A. Badminton **B. Scuba-diving**
C. Chess D. Cricket

4. The main motive of adventure sports is to create
A. competition only B. wealth
C. self-confidence in participants D. fame

5. Adventure sports help participants develop unity, cooperation, patience, sympathy and
A. anger **B. adjustment**
C. laziness D. fear

6. Bungee jumping, giant swing, flying fox and water rafting are examples of
A. adventure sports B. indoor games
C. board games D. traditional sports

7. Adventure sports are described as effective
A. grade boosters B. cost savers
C. time wasters **D. stress relievers**

8. Adventure sports promote confidence and improve
A. anger B. fear
C. self-esteem D. laziness

9. The rough terrain and mountains of _____ Pakistan offer an ideal setting for adventure sports.
A. Northern B. Desert C. Coastal D. Southern

10. The text says adventure sports can damage the environment through
A. nothing at all
B. equipment, waste and transportation emissions
C. only noise
D. only fire

11. One skydiver produces about _____ pounds of CO_2 during a jump.
A. 270 B. 2,700 **C. 27** D. 2

12. "Competitive" means
A. calm
B. friendly
C. boring
D. relating to or characterized by competition

13. "Cathartic" means
A. dull **B. purifying or freeing**
C. heavy D. harmful

14. "Captivating" means
A. ordinary B. boring
C. frightening **D. capable of attracting or charming**

15. "Exhilarating" means
A. making one feel very happy or thrilled B. tired
C. calm D. sad

16. The past perfect tense shows
A. an action happening now
B. a general truth
C. an action that had already finished before another past action
D. a future action

17. The past perfect tense is formed with
A. had + past participle B. was + -ing
C. has + past participle D. will have + past participle

18. "I had fallen asleep before 8 o'clock" uses the
A. future perfect tense **B. past perfect tense**
C. present perfect tense D. simple past tense

19. The negative of the past perfect is formed with
A. did not + past participle B. was not + -ing
C. had not + past participle D. has not + past participle

20. Complete: "Ali _____ to the market before Sara came back."
A. goes B. going C. has gone **D. had gone**

21. Complete: "My father _____ by the time I reached home."
A. leaving **B. had left** C. leaves D. has left

22. "He had been playing football since morning" uses the
A. past perfect continuous tense B. past continuous tense
C. simple past tense D. present perfect continuous tense

23. The past perfect continuous shows an action that
A. is a general truth
B. will happen in the future
C. started in the past and continued up to another time in the past
D. continues to the present

24. Complete: "They _____ tirelessly since last month."
A. have work B. has been work
C. are worked **D. had been working**

25. Direct speech reports
A. the speaker's meaning in our own words **B. the speaker's exact words**
C. only commands D. only questions

26. Direct: Maya said, "I am busy now." Indirect: Maya said that she was busy
A. tomorrow B. today C. now **D. then**

27. Direct: She said, "I work in an IT company." Indirect:
A. She said that she worked in an IT company.
B. She said that she will work in an IT company.
C. She said that she works in an IT company.
D. She said that she has worked in an IT company.

28. When the reporting verb is present tense, the tense of the reported speech
A. changes to perfect B. changes to past
C. does not change D. changes to future

29. When the reporting verb is past tense, the present simple in direct speech changes to
A. the past simple B. the future simple
C. the present simple D. the present perfect

30. "Yesterday" in direct speech changes in indirect speech to
A. today **B. the previous day**
C. tomorrow D. next day

31. "Tomorrow" in direct speech changes in indirect speech to
A. yesterday B. the previous day
C. the next day D. today

32. Direct: "I have finished my homework," he said. Indirect:
A. He says that he had finished.
B. He said that he has finished his homework.
C. He said that he finished his homework.
D. He said that he had finished his homework.

33. Direct: "She has cooked dinner," he said. Indirect:
A. He said that she cooks dinner. B. He said that she has cooked dinner.
C. He said that she had cooked dinner. D. He said that she will cook dinner.

34. Direct: "You should exercise regularly," she advises. Indirect:
A. She advises to exercise regularly.
B. She advises that I should exercise regularly.
C. She advises exercising regularly.
D. She advises that I exercised regularly.

35. Direct: "When does the meeting start?" he asks. Indirect:
A. He asks when the meeting starts. B. He asks does the meeting start when.
C. He asks when did the meeting start. D. He asked when does the meeting start.

36. Direct: "Do not waste time," his father said. Indirect:
A. His father said him wasting time.
B. His father asked wasting time.
C. His father said do not waste time.
D. His father advised him not to waste time.

37. In indirect speech, a question uses
A. statement word order, without a question mark
B. question word order
C. the imperative
D. an exclamation mark

38. Active voice of "The novel was written by my favorite author" is
A. My author was writing. B. My favorite author writes the novel.
C. My favorite author wrote the novel. D. The novel wrote my author.

39. Active voice of "The thief was caught by the police" is
A. The police were caught. **B. The police caught the thief.**
C. The police catch the thief. D. The thief caught the police.

40. A book review should include the book's name, author, major characters, setting and a
A. price B. map C. recipe **D. summary**

41. A character sketch describes physical appearance, personality traits and
A. publisher **B. role in the story**
C. price D. page numbers

42. An autobiography is a life story written by
A. the subject himself/herself B. a teacher
C. a publisher D. someone else

Unit 12: Importance of Life Skills

34 MCQs

1. The text type of "Importance of Life Skills" is an
A. play **B. article/blog**
C. poem D. short story

2. Life skills are defined by the
A. United Nations only B. Red Cross
C. World Bank **D. World Health Organization**

3. Which is an example of a life skill?
A. Time management B. Playing video games
C. Winning arguments D. Memorising poems only

4. The text says academics alone are
A. useless B. enough for success
C. not enough without life skills D. harmful

5. A study by the American Psychological Association found that teens' average stress level was
A. zero
B. higher than the maximum healthy stress level for adults
C. equal to children's
D. lower than adults'

6. Life skills help reduce incidences of
A. exercise B. good grades
C. bullying and violence D. friendships

7. According to the National Financial Educators Council, young people are worried about their
A. financial future B. friends
C. grades D. health only

8. Communication skills teach students to speak clearly and
A. rudely
B. never
C. loudly
D. assertively, while respecting others' opinions

9. Covey's habit says, "Seek first to understand,
A. then to be understood" B. then to leave"
C. then to win" D. then to argue"

10. A life skills program teaches young people to distinguish between listening and
A. writing B. reading C. speaking **D. hearing**

11. "Competence" means
A. a contest **B. the ability to do something successfully**
C. an error D. a lack of skill

12. "Inclusive" means
A. exclusive B. narrow
C. comprehensive, with everything included D. private

13. "Empathy" means
A. anger
B. pride
C. fear
D. the ability to understand and share the feelings of others

14. Subordinating conjunctions join
A. a dependent clause to an independent clause
B. two adjectives
C. two nouns
D. two independent clauses only

15. A subordinating conjunction shows
A. only a colour
B. only a person
C. a place, time or cause-and-effect relationship
D. only a number

16. Which is a subordinating conjunction of concession?
A. if **B. although** C. because D. when

17. Which is a subordinating conjunction of condition?
A. after B. although **C. unless** D. because

18. Which is a subordinating conjunction of comparison?
A. than B. before
C. since only D. if

19. "even though" shows
A. time **B. concession**
C. reason D. place

20. "so that" shows
A. concession B. place
C. time **D. purpose or reason**

21. Complete: "We cannot go to the mall _____ our car broke down."
A. unless B. until **C. because** D. although

22. Complete: "He struggled hard in his bad days _____ he succeeded."
A. until B. although C. unless D. because

23. Complete: "_____ it was hot, he was wearing a warm jacket."
A. Because **B. Although** C. Until D. Unless

24. An adverb clause answers questions like
A. which one B. who and whom
C. how many nouns **D. when, why, how and where**

25. An adverb clause always contains a subject and a
A. noun only **B. verb** C. adjective D. article

26. In "You can put the books wherever you like", the adverb clause is of
A. place B. reason C. manner D. time

27. In "I did not buy that watch because it was expensive", the adverb clause is of
A. time B. place **C. reason** D. condition

28. In "As he was not there, I spoke to his mother", the adverb clause is of
A. place B. time
C. comparison **D. reason**

29. Match: "She was so tired ..."
A. that she could barely stand. B. until he arrived.
C. before you were awake. D. because you didn't buy a ticket.

30. Match: "You cannot go to the cinema ..."
A. until he arrived. B. before you were awake.
C. because you didn't buy a ticket. D. that she could barely stand.

31. A precis is a
A. letter
B. brief summary of a longer text
C. poem
D. long essay

32. A precis should be written in a(n) _____ way.
A. opinionated
B. emotional
C. biased
D. objective, without personal opinions

33. A precis should avoid
A. clear structure
B. facts
C. superfluous words and repetitions
D. correct grammar

34. A research project should synthesize
A. no sources
B. a single rumour
C. only opinions
D. multiple sources on the subject

Unit 13: The Oyster and the Pearl (Play by William Saroyan)

49 MCQs

1. "The Oyster and the Pearl" is a
A. novel
B. poem
C. one-act play
D. short story

2. "The Oyster and the Pearl" was written by
A. William Saroyan
B. William Wordsworth
C. Langston Hughes
D. Paulo Coelho

3. William Saroyan was an
A. English poet
B. Armenian-American writer
C. Pakistani novelist
D. French playwright

4. Saroyan won an Academy Award for his story
A. My Name Is Aram
B. The Time of Your Life
C. Inhale Exhale
D. The Human Comedy

5. The play is set in the barber shop of Harry Van Dusen in
A. San Francisco
B. New York
C. O.K.-by-the-Sea, California
D. Hollywood

6. Harry Van Dusen is a
A. teacher
B. watch repairer
C. writer
D. barber

7. Harry always wears a
A. white jacket
B. hat of some sort
C. mask
D. tie

8. Clay is giving Harry a
A. haircut B. book C. shave D. massage

9. Harry's philosophy of life is
A. work hard always
B. save every dollar
C. the take-it-easy way
D. never stop moving

10. Harry bought the barber shop for
A. five hundred dollars
B. seventy-five dollars
C. eighty dollars
D. three hundred dollars

11. Clay wants money in order to
A. get his father to come home
B. buy toys
C. go to Hollywood
D. buy a boat

12. Clay's family put an advertisement in
A. a letter
B. the television
C. the radio
D. the newspaper

13. Before moving, Clay's family had picked cotton in
A. Hollywood
B. Kern County
C. Salinas
D. San Francisco

14. Miss McCutcheon came from
A. Hollywood
B. New York
C. San Francisco
D. Salinas

15. Miss McCutcheon asked Harry for a
A. poodle haircut
B. dye
C. massage
D. shave

16. Miss McCutcheon thought the children were interested only in
A. money
B. books
C. music
D. games and the sea

17. Harry said the people of O.K.-by-the-Sea were all
A. unfriendly
B. poor but the richest he had known
C. rich
D. lazy

18. The Judge says the beach is not what it used to be because the
A. children are too many
B. sea is dry
C. quality of the stuff the sea washes up is not good
D. tourists have come

19. The Judge is a
A. beachcomber
B. writer
C. barber
D. teacher

20. Harry planned to get _____ to Clay for the oyster.
A. three thousand dollars
B. thirty dollars
C. three dollars
D. three hundred dollars

21. Clark Larrabee gave Harry _____ to hand to Clay.
A. ten dollars
B. thirty dollars
C. three dollars
D. three hundred dollars

22. Clark Larrabee had been working in
A. San Francisco
B. Hollywood
C. New York
D. Salinas

23. The man in the barber shop was a
A. writer B. doctor C. salesman D. teacher

24. The writer said he wanted the whole oyster because
A. he was hungry
B. he was a pearl dealer
C. he did not think the pearl had stopped growing
D. he liked shells

25. Harry gave the writer a free
A. shave B. haircut C. massage **D. hot towel**

26. After selling the oyster, Clay was told by Harry to
A. give the money to his mother
B. go to Hollywood
C. buy a boat
D. spend it on sweets

27. Miss McCutcheon believed there was
A. a coin in the oyster
B. no pearl in the oyster
C. gold in the oyster
D. a pearl in the oyster

28. Harry said Clay believed there was a pearl because
A. Wozzeck said so
B. he saw it
C. people believe things to keep them going
D. the teacher told him

29. Clark came back home after seeing
A. the classified ad in the paper
B. Clay on the beach
C. the oyster
D. a letter from Fay

30. Harry told Clark the whole thing about the oyster was
A. a secret to hide
B. a serious business
C. just having a little fun with the new teacher
D. a crime

31. The main themes of the play include hope, community and
A. greed
B. the pursuit of happiness
C. war
D. revenge

32. "Bygones" are
A. future events
B. presents
C. toys
D. things that happened in the past

33. "Ambition" means
A. fear
B. laziness
C. a strong desire to achieve something
D. luck

34. "Imitation" means
A. something that looks real but isn't
B. rare
C. expensive
D. genuine

35. "Cultivated" (pearls) means
A. wild
B. grown or raised under controlled conditions
C. stolen
D. found on beach

36. In indirect speech, a wh-question uses
A. "if" always
B. "that" and question word order
C. no change
D. no "that" and statement word order

37. Direct: She asked, "Where are you going?" Indirect:
A. She asked where are you going.
B. She asked where was I going.
C. She asked where I was going.
D. She asked that where I was going.

38. Direct: She asked, "When will you arrive?" Indirect:
A. She asked when I will arrive.
B. She asked when I would arrive.
C. She asked when did I arrive.
D. She asked when will I arrive.

39. Yes/No questions in indirect speech use
A. "if" or "whether"
B. "that"
C. "what"
D. "how"

40. Direct: She asked, "Do you like chocolate?" Indirect:
A. She asked do I like chocolate.
B. She asked if do I like chocolate.
C. She asked that I liked chocolate.
D. She asked if I liked chocolate.

41. Direct: They asked, "Did you see the movie?" Indirect:
A. They asked if did I see the movie.
B. They asked that I had seen the movie.
C. They asked if I had seen the movie.
D. They asked if I saw the movie did.

42. In indirect speech, "can" changes to
A. must **B. could** C. may D. can

43. In indirect speech, "must" changes to
A. had to (or must)
B. may
C. will
D. should

44. In indirect speech, "today" changes to
A. yesterday B. tomorrow C. now **D. that day**

45. In indirect speech, "here" changes to
A. here B. this **C. there** D. that

46. In indirect speech, "these" changes to
A. these B. that C. this **D. those**

47. In indirect speech, "ago" changes to
A. before B. after C. ago D. since

48. In indirect speech, "next year" changes to
A. last year
B. the following year
C. this year
D. next year

49. In indirect speech, "last week" changes to
A. last week
B. next week
C. this week
D. the week before

Federal Board Past Paper MCQs

60 MCQs from FBISE SSC-II English papers (original option order). Figure-based questions are left out.

Annual 2025 paper (Paper code 2SA-II 25001)

1. Identify the indefinite pronoun in the following sentences:
A. I prefer this sweater.
B. The children washed themselves before dinner.
C. None of the students passed the test.
D. The book that I borrowed was very interesting.

2. Choose the correct sentence.
A. If it snows, we will build a snowman.
B. If you study hard, you would pass.
C. If I had seen him, I have saved him.
D. If I finds the pen, I shall give it to you.

3. Their ancestors built this masjid years ago. The underlined word (ancestors) means:
A. Forefathers
B. Successors
C. Enemies
D. Companions

4. We are going _____ vacation next week. Select suitable preposition.
A. To B. In **C. On** D. From

5. The weather was nice _____ we decided to stay indoors.
A. Unless B. Certainly **C. However** D. If

6. Choose the present indefinite tense.
A. The class is planning a surprise party.
B. The student received praise.
C. The train leaves at 7 pm.
D. Smoking was not permitted in this area.

7. Intelligence is a true blessing. The underlined word (Intelligence) is a/an:
A. Abstract noun
B. Collective noun
C. Concrete noun
D. Countable noun

8. 'They will arrive early'. The sentence contains an adverb of:
A. Frequency **B. Time** C. Place D. Reason

9. Identify the example of Alliteration.
A. This bag weighs a ton.
B. The car hacked and spluttered.
C. Laughter is the best medicine.
D. The wild wind whipped daily.

10. 'Fish is to school' as 'wolf is to':
A. Flock **B. Pack** C. Herd D. Water

11. 'Boys and girls were playing in the park'. The sentence is:
A. Compound
B. Simple
C. Complex
D. Compound complex

12. He seems worried. The underlined word (seems) is:
A. Verb B. Noun C. Adjective D. Adverb

13. Identify the correct order of adjectives in the following sentences:
A. It is a beautiful small red pin.
B. It is a small red beautiful pin.
C. It is a red small beautiful pin.
D. It is a red beautiful small pin.

14. He is so stingy, he will not even tip the waiter. Negative connotation of underlined word (stingy) is:
A. brave B. generous C. liberal **D. cheap**

15. Some requested the _____ to accept blood money. Choose the word with correct spelling.
A. Accusers B. Acusers C. Ackusers D. Accuesrs

Annual 2026, Set B (Paper code 2SA-I 26001 (B))

1. They speak Arabic very well. The underlined word (well) is:
A. Adjective
B. Adverb
C. Conjunction
D. Preposition

2. Either you can come with us, or you can stay at home. Which type of conjunction is used in the given sentence?
A. Coordinating conjunction
B. Subordinating conjunction
C. Correlative conjunction
D. Illative conjunction

3. Identify the abstract noun in this sentence. 'The dishonest trader is losing the trust'.
A. Is B. Trader C. Losing **D. Trust**

4. "Can you see that plane?" Underlined word (that) is:
A. Distributive adjective
B. Demonstrative adjective
C. Indefinite adjective
D. Possessive adjective

5. She must finish the project by tomorrow. The underlined word (must) is:
A. Modal verb
B. Helping verb
C. Transitive verb
D. Action verb

6. Which sentence illustrates an example of alliteration?
A. Dancing dolphins dived deep.
B. Her voice was music to ears.
C. The old man groaned.
D. Time flies.

7. Ali _____ for this examination since October. Complete the sentence.
A. Prepare
B. Were preparing
C. Have been prepared
D. Has been preparing

8. Which pattern is used in the following sentence? 'They built a masjid'.
A. Subject + verb + complement
B. Helping verb + Subject + verb
C. Helping verb + object
D. Subject + verb + object

9. 'My friend helped me when I was in danger.' Underlined part (when I was in danger) is:
A. Independent clause
B. Adverb clause
C. Adjective clause
D. Noun clause

10. 'We visited a house with a beautiful garden.' The underlined part (with a beautiful garden) is a/an:
A. Adjective phrase B. Adverb phrase
C. Noun phrase D. Verb phrase

11. Choose the second conditional sentence.
A. If it rains the ground gets wet.
B. If she had left earlier, she would have caught the bus.
C. If you studied hard, you would get better marks.
D. You will learn American history, by taking the class.

12. 'I wanted to go outside, but it was raining': The sentence is a:
A. Simple sentence **B. Compound sentence**
C. Complex sentence D. Compound complex sentence

13. 'The crying baby needs attention'. The underlined word (crying) is a/an:
A. Infinitive **B. Present participle**
C. Past participle D. Gerund

14. The antonym of 'essential' is:
A. Dispensable B. Significance
C. Vital D. Crucial

15. Which sentence depicts personification?
A. The wind whispered through the trees. B. The class was a zoo.
C. He is as tall as a giant. D. Life is a game.

Annual 2026, Set D (Paper code 2SA-I 26001 (D))

1. The students performed well in the test. The underlined word (well) is:
A. Adjective **B. Adverb**
C. Conjunction D. Preposition

2. Not only she was tired but also she was feeling sick. The used conjunction (but) is:
A. Coordinating B. Subordinating
C. Correlative D. Illative

3. He did not take good care of his pet. Identify the abstract noun in the sentence:
A. Take B. Good **C. Care** D. Pet

4. "Did you see any person coming this way", The underlined word (any) is:
A. Distributive adjective B. Possessive adjective
C. Demonstrative adjective **D. Indefinite adjective**

5. You must not smoke in this area. The underlined word (must) is:
A. Linking verb **B. Modal verb**
C. Helping verb D. Transitive verb

6. Which sentence illustrates the use of alliteration?
A. Wind whispered wisdom in my ears. B. It was raining cats and dogs.
C. The news spread like wildfire. D. Fear knocked at the door.

7. _____ the house before it started raining. Complete the sentence.
A. Leave B. Leaves C. Has left **D. Had left**

8. Which pattern is used in the following sentence? 'The farmer grows wheat'.
A. Subject + verb + object B. Subject + verb + complement
C. Helping verb + Subject + verb D. Helping verb + object

9. 'He who flies too high may fall'. Identify the type of underlined clause (who flies too high).
A. Independent clause B. Adverb clause
C. Adjective clause D. Main clause

10. They climbed a mountain of great height. The underlined part (of great height) is:
A. Noun phrase **B. Adjective phrase**
C. Adverb phrase D. Verb phrase

11. Choose the second conditional sentence:
A. You should work hard to succeed.
B. If it rains, we will stay home.
C. If you heat ice, it melts.
D. If we had more time, we would travel more.

12. 'I know you do not like him but that does not matter'. The given sentence is:
A. Simple sentence **B. Compound sentence**
C. Complex sentence D. Compound complex sentence

13. 'Reading improves knowledge'. The underlined word (Reading) is a/an:
A. Gerund B. Present participle
C. Past participle D. Infinitive

14. The synonym of 'Acknowledge' is:
A. Knowledge B. Neglect **C. Accept** D. Deny

15. Which of the following sentences depicts personification?
A. Tipu Sultan was a lion. B. It was as easy as ABC.
C. The stars danced in the sky. D. She sings like a bird.

Annual 2026, Set M (Paper code 2SA-I 26001 (M))

1. She joined the choir of school recently. The underlined word (choir) is:
A. Abstract noun **B. Collective noun**
C. Material noun D. Compound noun

2. Not only he was intelligent but also he was good at sports. The conjunction (but) is:
A. Coordinating B. Subordinating
C. Correlative D. Illative

3. Identify the abstract noun in the sentence. She is good at teaching.
A. She B. Is C. At **D. Teaching**

4. Have you seen any parrot today? The underlined word (any) is:
A. Distributive adjective B. Possessive adjective
C. Demonstrative adjective **D. Indefinite adjective**

5. She must finish the homework tonight. The underlined word (must) is:
A. Modal verb B. Helping verb
C. Transitive verb D. Action verb

6. Which sentence illustrates the use of personification?
A. She is as quick as a fox. B. Tipu Sultan was a loin.
C. The flowers danced in the breeze. D. It is as easy as ABC.

7. They _____ on the project since morning. Complete the sentence.
A. Work B. Was working
C. Has been worked **D. Have been working**

8. Which pattern is used in the following sentence? 'The farmer grows rice'.
A. Subject + verb + object B. Subject + verb + complement
C. Helping verb + Subject + verb D. Helping verb + object

9. You may sit wherever you like. Underlined part (wherever you like) is:
A. Independent clause **B. Adverb clause**
C. Adjective clause D. Noun clause

10. The house on the top of the hill has a stunning view. Underlined part (on the top of the hill) is:
A. Adverb phrase B. Noun phrase
C. Adjective phrase D. Verb phrase

11. Choose the zero conditional sentence:
A. If it rains the ground gets wet.
B. If she had left earlier, she would have caught the bus.
C. If you studied hard, you would get better marks.
D. You will learn American history, by taking the class.

12. 'The girl is confident because she is prepared'. The given sentence is:
A. Simple sentence B. Compound sentence
C. Complex sentence D. Compound complex sentence

13. 'The growing baby needs nutrition'. The underlined word (growing) is a/an:
A. Infinitive **B. Present participle**
C. Past participle D. Gerund

14. The synonym of 'Menace' is:
A. Blessing B. Check **C. Danger** D. Comfort

15. Which sentence depicts 'Alliteration'?

A. A child is the father of man.
B. Hope is the thing with feathers.
C. A golden host of daffodils.
D. She sells seashells on seashore.