

English

Grammar



Updated Edition
2025

1 PAPER Guide

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THE NOUN



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Chapter 1: The Noun

Definition of Noun

A noun is a word that functions as the name of a:

- **Person:** child, woman, Ali, teacher
- **Place:** city, Lahore, park
- **Thing:** table, car, money
- **Animal:** dog, elephant, bird
- **Idea, Quality, or State:** happiness, bravery, knowledge, poverty
- **Action:** (Gerunds) swimming, reading, driving

In simple terms, a noun is a naming word. The name of everything is a noun.

Types of Nouns

Nouns can be categorized into eight primary types for a clearer understanding of their usage.

1. Proper Noun

A proper noun is the specific name of a particular person, place, or thing.

- **Rule 1:** It always begins with a **capital letter**.
- **Rule 2:** It can not be changed into a plural form (e.g., *There are two Ali's in my class*).

2. Common Noun

A common noun is a general name that is common to all persons, places, or things of the same kind. It denotes no particular entity.

Proper Noun	Common Noun
Ali	boy
Lahore	city
Badshahi Mosque	mosque

3. Material Noun

A material noun is the name of a substance or matter from which things are made. These often exist in different states of matter: solid, liquid, gas, and plasma. Things in a solid state are sometimes called concrete nouns.

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- *Examples:* wood, gold, water, air, plastic, cement.

4. Abstract Noun

An abstract noun is the name of an idea, quality, state, or feeling that does not exist in a physical or material form.

Examples: love, honesty, anger, childhood, poverty, wisdom.

Material Noun	Abstract Noun
Water	Honesty
Iron	Strength
Milk	Whiteness

5. Countable Noun

Countable nouns refer to objects or items that can be counted. They have both singular and plural forms.

- *Examples:* an egg, three oranges, many chairs, several ideas.

6. Uncountable Noun

Uncountable nouns (or mass nouns) refer to substances, concepts, or masses that cannot be counted as separate items. They are generally treated as singular.

- *Examples:* sugar, milk, flour, advice, information, furniture, luggage.

Countable Noun	Uncountable Noun
an egg	sugar
three chairs	some flour
several problems	important information

7. Collective Noun

A collective noun is a single word that denotes a group or collection of similar individuals, considered as one complete whole. It shows a collective identity.

- *Examples:* team, committee, class, herd, fleet, crowd, jury.

8. Compound Noun



A compound noun is formed by joining two or more words together to create a single noun with a new meaning.

- **Examples:**
 - **One word:** toothpaste, bedroom, haircut
 - **Hyphenated:** mother-in-law, check-in, well-being
 - **Separate words:** swimming pool, post office, driving license

Noun Correction Rules

Rule 1: Countable Nouns and Articles

Countable nouns can be used in both singular and plural forms. When used in the singular, they typically require an article (a, an, the) or another determiner (like 'this' or 'my').

- He is **a good man**. They are good **men**.
- She is **a kind lady**. They are kind **ladies**.

Rule 2: The Basic Rule for Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns have no plural form. They take a singular verb, a singular pronoun, and generally no indefinite article (a/an).

- Her **hair is** black and **it** looks beautiful.
- **Jealousy is** a destructive emotion.
- **Music entertains** people.

Rule 3: Using "The" with Specified Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns may take the definite article "the" when they are specified or defined in a particular context.

- **The jealousy** of people can check our progress.
- **The water** in the jug is not drinkable.
- **The air** in the room is not fresh.

Rule 4: Using "A/An" with Specified Abstract Nouns

Some uncountable nouns, especially abstract ones like *experience*, *honour*, *knowledge*, and *fear*, can take the indefinite article "a/an" when they are used in a particular sense to mean "a kind of" or "an instance of."

- **Experience** comes with time. (General sense)
 - I had **a bitter experience** yesterday. (Particular instance)
- We prefer **honour** to everything else. (General sense)
 - It is **an honour** for us to go there. (A particular honour)

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Practice MCQ – The Noun

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1. The Noun

1. Identify the type of noun for the word "team" in the sentence: "The team won the championship."

- A. Common Noun
- B. Collective Noun
- C. Abstract Noun
- D. Compound Noun

Answer: B

2. Which of the following is an abstract noun?

- A. Water
- B. Honesty
- C. Lahore
- D. Chair

Answer: B

3. Choose the correct sentence according to noun rules.

- A. The scissor is on the table.
- B. The scissors is on the table.
- C. The scissors are on the table.
- D. A scissor are on the table.

Answer: C

4. The noun "poultry" in the sentence "The poultry are being fed" is an example of a noun that:

- A. Is always singular
- B. Appears singular but takes a plural verb
- C. Is a material noun
- D. Is uncountable

Answer: B

5. Which of the following nouns is always plural in form and takes a plural verb?

- A. News
- B. Economics
- C. Trousers
- D. Politics

Answer: C

6. Identify the compound noun.

- A. Beautifully
- B. Swimming pool
- C. Quickly
- D. Happiness

Answer: B

7. Select the sentence where an uncountable noun is used correctly.

- A. She gave me some good advices.
- B. The furnitures in this room are new.
- C. Her hair are long and black.
- D. The information provided was incorrect.

Answer: D

8. The word "people" in "Many people attend the fair" is a noun that:

- A. Is singular
- B. Appears singular but takes a plural verb
- C. Is a collective noun
- D. Is a proper noun

Answer: B

9. The use of the indefinite article 'a' with the normally uncountable noun 'experience' in the sentence "I had a bitter experience" is justified because:

- A. The noun is used in a general sense to refer to the concept as a whole.
- B. The noun is specified and particularized, referring to a single instance or kind of that concept.
- C. All abstract nouns can take indefinite articles.
- D. The noun is being used as a proper noun in this context.

Answer: B

10. Identify the material noun from the list below.

- A. Anger
- B. Love
- C. Wood



D. Crowd
Answer: C

11. The sentence "The committee _____ divided in their opinions" requires a plural verb because:

- A. The collective noun "committee" is always treated as plural.
- B. The focus is on the individual members within the group acting separately, not as a single unit.
- C. The word "opinions" that follows forces the verb to be plural.
- D. It is preceded by the definite article "the".

Answer: B

12. Which of the following is a common noun?

- A. Ali
- B. Badshahi Mosque
- C. Boy
- D. Lahore

Answer: C

13. The grammatical structure "three pieces of mail" is used because the noun 'mail' is:

- A. A collective noun that must be quantified individually.
- B. An uncountable noun that requires a counter or a unit of measurement to express plurality.
- C. A countable noun that has an irregular plural form.
- D. A compound noun that is always used in the singular.

Answer: B

14. Select the sentence with a correct subject-verb agreement for a noun that appears plural but is singular.

- A. Physics are a difficult subject.
- B. Mathematics are my favorite.
- C. The news are at ten.

D. Politics is a complex field.
Answer: D

15. Which of the following statements about the noun 'series' is CORRECT?

- A. It is a noun that appears plural and always takes a plural verb.
- B. It is a noun that appears singular but must always take a plural verb.
- C. It is a noun that can be both singular and plural in form and usage, depending on the context.
- D. It is an uncountable noun and therefore has no plural form.

Answer: C

16. The noun "surroundings" falls under which category?

- A. Nouns that have only a plural form
- B. Abstract Nouns
- C. Compound Nouns
- D. Material Nouns

Answer: A

17. In the sentence "The jealousy of her friend was obvious," the article "the" is used with "jealousy" because:

- A. It is a countable noun
- B. It is specified
- C. It is a proper noun
- D. It is always used with 'the'

Answer: B

18. Identify the uncountable noun from the options.

- A. Egg
- B. Orange
- C. Sugar
- D. Chair

Answer: C

19. Which sentence violates the noun correction rules?

- A. His savings are enough for retirement.
- B. The cattle is grazing in the field.



THE PRONOUN



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Chapter 2: The Pronoun

Definition of Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or a noun phrase to avoid repetition. It refers to a noun that has been mentioned before or is clearly understood from the context.

- *Example:* "Ali is a doctor. **He** works in a hospital." (The pronoun "He" replaces the noun "Ali").

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Types of Pronouns

Pronouns can be categorized into nine main types:

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1. Personal Pronoun
 2. Possessive Pronoun
 3. Reflexive Pronoun
 4. Demonstrative Pronoun
 5. Indefinite Pronoun
 6. Relative Pronoun
 7. Interrogative Pronoun
 8. Distributive Pronoun
 9. Reciprocal Pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun

Personal pronouns refer to specific people or things and change form based on person (first, second, third), number (singular, plural), case (subject, object), and gender (he, she, it).

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
First (Singular)	I	me	my	mine	myself
First (Plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
Second (Singular/Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourself / yourselves
Third (Masc.)	he	him	his	his	himself
Third (Fem.)	she	her	her	hers	herself
Third (Neutral)	it	it	its	its	itself
Third (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

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21. Fill in the blank: Everyone must carry ___ own luggage.

- A. their
- B. his
- C. her
- D. his or her

Answer: D (Modern usage accepts "their," but for formal exams, "his or her" is often considered correct.)

22. The sentence "Between you and I, this plan will not work" is incorrect because:

- A. 'Between' should be followed by subject pronouns.
- B. 'Between' should be followed by object pronouns.
- C. 'I' should be replaced by 'myself'.
- D. 'You and I' should be replaced by 'we'.

Answer: B

23. Which of the following is an indefinite pronoun?

- A. These
- B. Whom
- C. Nobody
- D. Ours

Answer: C

24. Select the correct sentence:

- A. The committee submitted their report.
- B. The committee submitted its report.
- C. The committee submitted it's report.
- D. The committee submitted ours report.

Answer: B

25. The pronoun 'whom' in "Whom did you meet?" is in the ___ case.

- A. Nominative
- B. Possessive
- C. Objective
- D. Reflexive

Answer: C

26. Identify the sentence with a correct relative clause structure.

A. I met a man at the party who wife is a doctor.

B. I met a man at the party whom wife is a doctor.

C. I met a man at the party whose wife is a doctor.

D. I met a man at the party which wife is a doctor.

Answer: C

27. Fill in the blank: She is one of those writers who ___ always thinking of new ideas.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. was
- D. has been

Answer: B (The verb agrees with the antecedent of 'who', which is 'writers'.)

28. The phrase "each other" is used for:

- A. More than two persons or things.
- B. Two persons or things.
- C. An indefinite number.
- D. Emphasizing an action.

Answer: B

29. Which rule applies to the sentence: "He is as tall as I"?

- A. Use object pronoun after 'as'.
- B. Use subject pronoun after 'as' (when a verb is implied).
- C. Always use 'me' after 'as'.
- D. Use reflexive pronoun after 'as'.

Answer: B

30. Choose the sentence that violates the pronoun agreement rule.

- A. Each of the players has his own strategy.
- B. Every student must bring their own book.
- C. Either of the options has its merits.
- D. Someone has left his umbrella.

Answer: B ('Every student' is singular, 'their' is plural.)



THE VERB



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Chapter 3: The Verb

Definition of Verb

A verb is fundamentally a word that denotes an **action** (*run, synthesize*), indicates a **state of being** (*is, exist*), or describes an **occurrence** (*happen, become*). It forms the essential predicate that tells something about the subject.

A Conceptual Classification of Verb

Understanding verb types is crucial for mastering sentence structure, tense usage, and voice.

1. Transitive Verbs: The Action Transferers

A transitive verb requires one or more objects to complete its meaning. The action originates with the subject and is transferred to an object.

- **Example 1:** The scientist **conducted** *the experiment*.
- **Analysis:** The verb "conducted" is meaningless without its object "the experiment." It answers "conducted what?"
- **Example 2:** The author **wrote** *a compelling novel*.
- **Analysis:** "Wrote" requires the object "a compelling novel" to complete the thought.

2. Intransitive Verbs: The Self-Contained Actions

An intransitive verb expresses a complete action without transferring that action to an object. It may be followed by an adverb, a prepositional phrase, or nothing.

- **Example 1:** The results **emerged** *slowly*.
- **Analysis:** The verb "emerged" is complete in itself. "Slowly" merely modifies the action; it is not an object.
- **Example 2:** All the guests **arrived** *before noon*.
- **Analysis:** "Arrived" does not need an object; "before noon" is a prepositional phrase indicating time.

3. Ditransitive Verbs: The Double Object Handlers

A subset of transitive verbs that take two objects: a **direct object** (the thing that is given/told) and an **indirect object** (the person/thing that receives it).

- **Structure:** Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object
- **Example 1:** She **gave** *the student* *a book*.
- **Analysis:** "A book" (Direct Object - what was given), "the student" (Indirect Object - to whom it was given).

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3. The Verb

fight	fought	fought	fighting
find	found	found	finding
flee	fled	fled	fleeing
fly	flew	flown	flying
forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving
freeze	froze	frozen	freezing
get	got	got/gotten	getting
give	gave	given	giving
go	went	gone	going
grind	ground	ground	grinding
grow	grew	grown	growing
hang	hung	hung	hanging
have	had	had	having
hear	heard	heard	hearing
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
hit	hit	hit	hitting
hold	held	held	holding
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting
keep	kept	kept	keeping
kneel	knelt	knelt	kneeling
know	knew	known	knowing
lay	laid	laid	laying
lead	led	led	leading
lean	leant/leaned	leant/leaned	leaning
leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	leaping
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	learning
leave	left	left	leaving
lend	lent	lent	lending
let	let	let	letting
lie	lay	lain	lying
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	lighting
lose	lost	lost	losing
make	made	made	making
mean	meant	meant	meaning
meet	met	met	meeting
pay	paid	paid	paying
put	put	put	putting
quit	quit	quit	quitting
read	read	read	reading
ride	rode	ridden	riding
ring	rang	rung	ringing



- A. can
 - B. may
 - C. must
 - D. might
- Answer: C**

13. Identify the transitive verb:

- A. sleep
 - B. laugh
 - C. eat
 - D. exist
- Answer: C**

14. "I got him to confess." This uses:

- A. Transitive verb
 - B. Causative verb
 - C. Linking verb
 - D. Intransitive verb
- Answer: B**

15. Which verb takes an infinitive?

- A. enjoy
 - B. finish
 - C. plan
 - D. avoid
- Answer: C**

16. Select the correct sequence of tenses:

- A. He said he is coming.
 - B. He said he was coming.
 - C. He says he was coming.
 - D. He had said he is coming.
- Answer: B**

17. The primary auxiliary in "They have been waiting" is:

- A. They
 - B. have
 - C. been
 - D. waiting
- Answer: B**

18. Which sentence uses a reflexive pronoun correctly?

- A. He qualified himself for the job.
 - B. She enjoyed herself at the party.
 - C. They prepared themselves for exam.
 - D. We applied ourselves for the position.
- Answer: B**

19. Identify the linking verb:

- A. run
 - B. become
 - C. create
 - D. destroy
- Answer: B**

20. "The prices have risen sharply." Here 'risen' is:

- A. Base form
 - B. Past tense
 - C. Past participle
 - D. Present participle
- Answer: C**

21. Which verb pair is correctly matched?

- A. lie - laid - laid
 - B. rise - rose - risen
 - C. sit - set - set
 - D. lay - lay - lain
- Answer: B**

22. The error in "Each of the boys have their own books" is:

- A. Wrong pronoun
 - B. Wrong verb form
 - C. Wrong adjective
 - D. Wrong adverb
- Answer: B** (Should be 'has')

23. Which modal expresses possibility?

- A. shall
 - B. will
 - C. may
 - D. must
- Answer: C**

24. Identify the sentence with correct verb pattern:



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- A. I regret to inform you bad news.
- B. I regret informing you bad news.
- C. I stop to work at 5 pm.
- D. I forget meeting him yesterday.

Answer: A

25. "The cake was eaten by the children." This is:

- A. Active voice
- B. Passive voice
- C. Causative form
- D. Reflexive form

Answer: B

26. Which verb is typically NOT used with reflexive pronouns?

- A. enjoy
- B. pride
- C. qualify
- D. apply

Answer: C

27. Select the correct causative form:

- A. She made her daughter to study.
- B. She had her daughter study.
- C. She got her daughter study.
- D. She let her daughter to go.

Answer: B

28. The verb in "He feels sick" is:

- A. Transitive
- B. Intransitive
- C. Linking
- D. Auxiliary

Answer: C

29. Which sentence demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The team are playing well.
- B. The committee have decided.
- C. The jury is unanimous.
- D. The staff are happy with their jobs.

Answer: C

30. Choose the correct past form of 'lie' (to recline):

- A. laid
- B. lay
- C. lied
- D. lain

Answer: B

31. "Can you help me move this table?" Here 'can' is:

- A. Main verb
- B. Primary auxiliary
- C. Modal auxiliary
- D. Linking verb

Answer: C

32. Identify the ditransitive verb usage:

- A. She wrote a letter.
- B. He runs fast.
- C. They brought us gifts.
- D. The bird flew away.

Answer: C

33. Which verb is followed by a gerund?

- A. hope
- B. expect
- C. consider
- D. decide

Answer: C

34. The error in "The number of students are increasing" is:

- A. Wrong article
- B. Wrong preposition
- C. Wrong verb agreement
- D. Wrong adjective

Answer: C (Should be 'is')

35. "I had my car serviced yesterday." This is:

- A. Transitive verb
- B. Causative verb
- C. Linking verb



TENSES



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Chapter 4: Tenses – Concept Based Quick Review

Definition

Tenses are verb forms that indicate the **time** of an action (past, present, future) and its **aspect** (simple, continuous, perfect, perfect continuous), showing whether the action is completed, ongoing, or repeated.

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The Twelve Tenses: Structure and Usage

1. Simple Present Tense/Present Indefinite

Concept: Used for habits, routines, universal truths, and fixed arrangements.

Formation: Subject + V1 (add 's' or 'es' for third person singular) + Object

Signal Words: always, often, usually, sometimes, never, every day, generally

Examples:

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- She **teaches** English at the college. (Habit/Routine)
- My father **goes** for a walk every morning. (Habit/Routine)
- The sun **rises** in the east. (Universal Truth)
- Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius. (Universal Truth)
- Our flight **leaves** at 8 PM tomorrow. (Fixed Arrangement)
- The conference **starts** on Monday. (Fixed Arrangement)

Interrogative: Do/Does + Subject + V1 + Object?

- **Do you work** here?
- **Does she live** in London?

Negative: Subject + do not/does not + V1 + Object

- They **do not like** coffee.
- He **does not play** tennis.

2. Simple Past Tense/Past Indefinite

Concept: Indicates a completed action at a specific time in the past.

Formation: Subject + V2 + Object

Signal Words: yesterday, ago, last week, in 1990, once, then



Examples:

- I **finished** my work an hour ago.
- She **graduated** from university in 2020.
- They **visited** Paris last summer.
- He **bought** a new car yesterday.

Interrogative: Did + Subject + V1 + Object?

- M • **Did** you see that movie?
 • **Did** they **complete** the project?

K **Negative:** Subject + did not + V1 + Object

- P • She **did not attend** the meeting.
 • We **did not receive** your message.

R 3. Simple Future Tense/Future Indefinite

E **Concept:** Expresses a future plan, prediction, or instant decision.

E **Formation:** Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object

P **Signal Words:** tomorrow, next week, soon, later

A Examples:

- R • We **shall complete** the project by Monday. (Plan)
 • She **will arrive** at 9 PM tomorrow. (Plan)
 • I think it **will rain** later. (Prediction)
 • They **will probably win** the match. (Prediction)
 • Someone is at the door. I **will open** it. (Instant Decision)
 • It's cold in here. I **will close** the window. (Instant Decision)

I **Interrogative:** Will/Shall + Subject + V1 + Object?

- O • **Will** you **join** us for dinner?
 • **Shall** I **help** you with that?

N **Negative:** Subject + will not/shall not + V1 + Object

- S • They **will not agree** to these terms.
 • I **shall not forget** this experience.

Practice MCQs - Tenses

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1. Identify the correct sentence that properly uses the Future Perfect tense.

- A. By the time the guests arrive, we will finish the decorations.
- B. By the time the guests arrive, we will have finished the decorations.
- C. By the time the guests arrive, we will be finishing the decorations.
- D. By the time the guests arrive, we have finished the decorations.

Answer: B

2. Which sentence correctly uses a stative verb in a continuous form?

- A. This soup is tasting delicious.
- B. I am having a brother who lives abroad.
- C. She is appearing tired today.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: D

3. Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence: "If he ___ more carefully, he ___ the accident."

- A. drove, would avoid
- B. had driven, would have avoided
- C. drives, will avoid
- D. was driving, would avoid

Answer: B

4. The sentence "The committee has been reviewing applications all week" implies:

- A. The review process is now complete.
- B. The review process started and ended in the past.
- C. The review process is ongoing and began in the past.
- D. The review process will start next week.

Answer: C

5. Identify the sentence that is grammatically incorrect.

- A. I have been knowing him since childhood.
- B. I have known him since childhood.
- C. I knew him when we were children.
- D. I have known him for ten years.

Answer: A

6. Which of the following sentences uses the Past Perfect Continuous tense correctly?

- A. She had been working here for five years before she got promoted.
- B. She has been working here for five years before she got promoted.
- C. She was working here for five years before she got promoted.
- D. She worked here for five years before she had been promoted.

Answer: A

7. Select the sentence that demonstrates the correct sequence of tenses.

- A. She said that she is feeling unwell.
- B. She said that she was feeling unwell.
- C. She says that she was feeling unwell.
- D. She had said that she is feeling unwell.

Answer: B

8. The phrase "I will have been working here for a decade next year" is an example of:

- A. Future Continuous Tense
- B. Future Perfect Tense
- C. Future Perfect Continuous Tense
- D. Simple Future Tense

Answer: C



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47. The difference between "I finished my work" and "I have finished my work" is:

- A. The first specifies a time, the second doesn't
- B. The second specifies a time, the first doesn't
- C. Both mean exactly the same thing
- D. The first is American English, the second is British English

Answer: A

48. Which sentence demonstrates the correct use of the Future Perfect Continuous tense?

- A. By 2025, I will live here for ten years.
- B. By 2025, I will have been living here for ten years.
- C. By 2025, I will be living here for ten years.
- D. By 2025, I have lived here for ten years.

Answer: B

49. Identify the sentence with correct conditional structure:

- A. If I had more time, I would have learned French.
- B. If I have more time, I will learn French.
- C. If I had had more time, I would have learned French.
- D. Both B and C are correct.

Answer: D

50. The sentence "I've been reading this book for weeks" suggests:

- A. I finished reading the book
- B. I'm still reading the book
- C. I will start reading the book soon
- D. I read the book in the past

Answer: B

50 MCQs: Choose the Correct Form of the Verb

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SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT



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Chapter 5: Subject-Verb Agreement

Introduction

Subject-verb agreement is a fundamental rule of English grammar. It states that the verb in a sentence must agree in number with its subject. A singular subject requires a singular verb, and a plural subject requires a plural verb. This chapter outlines the key rules and exceptions to ensure grammatical accuracy in your writing and speech.

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Subject Verb Agreement Correction Rules

Rule 1: The Interrupting Phrase

When the subject is followed by a phrase like *as well as*, *along with*, *together with*, *in addition to*, *including*, *besides*, or *accompanied by*, the verb agrees with the **original subject**, not the noun in the phrase.

- The **manager**, as well as the team members, **is** attending the conference.
- My **parents**, along with my uncle, **are** visiting us.

Rule 2: Compound Subjects with "And"

- **General Rule:** Two or more subjects joined by **and** take a **plural verb**.
 - **Ali and Sana are** studying for the exam.
- **Exception:** When the compound subject refers to a **single idea or item**, use a **singular verb**.
 - **Bread and butter is** a common breakfast. (One food item)
 - **My friend and mentor has** left the company. (One person)

Rule 3: Indefinite Pronouns

The following indefinite pronouns **always take a singular verb**:

each, either, neither, anyone, anybody, anything, everyone, everybody, everything, someone, somebody, something, no one, nobody, nothing.

- **Everyone** in the office **has** a assigned parking space.
- **Neither** of the answers **is** correct.
- **Each** of the students **has** passed the test.

5. Subject - Verb Agreement



Practice MCQs – Subject Verb Agreement

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1. The criteria for selection _____ significantly more rigorous this year.
 (a) is
 (b) are
 (c) was
 (d) were

Answer: (b) are

2. A series of lectures on quantum mechanics _____ scheduled for this semester.
 (a) is
 (b) are
 (c) have been
 (d) were

Answer: (a) is

3. Neither the shareholders nor the CEO _____ content with the quarterly report.
 (a) is
 (b) are
 (c) were
 (d) have been

Answer: (a) is

4. The number of applicants for the prestigious fellowship _____ exceeded expectations.
 (a) have
 (b) has
 (c) are
 (d) were

Answer: (b) has

5. Fifty percent of the data _____ been corrupted and _____ unrecoverable.
 (a) has, is
 (b) have, are
 (c) has, are
 (d) have, is

Answer: (a) has, is

6. _____ either of the candidates submitted their portfolio yet?
 (a) Has

- (b) Have
 (c) Do
 (d) Does

Answer: (a) Has

7. The jury _____ divided in their opinions, which _____ the deliberation process.
 (a) is, prolong
 (b) are, prolongs
 (c) is, prolongs
 (d) are, prolong

Answer: (b) are, prolongs

8. "The Brothers Karamazov" _____ one of the most profound novels ever written.
 (a) is
 (b) are
 (c) were
 (d) have been

Answer: (a) is

9. More than one scientist _____ attempting to replicate the controversial experiment.
 (a) is
 (b) are
 (c) were
 (d) have been

Answer: (a) is

10. All of the research, including the preliminary findings, _____ a radical new hypothesis.
 (a) support
 (b) supports
 (c) are supporting
 (d) have supported

Answer: (b) supports

11. There _____ several compelling reasons to reconsider the proposed policy.
 (a) is
 (b) are
 (c) has been

5. Subject - Verb Agreement



THE ADVERB



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Chapter 6: The Adverb

Definition of Adverb

An adverb is a word that modifies (qualifies) a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a preposition, a conjunction, or even an entire sentence. It provides additional information about time, manner, place, frequency, degree, and certainty.

Core Function: To add descriptive detail to show how, when, where, why, or to what extent something happens.

The Versatile Roles of an Adverb

Adverbs can modify various parts of speech:

➤ **Modifying a Verb:**

- She sang **beautifully**.
- He runs **quickly**.

➤ **Modifying an Adjective:**

- She is **extremely** intelligent.
- This is a **very** interesting book.

➤ **Modifying Another Adverb:**

- He works **incredibly** efficiently.
- She spoke **almost** inaudibly.

➤ **Modifying a Preposition:**

- The ball landed **just** inside the boundary.
- He arrived **shortly** after noon.

➤ **Modifying a Conjunction:**

- I like him, **simply** because he is honest.
- She left **soon** after the meeting began.

➤ **Modifying an Entire Sentence:**

- **Fortunately**, the weather remained clear.

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Types of Adverb

Adverbs can be categorized based on the specific information they provide.

1. Adverbs of Manner

Describe *how* an action is performed.

- M • **Questions Answered:** How? In what manner?
- K • **Examples:** quickly, slowly, carefully, beautifully, well, fast
- K • He solved the problem **efficiently**.
- K • They danced **gracefully**.

2. Adverbs of Place

Describe *where* an action occurs.

- P • **Questions Answered:** Where? Where to?
- R • **Examples:** here, there, everywhere, somewhere, inside, outside
- E • Please wait **outside**.
- P • The children are playing **upstairs**.

3. Adverbs of Time

Describe *when* an action occurs.

- A • **Questions Answered:** When? How long? How often?
- T • **Examples:** now, then, today, yesterday, soon, already, yet
- T • I will call you **tomorrow**.
- I • She has **already** finished her work.

4. Adverbs of Frequency

Describe *how often* an action occurs.

- O • **Questions Answered:** How often?
- S • **Examples:** always, often, sometimes, rarely, never, usually, frequently
- S • He **always** arrives on time.
- S • I **sometimes** go for a walk in the evening.

5. Adverbs of Degree

Describe the *intensity* or *degree* of an action, adjective, or another adverb.



- **Adverbs ending in -ly:** Use *more* (comparative) and *most* (superlative).

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully
efficiently	more efficiently	most efficiently

M
K

Irregular Formation

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

P
R
E
P

Adverb Placement and Order

General Rule: The standard order when multiple adverbs appear together is **Manner - Place - Time (MPT)**.

A
R
A
T
I

- They sang **beautifully (M)** in the hall **(P)** yesterday **(T)**.
- He worked **diligently (M)** at the office **(P)** all day **(T)**.

Positioning Rules:

O
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- **Adverbs of Frequency** usually come before the main verb but after the verb 'to be'.
 - She **often** visits the library.
 - He is **always** punctual.
- **Adverbs of Manner** typically come after the verb and its object.
 - She drove the car **carefully**.
- **Adverbs of Time** can often be placed at the beginning or end of a sentence.
 - **Yesterday**, we went to the market. / We went to the market **yesterday**.



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32. Identify the relative adverb: "This is where I work."

- A. This
- B. is
- C. where
- D. work

Answer: C

33. Choose the sentence with proper negative adverb usage:

- A. I have never been to Paris.
- B. I have been never to Paris.
- C. Never I have been to Paris.
- D. I never have been to Paris.

Answer: A

34. The phrase "very much appreciated" contains:

- A. An adverb modifying a pronoun
- B. An adverb modifying an adjective
- C. An adverb modifying a verb
- D. An adverb modifying another adverb

Answer: D

35. Which sentence demonstrates correct adverb order?

- A. He drives carefully always on highways.
- B. He always drives carefully on highways.
- C. He drives on highways always carefully.
- D. On highways he drives carefully always.

Answer: B

36. Identify the adverb of degree: "I completely agree with your proposal."

- A. I
- B. completely
- C. agree
- D. proposal

Answer: B

37. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. She speaks French very good.
- B. She speaks French very well.
- C. She speaks very well French.
- D. She very well speaks French.

Answer: B

38. The error in "He is too rich to help others" is:

- A. Incorrect use of 'too'
- B. Wrong infinitive form
- C. Illogical meaning
- D. No error

Answer: C (The sentence implies his wealth prevents him from helping, which is illogical)

39. Which of these is an adverb of affirmation?

- A. certainly
- B. never
- C. quickly
- D. here

Answer: A

40. Identify the sentence with correct adverb form:

- A. He works more harder than anyone.
- B. He works harder than anyone.
- C. He works more hard than anyone.
- D. He works hardest than anyone.

Answer: B

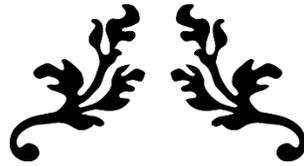
41. Choose the proper comparative form: "She sings _____ than her sister."

- A. more sweetly
- B. sweetlier
- C. more sweeter
- D. most sweetly

Answer: A

42. The phrase "almost certainly true" contains:

- A. Two adjectives
- B. An adverb modifying an adjective



THE ADJECTIVE



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Chapter 7: The Adjective

Definition of Adjective

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying, or quantifying it. It adds meaning by answering questions like *What kind? Which one? How many?* or *How much?*

Core Function: To provide more information about a noun or pronoun.

Placement Rules:

1. **Before a Noun (Attributive Position):** A **brilliant** idea, the **blue** sky
2. **After a Linking Verb (Predicative Position):** The idea is **brilliant**. The sky appears **blue**.

Types of Adjective

Adjectives can be categorized based on their specific function and meaning.

1. Proper Adjective

Formed from proper nouns and used to describe something related to that noun.

- **Examples:** Chinese food, Pakistani culture, Victorian era, Shakespearean drama

2. Descriptive Adjective (Adjective of Quality)

Describes the quality, state, or kind of a noun.

Examples: a brave soldier, a sick patient, a beautiful painting, an honest person

3. Adjective of Quantity

Indicates the amount or quantity of a noun (used with uncountable nouns).

Examples: some water, much effort, little hope, enough time, all people

4. Adjective of Number (Numeral Adjective)

Shows the number or order of nouns (used with countable nouns).

- **Definite Numeral:** one, two, first, second (shows exact number)
- **Indefinite Numeral:** many, few, several, some (shows approximate number)
- **Distributive Numeral:** each, every, either, neither (refers to individual members)

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Formation Rules:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Rule
tall	taller	tallest	Add -er/-est to one-syllable adjectives
big	bigger	biggest	Double the consonant + -er/-est
happy	happier	happiest	Change -y to -i + -er/-est
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful	Use more/most with 2+ syllable adjectives
good/well	better	best	Irregular forms
bad/ill	worse	worst	Irregular forms
much/many	more	most	Irregular forms
little	less	least	Irregular forms
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest	Irregular forms

7. The Adjective

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Adjective Rules and Exceptions

Rule 1: Adjectives vs. Adverbs with Specific Verbs

- **Action Verbs** require **adverbs**: She sang **beautifully**. He drives **carefully**.
- **Linking Verbs & Verbs of Perception** require **adjectives**: You look **tired**. The food smells **delicious**. She feels **happy**.
- **Common Linking/Perception Verbs**: be, become, seem, appear, feel, look, smell, sound, taste, grow, remain, prove, turn

Rule 2: Adjectives Ending in '-ly'

Some words ending in *-ly* are adjectives, not adverbs. They often describe a manner or characteristic.

- **Adjectives**: friendly, lively, lovely, lonely, silly, cowardly, motherly, fatherly
- **Incorrect**: She spoke to me **friendly**.
- **Correct**: She spoke to me **in a friendly manner**.

Rule 3: 'Good' vs. 'Well'



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A. 'Goodly' is not a standard adjective form
 B. Wrong verb tense
 C. Incorrect preposition
 D. Missing article
Answer: A

42. Which of these is a descriptive adjective?
 A. five
 B. this
 C. brilliant
 D. my
Answer: C

43. Choose the correct usage: "There are ____ students who understand this concept."
 A. little
 B. a little
 C. few
 D. a few
Answer: D

44. Identify the numeral adjective: "Several attempts were made before success."
 A. Several
 B. attempts
 C. were
 D. success
Answer: A

45. The error in "This is the most ideal solution" is:
 A. 'Ideal' is an absolute adjective
 B. Wrong article usage
 C. Incorrect noun form
 D. Missing preposition
Answer: A

46. Which sentence demonstrates correct adjective order?
 A. She bought a Chinese small beautiful vase.

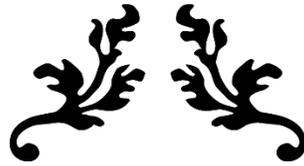
B. She bought a beautiful small Chinese vase.
 C. She bought a small beautiful Chinese vase.
 D. She bought a beautiful Chinese small vase.
Answer: B

47. Identify the adjective following the noun:
 A. The alive patient
 B. The patient alive
 C. The living patient
 D. The patient living
Answer: B

48. Choose the correct form: "This method is ____ to all others."
 A. superior than
 B. more superior than
 C. superior to
 D. most superior to
Answer: C

49. The sentence "She gave a motherly advice" is incorrect because:
 A. 'Motherly' cannot modify 'advice'
 B. Wrong adjective form
 C. Missing article
 D. Should be 'motherlyly'
Answer: A

50. Identify the proper adjective:
 A. The European Union
 B. The Europe Union
 C. The Union of Europe
 D. The European's Union
Answer: A



THE ARTICLE



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Chapter 8: The Article

Introduction

The words *a*, *an*, and *the* are a special part of speech called **articles**. They are used with nouns to specify whether we are referring to something specific or something non-specific. Articles are a key component of English grammar.

There are two types of articles:

1. **Indefinite Articles:** *A* and *An*
2. **Definite Article:** *The*

The Indefinite Articles – A & An

The indefinite articles *a* and *an* are used with singular, countable nouns when we are referring to something for the first time, or when it is non-specific (i.e., any one of that kind).

The Rule:

- Use **a** before words that begin with a **consonant sound**.
- Use **an** before words that begin with a **vowel sound**.

Examples:

- John is reading **a book**.
- Would you like **a peach**?
- I always take **an apple** to school.
- Do you have **an umbrella** I can borrow?

Important Notes on Sound

1. **Some words begin with a vowel but have a consonant sound.**
The sound is what matters, not the spelling. Words like "university" and "European" begin with a 'yoo' sound (a consonant sound).
 - Is there **a university** in your town?
 - Does every child wear **a uniform**?
 - We are taking **a European** vacation.
2. **Some words begin with a silent 'h'.**
When the 'h' is not pronounced, the word begins with a vowel sound.

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- We've been waiting for **an hour**.
- It was **an honour** to meet the president.

The Definite Article – The

The definite article *the* is used before a noun when both the speaker and the listener know which specific person, thing, or idea is being referred to.

M Examples:

- K**
- Dad is sitting in **the garden**. (The specific garden attached to our house.)
 - Please turn off **the television**. (The specific television in this room.)
 - **The boys** are upstairs. (The specific boys we both know.)

Comprehensive Rules for Using "The"

Rule	Category	Explanation	Example
1	Unique Objects/Groups	Before nouns that are unique or considered one of a kind.	the sun, the moon, the internet, the environment
2	Superlatives & Ordinals	Before superlative adjectives and ordinal numbers (first, second, etc.).	the best movie, the tallest building, the first chapter
3	Specific Known Things	When the noun has already been mentioned or is understood from context.	I bought a book. The book is very interesting.
4	Geographical Features	With oceans, seas, rivers, mountain ranges, deserts, and groups of islands.	the Pacific Ocean, the Nile, the Himalayas, the Sahara
5	Countries & Institutions	With country names that are plural, include "Republic," "Kingdom," "States," or "Union." Also with famous buildings.	the United States, the UK, the University of Oxford, the Eiffel Tower
6	Musical Instruments	When referring to the instrument in general.	She plays the piano . Who invented the guitar ?

Practice MCQs – The Articles

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1. **Despite his reputation as _____ miser, he made _____ unexpected donation to the university.**
 (a) a, an
 (b) the, a
 (c) a, the
 (d) the, an
Answer: (a) a, an
2. **The committee is tasked with reviewing the status of _____ needy and _____ disabled in our city.**
 (a) the, the
 (b) a, the
 (c) -, -
 (d) the, a
Answer: (a) the, the
3. **It is often said that _____ man is the only creature that uses _____ language.**
 (a) the, the
 (b) a, a
 (c) -, -
 (d) the, -
Answer: (c) -, -
4. **She holds _____ honorary degree from _____ university in the Netherlands.**
 (a) an, a
 (b) a, an
 (c) the, a
 (d) an, the
Answer: (a) an, a
5. **_____ rich cultural tapestry of _____ Philippines is fascinating to anthropologists.**
 (a) A, the
 (b) The, -
 (c) The, the
 (d) -, the
Answer: (c) The, the
6. **After _____ hour-long debate, the jury reached _____ unanimous verdict.**
 (a) a, a
 (b) an, a
 (c) an, an
 (d) the, a
Answer: (b) an, a
7. **He was sent to _____ prison for _____ crime he didn't commit.**
 (a) the, the
 (b) a, a
 (c) -, a
 (d) -, the
Answer: (d) -, the
8. **_____ wisdom of using _____ nuclear energy is a subject of intense debate.**
 (a) The, the
 (b) -, -
 (c) The, -
 (d) -, the
Answer: (c) The, -
9. **As _____ child, she dreamed of playing _____ piano at Carnegie Hall.**
 (a) a, the
 (b) a, a
 (c) the, the
 (d) the, a
Answer: (a) a, the
10. **Which sentence is grammatically incorrect?**
 (a) The Alps are a popular destination for skiers.
 (b) He is in hospital recovering from surgery.
 (c) I need to go to the school for a meeting.
 (d) She loves the French language and culture.
Answer: (b) He is in hospital



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Chapter 9: Preposition

Introduction

A preposition is a word that shows a relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and another word in a sentence. This relationship can be one of time, place, direction, manner, or agency. Prepositions are essential for providing context and clarity.

Common Prepositions: in, on, at, with, under, above, into, by, of, to, for, from, about, between, among.

Prepositions of Time

Preposition	Usage	Example
At	Specific times, night, holidays	At 5 o'clock, at night, at Eid
On	Days, specific dates	On Monday, on 25th March
In	Months, seasons, years, centuries, long periods, parts of the day (except 'night')	In August, in winter, in 2006, in the morning
Since	From a specific point in time (past until now)	She has lived here since 2010.
For	A duration of time (past until now)	He studied for two hours.
From...to	Start and end of a period	The shop is open from Monday to Friday.
Until/Till	Up to a certain time	He is on holiday until Friday.
By	At the latest; a deadline	I will finish by noon.
Before	Earlier than a certain time	Before 2004
After	Later than a certain time	After the meeting
Ago	A time in the past from now	He left ten minutes ago .
Past/To	Telling the time	Ten past six (6:10), Ten to six (5:50)

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Prepositions of Place and Location

These prepositions tell us where something is located.

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Preposition	Usage	Example
In	Enclosed spaces, countries, cities, streets, books	In the kitchen, in Pakistan, in a book, in the car
On	Surfaces, public transport, rivers, floors, attached	On the wall, on the bus, on the Thames, on the 2nd floor
At	Specific points, addresses, events, tables	At the door, at 21 Main Street, at a concert, at the table
By/Beside/Next to	Adjacency (left or right of something)	She stood by the car.
Under	Directly below (and often covered by)	The cat is under the table.
Below	Lower than something else (not directly under)	The valley is below the mountain.
Over	Covered by; above; across to the other side	Put a blanket over the bed. He jumped over the wall.
Above	Higher than something else	The picture hangs above the sofa.
Across	From one side to the other	Walk across the bridge.
Through	Movement from one end to the other in a 3D space	Drive through the tunnel.
Between	In the space separating two things	The ball is between the chair and the table.
Among	In the middle of a group (more than two)	She was among friends.

9. Preposition



Practice MCQs - Prepositions

9. Preposition

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1. The renowned architect is absorbed _____ the design of a revolutionary sustainable city.

- (a) at
- (b) by
- (c) in
- (d) with

Answer: (c) in

2. His thesis provides a compelling argument, but I must disagree _____ his fundamental premise.

- (a) to
- (b) with
- (c) on
- (d) against

Answer: (b) with

3. The CEO was accused _____ the board _____ gross financial misconduct.

- (a) by, for
- (b) to, of
- (c) by, of
- (d) from, with

Answer: (c) by, of

4. The artist's work, which consists _____ found objects, comments _____ consumerist society.

- (a) of, on
- (b) with, about
- (c) from, for
- (d) in, to

Answer: (a) of, on

5. The country's economy is largely dependent _____ the export _____ crude oil.

- (a) on, of
- (b) from, for
- (c) by, in
- (d) with, about

Answer: (a) on, of

6. The investigator warned the public _____ a sophisticated new phishing scam.

- (a) for

- (b) from
- (c) about
- (d) on

Answer: (c) about

7. Her latest novel is reminiscent _____ the magical realism of Gabriel García Márquez.

- (a) to
- (b) with
- (c) of
- (d) from

Answer: (c) of

8. The diplomat was anxious _____ the potential repercussions _____ the trade agreement.

- (a) for, from
- (b) about, of
- (c) with, for
- (d) at, with

Answer: (b) about, of

9. The new policy is inferior _____ the previous one _____ almost every measurable aspect.

- (a) than, in
- (b) to, in
- (c) from, for
- (d) against, by

Answer: (b) to, in

10. He is highly regarded _____ his peers _____ his integrity and work ethic.

- (a) by, for
- (b) from, about
- (c) with, in
- (d) to, because of

Answer: (a) by, for

11. The scientist's theory is based _____ years _____ meticulous research.

- (a) on, of
- (b) in, for
- (c) at, with
- (d) by, during

Answer: (a) on, of



CONJUNCTION AND INTERJECTION



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Chapter 10: Conjunction and Interjection

10. Conjunction and Interjections

Introduction

Conjunctions and Interjections are two distinct parts of speech that serve crucial functions in language. **Conjunctions** act as connectors, linking words, phrases, clauses, or sentences to show a relationship between them. **Interjections** are exclamatory words that express sudden or strong feelings and are grammatically independent from the rest of the sentence.

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Conjunction

A conjunction is a word used to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

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Types of Conjunction

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1. Coordinating Conjunction

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These join elements of equal grammatical rank (e.g., two words, two phrases, or two independent clauses). The acronym **FANBOYS** can help remember them.

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- **For:** Indicates reason or cause (similar to 'because').
- **Example:** He felt tired, **for** he had worked all day.
- **And:** Adds one thing to another.
- **Example:** She bought apples **and** oranges.
- **Nor:** Presents a second negative idea.
- **Example:** He did not call, **nor** did he send a message.
- **But:** Shows contrast.
- **Example:** The plan was ambitious, **but** it failed.
- **Or:** Presents an alternative or choice.
- **Example:** You can have tea **or** coffee.
- **Yet:** Introduces a contrasting idea that follows logically (similar to 'but').
- **Example:** She was angry, **yet** she remained calm.
- **So:** Indicates effect, result, or consequence.
- **Example:** It was raining, **so** we stayed indoors.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

These join an independent clause with a dependent (subordinate) clause, indicating a relationship like time, cause, condition, or contrast.

Category	Common Conjunctions	Example
Time	after, before, when, while, until, since, as soon as	When the phone rang, she answered it.
Cause & Effect	because, since, as, so that	He left because he was late.
Condition	if, unless, provided that, as long as	You will succeed if you work hard.
Contrast	although, though, even though, whereas	Although it was expensive, he bought it.
Place	where, wherever	She found her keys where she had left them.

3. Correlative Conjunctions

These are pairs of conjunctions that work together to connect balanced sentence elements.

Conjunction Pair	Example
both...and	She is both intelligent and hardworking.
either...or	You can have either cake or ice cream.
neither...nor	Neither the teacher nor the students were present.
not only...but also	He is not only a director but also a screenwriter.
whether...or	I couldn't decide whether to stay or to leave.

Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses strong emotion or surprise. It is often followed by an exclamation mark and stands apart from the rest of the sentence.



Practice MCQs – Conjunction and Interjection

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1. _____ the intricate plan was executed flawlessly, a minor oversight led to its ultimate failure.

- (a) Although
- (b) Because
- (c) Unless
- (d) So that

Answer: (a) Although

2. The researcher was _____ meticulous in her data collection _____ rigorous in her analysis.

- (a) neither / nor
- (b) both / and
- (c) either / or
- (d) not only / but also

Answer: (d) not only / but also

3. _____! I can't believe we managed to secure funding for the entire project!

- (a) Oops
- (b) Ugh
- (c) Hooray
- (d) Alas

Answer: (c) Hooray

4. The treaty was signed, _____ it marked the beginning of a new era of cooperation _____ a lasting peace.

- (a) and / or
- (b) for / and
- (c) so / but
- (d) yet / nor

Answer: (b) for / and

5. _____ the initial hypothesis was proven incorrect, the experiment yielded valuable data for future research.

- (a) Whereas
- (b) Because
- (c) Even though
- (d) As long as

Answer: (c) Even though

6. The CEO demanded _____ an apology _____ a full refund for the damages incurred.

- (a) both / and
- (b) whether / or
- (c) either / or
- (d) not only / but also

Answer: (c) either / or

7. _____! I've been working on this calculation for hours, and I just realized I used the wrong formula from the start.

- (a) Bravo
- (b) Ouch
- (c) Oh no
- (d) Shh

Answer: (c) Oh no

8. The defendant remained silent, _____ he knew his words could be used against him.

- (a) for
- (b) nor
- (c) yet
- (d) so

Answer: (a) for

10. Conjunction and Interjections



- (a) for
- (b) and
- (c) yet
- (d) so

Answer: (c) yet

46. _____ the potential risks have been carefully assessed, we cannot proceed with the venture.

- (a) If
- (b) Because
- (c) Unless
- (d) Although

Answer: (c) Unless

47. _____! The great philosopher is no more, and the world has lost a luminous intellect.

- (a) Hurray
- (b) Alas
- (c) Wow
- (d) Ouch

Answer: (b) Alas

48. The judge was _____ impartial in her rulings _____ unwavering in

her commitment to justice.

- (a) not only / but also
- (b) either / or
- (c) neither / nor
- (d) both / and

Answer: (a) not only / but also

49. The data is confidential, _____ access is restricted to authorized personnel only.

- (a) for
- (b) and
- (c) so
- (d) nor

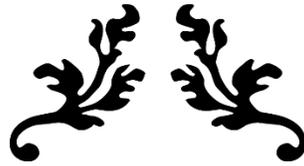
Answer: (c) so

50. _____ you choose to accept the challenge _____ decline it, please inform us of your decision by Friday.

- (a) Not only / but also
- (b) Both / and
- (c) Whether / or
- (d) Either / or

Answer: (c) Whether / or

LET'S MAKE IT HAPPEN



SENTENCE, PHRASE AND CLAUSE



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Chapter 11: Sentence, Phrase and Clause

The Sentence

Definition

A **sentence** is a grammatically complete set of words that expresses a clear thought. It typically contains a subject and a predicate. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a terminal punctuation mark: a period (.), a question mark (?), or an exclamation mark (!).

Examples:

- He goes to school.
- She is eating an apple.
- Who are you?
- What a beautiful flower!

Parts of a Sentence

Every sentence can be divided into two essential parts:

1. **Subject:** The person, place, thing, or idea that is performing an action or being described. It tells us *who* or *what* the sentence is about.
2. **Predicate:** The part of the sentence that contains the verb and tells us something about the subject. It describes the action or state of being.

Sentence	Subject	Predicate
The sun shines brightly.	The sun	shines brightly.
She is writing a letter.	She	is writing a letter.
Allama Iqbal is our national poet.	Allama Iqbal	is our national poet.

Other Elements in a Sentence

- **Object:** A word or group of words that receives the action of the verb.
 - **Direct Object:** Answers "what?" or "whom?" after the verb.
 - Example: I threw **the ball**.
 - **Indirect Object:** Answers "to whom?" or "for whom?" the action is done. It comes before the direct object.

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- Example: She gave **me** the book.
- **Complement:** A word or group of words that completes the meaning of the subject or object.
 - **Subject Complement:** Follows a linking verb (e.g., is, am, are, seem, become) and describes the subject.
 - Example: He is **a teacher**. (Noun) | He seems **tired**. (Adjective)
 - **Object Complement:** Follows and describes the direct object.
 - Example: They made him **the captain**. (Noun) | The news made her **happy**. (Adjective)

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Types of Sentences by Function

Sentences can be categorized based on their purpose and the emotion they convey.

Type	Function	Punctuation	Example
Declarative	Makes a statement or expresses an opinion.	Period (.)	The sky is blue.
Interrogative	Asks a question.	Question Mark (?)	Where do you live?
Imperative	Gives a command, makes a request, or offers advice.	Period (.) or Exclamation (!)	Please close the door. Stop!
Exclamatory	Expresses strong emotion or surprise.	Exclamation Mark (!)	What a stunning victory!
Optative	Expresses a wish, prayer, or blessing.	Exclamation Mark (!) or Period (.)	May you live long! Long live the king.

11. Sentence, Phrase and Clause

Practice MCQs – Sentence, Phrase and Clause

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- _____, the renowned scientist presented her groundbreaking research on quantum computing.
 - After years of meticulous experimentation
 - A woman of great intellect and determination
 - In the prestigious international conference
 - Which was attended by Nobel laureates

Answer: (c) In the prestigious international conference (This is a prepositional phrase setting the scene. The other options are either a dependent clause (a, d) or a noun phrase (b) that cannot stand alone before the comma.)
- The hypothesis, _____, was later proven to be fundamentally flawed.
 - although initially met with great acclaim
 - the result of an inspired guess
 - a complex and seemingly logical construct
 - which the young researcher had passionately defended

Answer: (d) which the young researcher had passionately defended (This is an adjective clause correctly modifying "hypothesis." Option (a) is an adverb clause, (b) and (c) are appositive phrases.)
- Which of the following is a classic example of a compound-complex sentence?
 - The storm raged, and the sailors fought bravely.
 - Although the storm raged, the sailors fought bravely, and they eventually reached the shore.

(c) The brave sailors fought the raging storm.

(d) Fighting the storm, the brave sailors persevered.

Answer: (b) Although the storm raged, the sailors fought bravely, and they eventually reached the shore. (It has two independent clauses and one dependent clause.)

- In the sentence "His ultimate goal is to decipher the enigmatic code," the phrase "to decipher the enigmatic code" functions as a:
 - Noun Phrase
 - Adjective Phrase
 - Adverb Phrase
 - Prepositional Phrase

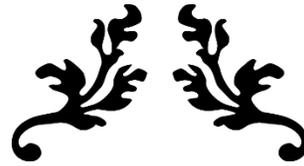
Answer: (a) Noun Phrase (It acts as a subject complement, renaming the subject "goal.")

- "The committee will approve the proposal provided that the necessary funds are allocated." The underlined segment is a/an:
 - Adverb Clause of Condition
 - Noun Clause as Object
 - Adjective Clause
 - Independent Clause

Answer: (a) Adverb Clause of Condition (It begins with the subordinating conjunction "provided that" and shows the condition for the main action.)

- Which sentence is correctly punctuated?
 - May you succeed in all your endeavors, and may you find true happiness.
 - May you succeed in all your endeavors and may you find true

11. Sentence, Phrase and Clause



ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE



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Chapter 12: Active and Passive Voice

Introduction

Voice is a form of a verb that indicates whether the subject performs the action or receives the action. There are two voices in English: Active and Passive.

- M • **Active Voice:** The subject performs the action.
- K ○ Example: **The chef** cooked the meal.
- **Passive Voice:** The subject receives the action.
- Example: **The meal** was cooked by the chef.

P **Key Principle:** Only transitive verbs (verbs that take an object) can be changed from active to passive voice.

R **Rules for Converting Active to Passive Voice**

- P 1. The **object** of the active verb becomes the **subject** of the passive verb.
- A 2. The **subject** of the active verb becomes the **agent** in the passive sentence, usually introduced by the preposition "by." The agent can be omitted if it is unknown or unimportant.
- R 3. The main verb is changed into its **past participle** form (V3).
- A 4. An appropriate **helping verb** (a form of 'be' or modals) is added, which must agree with the new subject in number and person.

T **Tense-wise Conversion Charts**

I **1. Present Indefinite Tense**

- O • **Active Structure:** Subject + V1(s/es) + Object
- N • **Passive Structure:** Subject + is/am/are + V3 + by + Agent

Active Voice	Passive Voice
She writes a letter.	A letter is written by her.
They do not play hockey.	Hockey is not played by them.
Does he respect his teachers?	Are his teachers respected by him?



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2. Present Continuous Tense

- **Active Structure:** Subject + is/am/are + V-ing + Object
- **Passive Structure:** Subject + is/am/are + being + V3 + by + Agent

Active Voice	Passive Voice
I am reading a book.	A book is being read by me.
Why are you blaming me?	Why am I being blamed by you?

3. Present Perfect Tense

- **Active Structure:** Subject + has/have + V3 + Object
- **Passive Structure:** Subject + has/have + been + V3 + by + Agent

Active Voice	Passive Voice
The police have caught the thief.	The thief has been caught by the police.
Has she finished her work?	Has her work been finished by her?

4. Past Indefinite Tense

- **Active Structure:** Subject + V2 + Object
- **Passive Structure:** Subject + was/were + V3 + by + Agent

Active Voice	Passive Voice
He killed a snake.	A snake was killed by him.
They did not invite us.	We were not invited by them.

5. Past Continuous Tense

- **Active Structure:** Subject + was/were + V-ing + Object
- **Passive Structure:** Subject + was/were + being + V3 + by + Agent

Active Voice	Passive Voice
She was cooking dinner.	Dinner was being cooked by her.
They were building a house.	A house was being built by them.

6. Past Perfect Tense



Practice MCQs – Active and Passive Voice

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1. **Given the active voice sentence: "They are building a new suspension bridge over the river." Which passive voice transformation is correct?**

- (a) A new suspension bridge is built over the river by them.
- (b) A new suspension bridge was being built over the river by them.
- (c) A new suspension bridge is being built over the river by them.
- (d) A new suspension bridge has been built over the river by them.

Answer: (c) A new suspension bridge is being built over the river by them.

2. **"Someone has stolen my confidential files from the server." The most appropriate passive voice is:**

- (a) My confidential files were stolen from the server by someone.
- (b) My confidential files have been stolen from the server.
- (c) Someone has been stolen my confidential files from the server.
- (d) My confidential files are stolen from the server by someone.

Answer: (b) My confidential files have been stolen from the server.

3. **The active sentence "The board of directors will have made a decision by the next quarter" becomes in the passive:**

- (a) A decision will be made by the board of directors by the next quarter.
- (b) A decision will have been made by the board of directors by the next quarter.
- (c) A decision is being made by the board of directors by the next quarter.
- (d) A decision had been made by the board of directors by the next quarter.

Answer: (b) A decision will have been

made by the board of directors by the next quarter.

4. **Identify the correct passive form for the modal perfect: "You should have handled that sensitive matter with more discretion."**

- (a) That sensitive matter should be handled with more discretion by you.
- (b) That sensitive matter should have been handled with more discretion by you.
- (c) That sensitive matter had been handled with more discretion by you.
- (d) That sensitive matter was handled with more discretion by you.

Answer: (b) That sensitive matter should have been handled with more discretion by you.

5. **The imperative sentence "Do not reveal the secret under any circumstances" is best transformed into the passive as:**

- (a) The secret was not revealed under any circumstances.
- (b) Let the secret not be revealed under any circumstances.
- (c) You are ordered not to reveal the secret under any circumstances.
- (d) The secret should not be revealed under any circumstances.

Answer: (b) Let the secret not be revealed under any circumstances.

6. **Which of the following sentences cannot be converted into a passive voice form?**

- (a) She sleeps peacefully.
- (b) The chef prepared a magnificent feast.
- (c) Someone rang the doorbell.
- (d) They are discussing the merger.

12. Active and Passive Voice



DIRECT AND INDIRECT NARRATION



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Chapter 13: Direct and Indirect Narration

1. Introduction

Speech or narration can be reported in two ways:

- M** 1. **Direct Narration:** We quote the exact words of the speaker, enclosed within quotation marks.
- K** ○ Example: He said, "**I am busy.**"
- K** 2. **Indirect Narration:** We report the substance of what the speaker said without using their exact words. Quotation marks are not used.
- Example: He said that **he was busy.**
- P** • **Reporting Speech:** The part outside the quotation marks (e.g., He said).
- R** • **Reported Speech:** The part inside the quotation marks (e.g., "I am busy.").

Essential Pronoun Changes

Pronouns in the reported speech change to maintain the perspective of the reporter. The following table is crucial for understanding these changes:

Subject (Nominative)	Object (Accusative)	Possessive	Reflexive
I	Me	My / Mine	Myself
We	Us	Our / Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your / Yours	Yourself / Yourselves
He	Him	His	Himself
She	Her	Her / Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Itself
They	Them	Their / Theirs	Themselves

Rules:

1. **First Person (I, we)** changes according to the **subject** of the reporting verb.
2. **Second Person (you)** changes according to the **object** of the reporting verb.
3. **Third Person (he, she, it, they)** generally remains **unchanged**.

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Changes in Tenses

The tense of the reported speech often changes when the reporting verb is in the past tense.

Rule 1: Reporting Verb in Past Tense

If the reporting verb (e.g., said, told) is in the past tense, the verb in the reported speech changes as follows:

Direct Speech (Tense)	Indirect Speech (Tense)
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	No Change (Past Perfect)
Future (will/shall)	Conditional (would)
Can	Could
May	Might
Must (obligation)	Had to
Must (general truth)	No Change (must)

Examples:

- Direct: He said, "I write a letter." (Present Indefinite)
- Indirect: He said that he wrote a letter. (Past Indefinite)
- Direct: She said, "I have finished my work." (Present Perfect)
- Indirect: She said that she had finished her work. (Past Perfect)
- Direct: He said, "I will go." (Future)
- Indirect: He said that he would go. (Conditional)

Rule 2: Exceptions to Tense Change

The tense does **not** change in the following cases:

- **Universal Truths/Habitual Facts:**

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Practice MCQs – Direct and Indirect Narration

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1. "By God," he exclaimed, "I have never seen such a magnificent sight in my life."

- a) He exclaimed by God that he had never seen such a magnificent sight in his life.
- b) He swore by God that he has never seen such a magnificent sight in his life.
- c) He exclaimed and swore that he had never seen such a magnificent sight in his life.
- d) He swore by God that he had never seen such a magnificent sight in his life.

Answer: d) He swore by God that he had never seen such a magnificent sight in his life.

2. "If you had told me about your predicament, I would have helped you," she said to him.

- a) She told him that if he had told her about his predicament, she would have helped him.
- b) She told him that if he told her about his predicament, she would have helped him.
- c) She told him that if he had told her about his predicament, she would help him.
- d) She said to him that if he told her about his predicament, she would have helped him.

Answer: a) She told him that if he had told her about his predicament, she would have helped him.

3. The philosopher said, "Man is mortal, but his ideas can be immortal."

- a) The philosopher said that man is mortal, but his ideas can be immortal.
- b) The philosopher said that man was

mortal, but his ideas could be immortal.

- c) The philosopher said that man is mortal, but his ideas could be immortal.
- d) The philosopher said that man was mortal, but his ideas can be immortal.

Answer: a) The philosopher said that man is mortal, but his ideas can be immortal.

4. "Please, please don't leave me alone here," the child cried to his mother.

- a) The child pleaded to his mother not to leave him alone there.
- b) The child cried and pleaded his mother not to leave him alone there.
- c) The child earnestly pleaded with his mother not to leave him alone there.
- d) The child told his mother to not leave him alone there.

Answer: c) The child earnestly pleaded with his mother not to leave him alone there.

5. "Fool!" she shouted at the man, "You have ruined everything."

- a) She shouted at the man that he was a fool and had ruined everything.
- b) She called the man a fool and shouted that he had ruined everything.
- c) She exclaimed that he was a fool and had ruined everything.
- d) She called him a fool and said that he has ruined everything.

Answer: b) She called the man a fool and shouted that he had ruined everything.

6. He said, "Let's wait here till the rain stops."

- a) He said that we should wait here till the rain stopped.

13. Direct and Indirect Narration



IDIOMS & PHRASAL VERBS



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Chapter 14. Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

Introduction to Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

- **Idiom:** A group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from the individual words (e.g., *rain cats and dogs*). They add color and depth to the language.

Phrasal Verb: A verb combined with a preposition or an adverb (or both) to create a new verbal phrase with a meaning different from the original verb (e.g., *give up, look into*). They are fundamental to fluent and natural English.

Idioms:

Idiom	English Meaning	Urdu Meaning	Example
Above board	Honest and open.	دیانتداری، صاف بازی	Don't worry, the deal was completely above board.
To smell a rat	To suspect foul dealings.	شک کرنا، کھوتا محسوس کرنا	When he offered to double my investment, I began to smell a rat.
To throw dust in someone's eyes	To deceive or mislead someone.	کسی کی آنکھوں میں دھول جھونکنا، دھوکہ دینا	The report threw dust in the public's eyes about the true environmental impact.
To give a false coloring	To misrepresent something.	غلط رنگ چڑھانا، منسج کرنا	He gave a false coloring to the events to make himself look like a hero.
To play fast and loose	To behave in an unreliable and insincere way.	عہد شکنی کرنا، بے وفائی کرنا	You can't trust him; he plays fast and loose with the truth.
Sharp practices	Dishonest business dealings.	عیاری، بددیانتی	The company was accused of sharp practices to eliminate competition.

A turncoat	A person who deserts one party or cause to join an opposing one.	موقع پرست، غدار	He was labeled a turncoat for joining the rival party.
A chip off the old block	Someone who resembles their parent in character or appearance.	باپ کا بیٹا	He's as stubborn as his father—a real chip off the old block.
Out and out	Thoroughly; complete.	مکمل طور پر	He is an out and out professional.
To the backbone	Thoroughly; completely.	ہڈے لے کر، پورے طور پر	She is a patriot to the backbone.
A dark horse	A person who surprises others by having unknown knowledge or skills.	چھپا ہوا	He's a dark horse; I had no idea he was a brilliant pianist.

High-Frequency Idioms

Idiom	English Meaning	Urdu Meaning	Example
A piece of cake	Something very easy to do.	بہت آسان کام	The math test was a piece of cake.
Break a leg!	Good luck! (Often said to performers.)	کامیابی کی دعا، خاص طور پر پر فارمرز کے لیے	You're going to be great in the play. Break a leg!
Cut corners	To do something in the easiest or cheapest way, often sacrificing quality.	کم خرچ میں کام نکالنا، معیار کو نظر انداز کرنا	They cut corners on materials, and the building wasn't safe.
Get out of hand	To become difficult to control.	قابو سے باہر ہو جانا	The party got out of hand after midnight.
Hit the road	To begin a journey.	سفر کا آغاز کرنا	It's getting late; we should hit the road.



Practice MCQs – Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

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1. He decided to *bite the bullet* and finally confront his boss about the promotion.

- A. Avoid the issue
- B. Prepare carefully
- C. Face a painful situation bravely
- D. Resign from the job

Answer: C

2. Her extravagant plans to build a castle *went up in smoke* when the investors backed out.

- A. Were highly praised
- B. Were partially successful
- C. Ended in complete failure
- D. Were postponed indefinitely

Answer: C

3. The detective *smelled a rat* when the witness changed his story for the third time.

- A. Became angry
- B. Suspected deception
- C. Found evidence
- D. Felt nauseous

Answer: B

4. After the scandal, the company had to *face the music* from regulatory authorities.

- A. Enjoy success
- B. Accept consequences
- C. Avoid punishment
- D. Celebrate victory

Answer: B

5. The new manager *brought about* significant changes in the organizational structure.

- A. Prevented
- B. Delayed
- C. Caused to happen

D. Criticized

Answer: C

6. His explanation for the missing funds *doesn't add up*.

- A. Make sense
- B. Seem honest
- C. Appear complete
- D. Sound convincing

Answer: A

7. She's always *blowing her own trumpet* about her academic achievements.

- A. Being modest
- B. Boasting
- C. Criticizing others
- D. Working hard

Answer: B

8. The negotiations *broke down* when neither side would compromise.

- A. Succeeded
- B. Concluded
- C. Failed
- D. Accelerated

Answer: C

9. His sudden resignation came as a *bolt from the blue* for everyone in the office.

- A. Expected event
- B. Complete surprise
- C. Regular occurrence
- D. Minor incident

Answer: B

10. We need to *cut corners* to complete the project within the limited budget.

- A. Increase quality
- B. Reduce costs
- C. Extend deadlines

14. Idioms and Phrasal Verbs



VERBAL ANALOGIES



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Chapter 15: Verbal Analogies

Understanding and Solving Analogies

M A verbal analogy draws a relationship between two words. Your task is to identify this
K relationship and then find a pair of words that shares the same relationship.

A is to B as C is to D

P **The 4-Step Strategy for Success:**

- R** 1. **Formulate a Sentence:** Create a simple sentence that defines the relationship between the first
- E** two words (A and B).
- P** 2. **Test the Sentence:** Apply this sentence to the answer choices.
- A** 3. **Refine if Necessary:** If your first sentence doesn't fit, think of other possible relationships.
- R** 4. **Select the Best Match:** Choose the pair that most precisely mirrors the original relationship.

A **Common Analogy Relationships:**

- T** • Synonyms (similar meaning)
- I** • Antonyms (opposite meaning)
- O** • Part to Whole
- N** • Function/Purpose
- S** • Degree of Intensity
- Characteristic/Description
- Classification/Type
- Sequence/Cause-Effect
- Symbolism/Representation



Synonym Relationships

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1. PAIN : SEDATIVE

- a) comfort : stimulant
- b) grief : consolation
- c) trance : narcotic
- d) ache : extraction

2. PARTICULAR : FUSSY

- a) meek
- b) above
- c) cranky
- d) uptight

3. VAPID : INSIPID

- a) inspired
- b) turgid
- c) wet
- d) insipid

4. NATIVE : ABORIGINAL

- a) learned
- b) arid
- c) unsophisticated
- d) tribe

5. FETISH : FIXATION

- a) flirt
- b) sloth
- c) insult
- d) confuse

6. DOLOROUS : WEEPY

- a) woozy
- b) weepy
- c) dull
- d) sleepy

7. PENURIOUS : STINGY

- a) generous
- b) stingy
- c) decrepit
- d) cavernous

8. IOTA : JOT

- a) small : large
- b) ilk : type
- c) speed : quick
- d) lot : many

9. FOLDEROL : NONSENSE

- a) cash
- b) greed
- c) nonsense
- d) event

10. BENEVOLENCE : CHARITY

- a) malevolence : hatred
- b) kindness : gift
- c) wealth : money
- d) love : compassio



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Practice MCQs – Verbal Analogies

1. QUIXOTIC : PRAGMATIC

- a) murky : clear
- b) rapid : swift
- c) friendly : hostile
- d) imaginative : creative

Answer: a) murky : clear

Explanation: Quixotic (idealistic, unrealistic) is an antonym of pragmatic (practical). Similarly, murky (unclear) is an antonym of clear.

2. FETISH : FIXATION

- a) aversion : dislike
- b) hobby : pastime
- c) slight : insult
- d) desire : hope

Answer: c) slight : insult

Explanation: A fetish is a type of intense fixation. A slight is a type of insult (a synonym relationship).

3. DOLOROUS : WEEPY

- a) furious : angry
- b) sonorous : loud
- c) joyous : celebratory
- d) mysterious : cryptic

Answer: b) sonorous : loud

Explanation: Dolorous is a synonym for weepy (sorrowful). Sonorous is a synonym for loud (resonant).

4. PENURIOUS : STINGY

- a) generous : charitable
- b) deep : significant
- c) wealthy : affluent
- d) impoverished : poor

Answer: b) deep : significant

Explanation: Penurious can mean stingy, and deep can mean significant (a synonym relationship).

5. MUNDANE : SPIRITUAL

- a) common : rare
- b) worldly : unworldly
- c) routine : novel
- d) secular : religious

Answer: b) worldly : unworldly

Explanation: Mundane (worldly) is an antonym of spiritual (unworldly). Worldly is an antonym of unworldly.

6. GERRYMANDER : DIVIDE

- a) legislate : create
- b) filibuster : delay
- c) vote : decide
- d) campaign : persuade

Answer: b) filibuster : delay

Explanation: To gerrymander is to divide for political gain. To filibuster is to delay for political gain (Function/Purpose).

7. VAPID : INSIPID

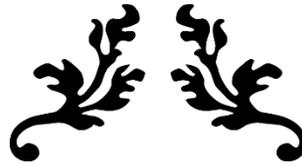
- a) rapid : swift
- b) inspired : creative
- c) turgid : swollen
- d) wet : damp

Answer: a) rapid : swift

Explanation: Vapid is a direct synonym for insipid (both mean bland). Rapid is a direct synonym for swift.

8. OBTUSE : STUPID

- a) obscure : hidden
- b) obscene : coarse



ONE WORD SUBSTITUTIONS



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Chapter 16: One Word Substitutions

Understanding One Word Substitutions

One word substitution is the use of a single word to replace a group of words or a complete phrase without changing the original meaning.

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➤ People & Personality Types

Phrase	One Word Substitute
One who is out to subvert a government	Anarchist
One who is recovering from illness	Convalescent
One who is easily deceived	Gullible
One who works for free	Volunteer
One who does not make mistakes	Infallible
One who can do anything for money	Mercenary
One who has no money	Pauper
One who changes sides	Turncoat
One who loves books	Bibliophile
One who can speak two languages	Bilingual
One who loves mankind	Philanthropist
One who hates mankind	Misanthrope
One who looks on the bright side	Optimist
One who looks on the dark side	Pessimist
One who doubts the existence of god	Agnostic
One who pretends to be what he is not	Hypocrite
One incapable of being tired	Indefatigable
One who helps others	Samaritan
One who copies from other writers	Plagiarist

16. One Word Substitutions

Practice MCQs – One Word Substitution

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1. A person who renounces the world and practices severe self-discipline for spiritual attainment:

- A. Ascetic
- B. Stoic
- C. Hermit
- D. Recluse

Answer: A. Ascetic

Explanation: An ascetic practices extreme self-denial for spiritual reasons, while a stoic is indifferent to pleasure/pain, and a hermit/recluse lives in solitude.

2. One who abandons his religious faith or principles:

- A. Apostate
- B. Agnostic
- C. Heretic
- D. Profane

Answer: A. Apostate

Explanation: An apostate renounces beliefs, an agnostic doubts god's existence, a heretic holds unorthodox beliefs, and profane means irreverent.

3. A hater of knowledge, learning, and enlightenment:

- A. Misologist
- B. Misanthrope
- C. Misogynist
- D. Bibliophile

Answer: A. Misologist

Explanation: Misologist hates reason/knowledge, misanthrope hates humanity, misogynist hates women, bibliophile loves books.

4. The practice of having multiple wives simultaneously:

- A. Polygyny
- B. Polyandry

- C. Bigamy
- D. Monogamy

Answer: A. Polygyny

Explanation: Polygyny = multiple wives, polyandry = multiple husbands, bigamy = two spouses illegally, monogamy = one spouse.

5. Something that is perceptible by touch:

- A. Tangible
- B. Palpable
- C. Contingent
- D. Tenacious

Answer: A. Tangible

Explanation: Tangible means touchable, palpable is often metaphorical, contingent means dependent, tenacious means persistent.

6. A person who pretends to have more knowledge or skill than they possess:

- A. Charlatan
- B. Imposter
- C. Mountebank
- D. Connoisseur

Answer: A. Charlatan

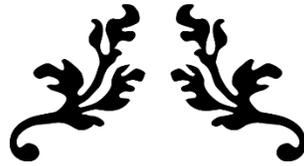
Explanation: Charlatan specifically fakes knowledge/skill, imposter fakes identity, mountebank sells quack medicine, connoisseur is genuine expert.

7. The murder of one's own brother:

- A. Fratricide
- B. Patricide
- C. Sororicide
- D. Parricide

Answer: A. Fratricide

Explanation: Fratricide = brother, patricide = father, sororicide = sister, parricide = parent.



SPELLING RULES AND TECHNIQUES



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Chapter 17: Spelling Rules and Techniques

17. Spelling Rules and Techniques

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1. The "i before e" Rule

- **Rule:** i before e, except after c
- **Examples:** believe, receive, ceiling
- **Exceptions:** weird, seize, leisure, height

2. Doubling Final Consonants

- **Rule:** Double the final consonant when adding a suffix if:
 - One syllable word
 - Ends with one vowel + one consonant
 - Suffix begins with a vowel
- **Examples:** run → running, big → bigger
- **Exceptions:** fix → fixing (x = two consonants)

3. Silent 'e' Rule

- **Rule:** Drop the silent 'e' when adding a vowel suffix
- **Examples:** hope → hoping, bake → baking
- **Exceptions:** change → changeable (keep 'e' before 'a')

4. 'y' to 'i' Rule

- **Rule:** Change 'y' to 'i' when adding suffixes, unless suffix begins with 'i'
- **Examples:** happy → happiness, try → trying

5. '-ful' vs. '-full'

- **Rule:** Always use '-ful' as suffix, never '-full'
- **Examples:** beautiful, careful, helpful

Memory Techniques:

- Use mnemonics: "There's a rat in separate"
- Break words into syllables: un-nec-es-sary
- Create word families: sign, signal, signature



Practice MCQs – Spelling Rules

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1. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Adulation
 B. Adlation
 C. Addulation
Answer: A

2. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Affidavit
 B. Affedevit
 C. Affidavit
Answer: A

3. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Abeyance
 B. Abeyense
 C. Abayance
Answer: A

4. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Cacophony
 B. Cacophoney
 C. Cacophoni
Answer: A

5. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Capricious
 B. Caprisious
 C. Carisuous
Answer: A

6. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Centrifuge
 B. Centrefuge
 C. Centrifuse
Answer: A

7. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Compendium
 B. Compendicum
 C. Commppendum
Answer: A

8. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Conciliatory
 B. Compilatory
 C. Conciliary
Answer: A

9. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Deference
 B. Defference
 C. Defferance
Answer: A

10. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Delineate
 B. Delencat
 C. Dileneate
Answer: A

11. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Deprecate
 B. Deppricate
 C. Depricate
Answer: A

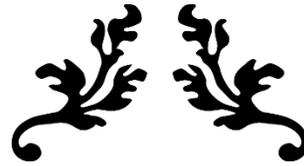
12. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Desiccate
 B. Desicate
 C. Deccicate
Answer: A

13. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Dichotomy
 B. Dicotomy
 C. Dechotomy
Answer: A

14. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Embellish
 B. Embelis
 C. Embelesh
Answer: A

15. Choose the correctly spelled word:
 A. Livelihood
 B. Livelyhood

17. Spelling Rules and Techniques



SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS



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Chapter 18: Synonyms and Antonyms

- **Synonyms** are words or phrases that have the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase in the same language. For example, "happy" and "joyful" are synonyms. Knowing synonyms helps in understanding nuanced meanings and improves writing style.
- **Antonyms** are words that have the exact opposite meaning of another word. For example, "hot" is the antonym of "cold." A strong grasp of antonyms is crucial for understanding contrast and constructing balanced arguments.

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18. Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Urdu Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Sentence
Abate	کم ہونا، گھٹنا	Subside, Diminish, Decrease, Lessen	Intensity, Increase, Augment, Escalate	The storm finally began to abate after raging for hours.
Aberration	خلل، انحراف	Anomaly, Deviation, Irregularity, Oddity	Normality, Regularity, Standard, Conformity	His poor performance was an aberration from his usual excellence.
Abhor	نفرت کرنا، کراہت کرنا	Despise, Detest, Loathe, Hate	Admire, Adore, Cherish, Love	She abhors any form of cruelty towards animals.
Abridge	مختصر کرنا، خلاصہ کرنا	Shorten, Condense, Abbreviate, Curtail	Elongate, Expand, Amplify, Extend	The publisher released an abridged version of the classic novel for students.
Acrimonious	تلخ، کڑواہٹ بھرا	Bitter, Caustic, Hostile, Sarcastic	Harmonious, Kind, Gentle, Amicable	The divorce proceedings were acrimonious and lengthy.
Admonish	ڈانٹنا، تنبیہ کرنا	Reprimand, Rebuke, Chide, Warn	Praise, Commend, Applaud, Encourage	The teacher had to admonish the student for talking in class.

Word	Urdu Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Sentence
Fastidious	نازک طبع، بڑا چننے والا	Meticulous, Fussy, Picky, Painstaking	Careless, Slapdash, Undemanding, Negligent	He is fastidious about his appearance, spending hours choosing an outfit.
Flippant	غیر سنجیدہ، ہلکا	Facetious, Disrespectful, Glib, Frivolous	Serious, Respectful, Solemn, Earnest	The student's flippant remark about the principal earned him a detention.
Gregarious	ملنسار، خوش مزاج	Sociable, Outgoing, Convivial, Companionable	Unsociable, Reclusive, Introverted, Reserved	She has a gregarious personality and makes friends easily.
Guile	فریب، دھوکا	Cunning, Deceit, Trickery, Slyness	Honesty, Candor, Guilelessness, Forthrightness	He achieved his position more by guile than by intelligence.
Harass	تنگ کرنا، پریشان کرنا	Pester, Persecute, Bother, Torment	Assist, Comfort, Soothe, Support	The company has a strict policy against any form of harassment .
Haughty	مغرور، اکڑفوں	Arrogant, Conceited, Snobbish, Disdainful	Humble, Modest, Meek, Unassuming	The nobleman gave a haughty look to the commoners.
Hedonist	عیاش، خوشی پسند	Pleasure-seeker, Sensualist, Sybarite	Ascetic, Puritan, Abstainer	As a hedonist , his only goal in life was to pursue pleasure.
Impervious	ناقابل دخول، جس میں اثر نہ ہو	Impenetrable, Resistant,	Vulnerable, Permeable,	He seemed impervious to the criticism leveled against him.



FIGURE OF SPEECH



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Chapter 19: Figures of Speech

19. Figures of Speech

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What is a Figure of Speech?

A figure of speech is a word or phrase that intentionally deviates from the ordinary, literal meaning of words to achieve a more powerful, expressive, imaginative, or dramatic effect. It uses language in a non-literal way to convey meanings in a more vivid and impactful manner.

Categories and Detailed Examples

Figures of speech can be broadly categorized based on their function: comparison, substitution, sound, contradiction, and exaggeration.

➤ Figures Based on Comparison

These figures link two dissimilar things to highlight a shared characteristic.

1. Simile

- **Concept:** A direct comparison between two essentially different things, using the words 'like', 'as', 'so', 'than', or 'resembles'.
- **Function:** Makes descriptions more vivid and relatable.
- **Examples:**
 - Her smile was **as bright as the sun**.
 - He fought **like a lion** in the battle.
 - Getting him to agree is **like pulling teeth**.

2. Metaphor

- **Concept:** An **implied or direct comparison** between two unrelated things, stating that one thing is another. It does not use "like" or "as." It transfers the qualities of one thing to the other.
- **Function:** Creates a powerful, symbolic image.
- **Examples:**
 - **The world is a stage.** (Implies life is a performance with roles to play).
 - He has a **heart of stone**.
 - The **winds of change** are blowing.

3. Personification

- **Concept:** Giving **human qualities, characteristics, or actions** to animals, inanimate objects, or abstract ideas.

Practice MCQs – Figure of Speech

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1. In a narrative, the character who serves as a contrast to the protagonist, highlighting the protagonist's qualities, is known as a:

- a) Antagonist
- b) Doppelgänger
- c) Foil
- d) Narrator

Answer: c) Foil

2. The rhetorical device of addressing an absent, inanimate, or abstract entity as if it were present and capable of understanding is called:

- a) Apostrophe
- b) Personification
- c) Allusion
- d) Soliloquy

Answer: a) Apostrophe

3. A statement that appears self-contradictory or absurd but may reveal a latent truth is a:

- a) Paradox
- b) Oxymoron
- c) Hyperbole
- d) Pun

Answer: a) Paradox

4. Which narrative point of view is characterized by a narrator who knows all the thoughts, feelings, and events, often moving freely through time and space?

- a) First Person
- b) Third Person Limited
- c) Third Person Objective
- d) Third Person Omniscient

Answer: d) Third Person Omniscient

5. The term "denouement" refers to:

- a) The inciting incident
- b) The point of highest tension
- c) The final resolution or outcome of the plot
- d) The background information at the start

Answer: c) The final resolution or outcome of the plot

6. The phrase "The pen is mightier than the sword" is a classic example of:

- a) Synecdoche
- b) Metaphor
- c) Metonymy
- d) Simile

Answer: c) Metonymy (Pen represents written ideas/writing; sword represents military force)

7. In a story, the struggle between a character and their own internal fears or desires is an example of:

- a) External Conflict
- b) Climactic Conflict
- c) Internal Conflict
- d) Antagonistic Conflict

Answer: c) Internal Conflict

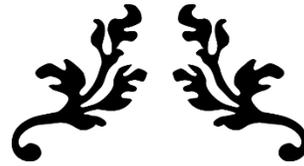
8. A recurring image, symbol, word, or phrase that helps to develop a theme is a:

- a) Motif
- b) Allegory
- c) Conceit
- d) Euphemism

Answer: a) Motif

9. Which figure of speech is used in the sentence: "The city that never

19. Figures of Speech



PAST PAPERS MCQs



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Chapter 20: Past Papers MCQs

1. **The Antonym of "Gumption" is:**
 A) Stupidity
 B) Acumen
 C) Nerve
 D) None of these
 Answer: Stupidity
2. **Which of these is used to convey proportion?**
 A) Comma
 B) Semicolon
 C) Colon
 D) None of these
 Answer: Colon
3. **Neither the students nor the teacher _____ kept their promise.**
 A) Have
 B) Has
 C) Had
 D) None of these
 Answer: Has
4. **Which one is not a punctuation mark?**
 A) Hyphen
 B) Hash tag
 C) Colon
 D) None of these
 Answer: Hash Tag
5. **He is _____ English.**
 A) A
 B) An
 C) At
 D) None of these
 Answer: An
6. **The boy was very naive _____ grab the lizard in such a way tale of lizard broken in _____ hand.**
 A) Its/his
 B) It/his
 C) Its/her
 D) None of these
 Answer: A) Its/his
7. **We do not look fault _____ others.**
 A) At
 B) Of
 C) To
 D) None of these
 Answer: Of
8. **_____ is ready to help me; I have to do _____ by myself.**
 A) No one/all
 B) No one/ everything
 C) None /everything
 D) None of these
 Answer: No one/ everything
9. **His means for his family _____ not enough.**
 A) Are
 B) Is
 C) Has
 D) None of these
 Answer: Are
10. **It is _____ you and me.**
 A) Between
 B) Along
 C) Only
 D) None of these
 Answer: Between

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