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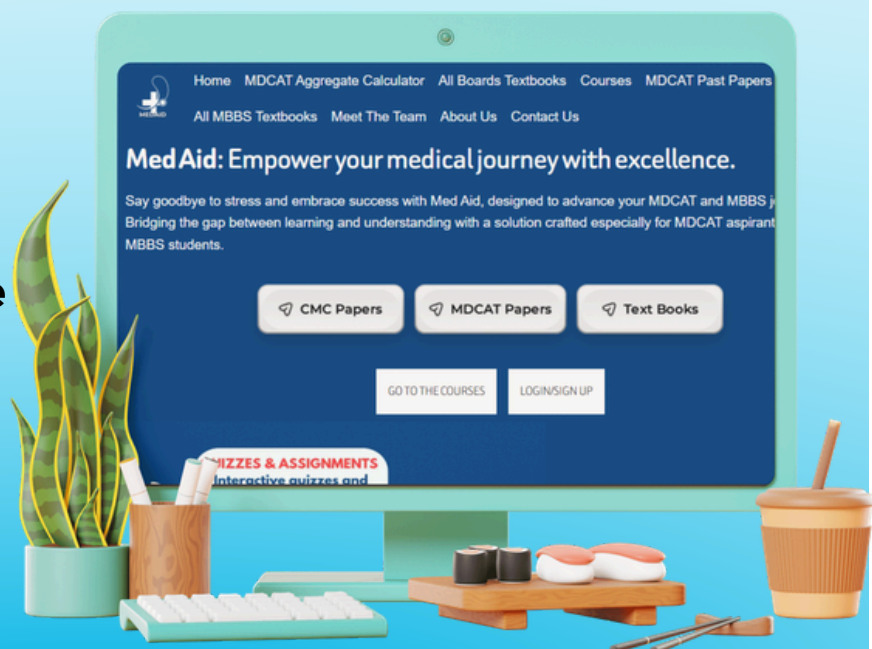
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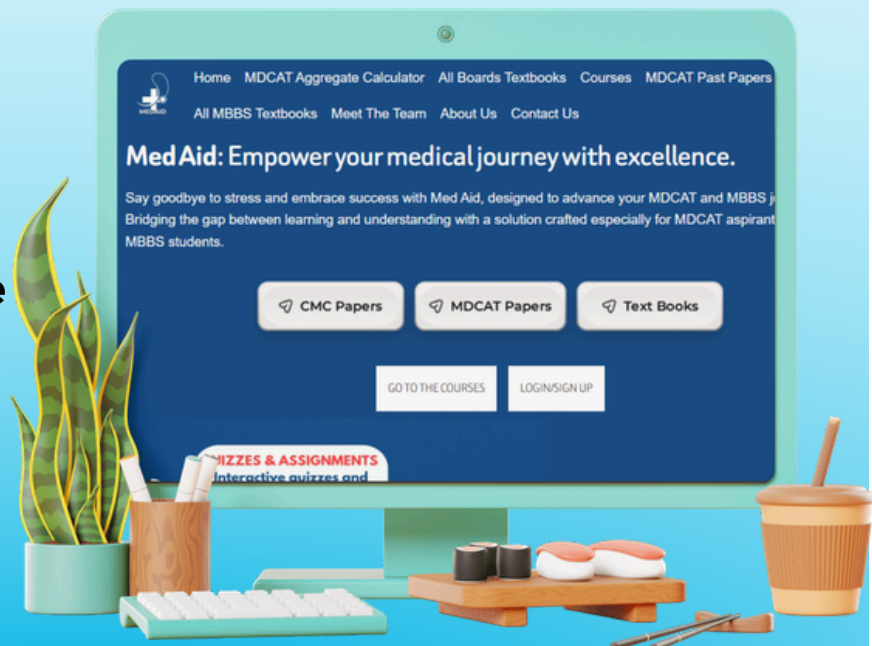
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1 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

UNIT

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Fill in the blank.

- Q.1 George, together with some of his friends, ___ buying a race-horse.
A) is
B) are
C) have been
D) were
- Q.2 He asked me whether either of the applicants ___ suitable.
A) were
B) was
C) are
D) does
- Q.3 The police ___ a man.
A) is questioning
B) are questioning
C) questions
D) does not question
- Q.4 No religion ___ philosophy can fully explain the mysteries of existence.
A) and
B) neither
C) either
D) or
- Q.5 His knowledge of Indian vernaculars ___ far beyond the common.
A) are
B) were
C) is
D) has
- Q.6 The state of his affairs ___ such as to cause anxiety to his creditors.
A) were
B) has
C) are
D) was
- Q.7 Each of these substances ___ found in India.
A) is
B) are
C) were
D) have been
- Q.8 Three parts of the business ___ left for me to do.
A) are
B) is
C) have been
D) was been
- Q.9 Thirty pounds ___ a reasonable price.
A) seems
B) seem
C) have been
D) was been
- Q.10 This pair of trousers ___ cleaning.
A) needs
B) need
C) do not need
D) did not needed

Directions: Choose the correct option

- Q.11
A) A large number of letters were received.
B) A large number of letters was received.
C) A large number of letters has been received.
D) A large number of letters have received.
- Q.12
A) The majority of people has complained.
B) The majority of people have complained.
C) The majority of people complains.
D) The majority of people was complained.

Q.13

- A) The number of applicants we enroll are increasing.
- B) The number of applicants we enroll were increasing.
- C) The number of applicants we enroll is increasing.
- D) The number of applicants we enroll have been increasing.

Q.14

- A) Either my sister or the neighbours is looking after the dog.
- B) Either the neighbours or my sister are looking after the dog.
- C) Either the neighbours or my sister have been looking after the dog.
- D) Either my sister or the neighbours are looking after the dog.

Q.15

- A) The house between the two bungalows is empty.
- B) The house between the two bungalows are empty.
- C) The house between the two bungalows were empty.
- D) The house between the two bungalows has empty.

Q.16

- A) The pupils each has to take a test.
- B) The pupils each have to take a test.
- C) The pupils each was to take a test.
- D) The pupils each is to take a test.

Q.17

- A) The crowd who have gathered here is in a cheerful mood.
- B) The crowd who have gathered here was in a cheerful mood.
- C) The crowd who have gathered here are in a cheerful mood.
- D) The crowd who have gathered here has in a cheerful mood.

Q.18

- A) Poultry have gone up in price.
- B) Poultry were gone up in price.
- C) Poultry is gone up in price.
- D) Poultry has gone up in price (as a meat).

Q.19

- A) The United States have reacted angrily.
- B) The United States react angrily.
- C) The United States do not react angrily.
- D) The United States has reacted angrily.

Q.20

- A) The rise and fall of the tide is due to lunar influence.
- B) The rise and fall of the tide are due to lunar influence.
- C) The rise and fall of the tide have been due to lunar influence.
- D) The rise and fall of the tide due to lunar influence.

ANSWER KEY >>

1	A	11	A
2	B	12	B
3	B	13	C
4	D	14	D
5	C	15	A
6	D	16	B
7	A	17	C
8	B	18	D
9	A	19	D
10	A	20	A

EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

Here are the answers with explanations and numbering:

1. **ANSWER: A) is**
The phrase "together with some of his friends" does not change the singular subject "George." Singular subjects take singular verbs.
2. **ANSWER: B) was**
The subject "either of the applicants" is singular, so the singular verb "was" is used instead of "were."
3. **ANSWER: B) are questioning**
"The police" is a collective noun that is treated as plural in English, so it takes "are questioning."
4. **ANSWER: D) or**
When using "no" at the beginning of a sentence, we typically pair it with "or" rather than "and," "neither," or "either."
5. **ANSWER: C) is**
"Knowledge" is an uncountable noun and is always treated as singular, so it takes "is."
6. **ANSWER: D) was**
"The state of his affairs" is a singular subject, so it takes the singular verb "was."
7. **ANSWER: A) is**
"Each" is always singular, so it takes the singular verb "is."
8. **ANSWER: A) are**
"Three parts" is plural, so it takes the plural verb "are."
9. **ANSWER: A) seems**
"Thirty pounds" refers to a single sum of money, which is treated as singular, so it takes "seems."
10. **ANSWER: A) needs**
"This pair of trousers" is singular, so it takes the singular verb "needs."
11. **ANSWER: A) A large number of letters were received.**
"A large number of" is followed by a plural noun and takes a plural verb.
12. **ANSWER: B) The majority of people have complained.**
"The majority of people" is considered plural, so it takes "have complained."
13. **ANSWER: C) The number of applicants we enroll is increasing.**
"The number of" is singular, so it takes "is increasing."
14. **ANSWER: D) Either my sister or the neighbours are looking after the dog.**
The verb agrees with the nearest subject in EITHER...OR constructions, so we use "are" for "the neighbours", which is plural.
15. **ANSWER: A) The house between the two bungalows is empty.**
"The house" is singular, so it takes "is."
16. **ANSWER: B) The pupils each have to take a test.**
"Each" follows "pupils," but the verb agrees with "pupils," which is plural.
17. **ANSWER: C) The crowd who have gathered here are in a cheerful mood.**
"Who have gathered" describes "crowd", so the verb should be "are" for the people in the crowd.
18. **ANSWER: D) Poultry has gone up in price.**
When Poultry means meat, it is uncountable.
19. **ANSWER: D) The United States has reacted angrily.**
"United States" is singular, so it takes "has."
20. **ANSWER: A) The rise and fall of the tide is due to lunar influence.**
"The rise and fall" is considered a singular concept, so it takes "is."

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Fill in the blank

- Q.1 In winter, the days and nights is cold. Choose the part of the sentence that carries error: (UHS-2002)
- A) In winter
B) The days
C) And nights
D) Is cold
- Q.2 _____ so many people been out of work as today. Which part is the most appropriate to be filled in the blank. (UHS-2002)
- A) More than ever before
B) Never before have
C) In the past, there never have
D) Formerly, there never were
- Q.3 Knowledge and wisdom _____ of times no connection. (NUMS-2002)
- A) Has
B) have
C) had
D) are
- Q.4 Each of three boys _____ to ride. (NUMS-2002)
- A) loves
B) love
C) are loving
D) have loved
- Q.5 The students, accompanied by the teacher _____ entering the museum. (SZABMU-2022)
- A) Is
B) Has
C) Are
D) Have
- Q.6 None of us _____ beyond a mile. (SZABMU-2022)
- A) Gone
B) Have gone
C) Has gone
D) were go

Directions: Choose the correct option

- Q.7 (SZABMU-2022)
- A) Time, tide wait for no men
B) Time and tide wait for no man
C) time and tide weight for no man
D) Time tide, wait over know man
- Q.8 (NUMS-2022)
- A) Every one of the prisons are full.
B) Every one of the prisons had full.
C) Every one of the prisons have full.
D) Every one of the prisons is full.
- Q.9 (NUMS-2022)
- A) Mr. Shan, with his family together goes to England.
B) Mr. Shan, together with his family, goes to England.
C) Mr. Shan, together with his family, go to England.
D) Mr. Shan, with his family, go to England together.
- Q.10
- A) Every boy and every girl was given a packet of sweets.
B) Every boy and every girl have given a packet of sweets.
C) Every boy and every girl are given a packet of sweets.
D) Every boy and every girl had have given a packet of sweets.

Q.11

- A) In him was centred their love and their ambition.
- B) In him has centred their love and their ambition.
- C) In him were centred their love and their ambition.
- D) In him do centred their love and their ambition.

Q.12

- A) The Committee have appended a note to its report.
- B) The Committee were appended a note to its report.
- C) The Committee do not append a note to its report.
- D) The Committee has appended a note to its report.

Q.13

- A) Many a man has succumbed to this temptation.
- B) Many man have succumbed to this temptation.
- C) Many men has succumbed to this temptation.
- D) Many a man do not succumb to this temptation.

Q.14

- A) Our happiness or our sorrow are largely due to our own actions.
- B) Our happiness or our sorrow is largely due to our own actions.
- C) Our happiness or our sorrows is largely due to our own actions.
- D) Our joys or our sorrows, is largely due to our own actions.

Q.15

- A) The ebb and flow of the tides were explained by Newton.
- B) The ebb and flow of the tides had explained by Newton.
- C) The ebb and flow of the tides was explained by Newton.
- D) The ebb and flow of the tides are explained by Newton.

Q.16

- A) The Mayor, with his councillors, are to be present.
- B) The Mayor, with his councillors, were to be present.
- C) The Mayor, with his councillors, have to be present.
- D) The Mayor, with his councillors, is to be present.

Q.17

- A) Gulliver's Travels were written by Jonathan Swift.
- B) Gulliver's Travels have been written by Jonathan Swift.
- C) Gulliver's Travels written by Jonathan Swift.
- D) Gulliver's Travels was written by Jonathan Swift.

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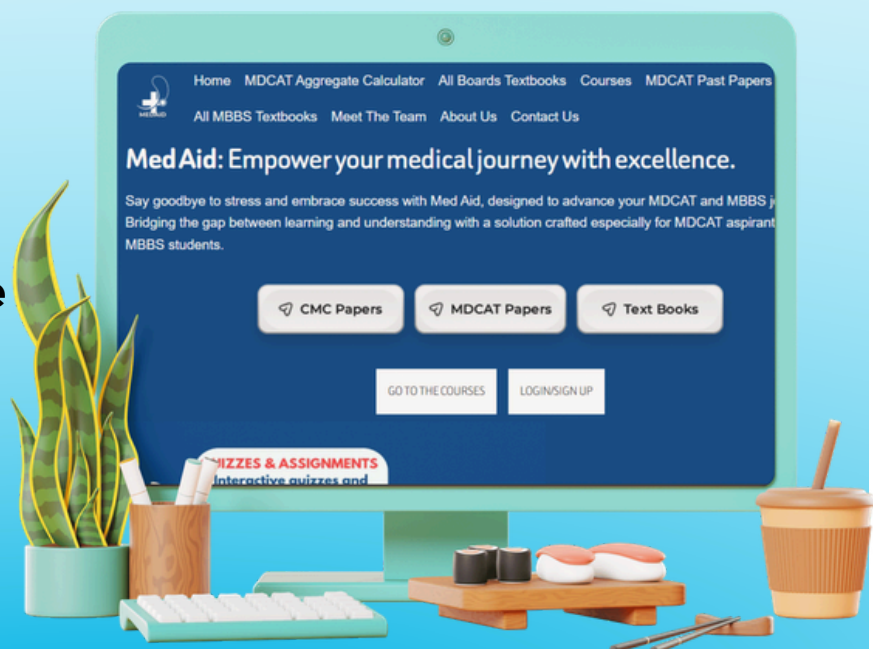
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Q.18

- A) One or the other of those fellows have stolen the watch.
 B) One or the other of those fellows was stolen the watch.
 C) One or the other of those fellows has stolen the watch.
 D) One or the other of those fellows do not steal the watch.

Q.19

- A) Two-thirds of the city are in ruins.
 C) Two-thirds of the city were in ruins.

- B) Two-thirds of the city is in ruins.
 D) Two-thirds of the city does in ruins.

Q.20

- A) Hardly had I got in the house when the phone rang.
 B) Hardly I had got in the house when the phone rang.
 C) Hardly I did got in the house when the phone rang.
 D) Hardly I got in the house when the phone rang.

ANSWER KEY >>

1	D	11	C
2	B	12	D
3	B	13	A
4	A	14	B
5	C	15	C
6	C	16	D
7	B	17	D
8	D	18	C
9	B	19	B
10	A	20	A

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Fill in the blanks

1. (D) Is cold (Correct: "are cold")
Explanation: "Days and nights" is plural, so the verb should be "are" instead of "is."
2. (B) Never before have
Explanation: "Never before" is used in inversion sentences, so "have" correctly agrees with "so many people."
3. (B) Have
Explanation: "Knowledge and wisdom" are two separate nouns, making the subject plural, so "have" is correct.
4. (A) Loves
Explanation: "Each" is singular, so the verb should be singular ("loves").
5. (C) Are
Explanation: "Students" is the main subject, which is plural, so "are" is correct.
6. (C) Has gone
Explanation: "None" is singular here, so "has gone" is the correct form.

Choose the correct option

7. (B) Time and tide wait for no man
Explanation: "Time and tide" is a well-known phrase that is treated as plural.
8. (D) Every one of the prisons is full
Explanation: "Everyone" is singular, so "is" should be used.
9. (B) Mr. Shan, together with his family, goes to England
Explanation: The main subject "Mr. Shan" is singular, so "goes" is correct.
10. (A) Every boy and every girl was given a packet of sweets
Explanation: "Every" makes the subject singular, so "was" should be used.
11. (C) In him were centred their love and their ambition
Explanation: "Love and ambition" are considered plural here, so "were" is correct.
12. (D) The Committee has appended a note to its report
Explanation: "Committee" is singular when acting as a unit, so "has" is correct.
13. (A) Many a man has succumbed to this temptation
Explanation: "Many a" is singular, so "has" is the correct verb.
14. (B) Our happiness or our sorrow is largely due to our own actions
Explanation: "Happiness or sorrow" is treated as a singular idea, so "is" is correct.
15. (C) The ebb and flow of the tides was explained by Newton
Explanation: "Ebb and flow" is a singular phrase, so "was" is correct.
16. (D) The Mayor, with his councillors, is to be present
Explanation: "The Mayor" is the main subject, which is singular, so "is" is correct.
17. (D) Gulliver's Travels was written by Jonathan Swift
Explanation: "Gulliver's Travels" is the title of a book, which is singular.
18. (C) One or the other of those fellows has stolen the watch
Explanation: "One" is singular, so "has" is correct.
19. (B) Two-thirds of the city is in ruins
Explanation: "City" is singular, so "is" should be used.
20. (A) Hardly had I got in the house when the phone rang
Explanation: "Hardly had" follows the correct inversion structure.

2.1 CONJUNCTION, SENTENCE, PHRASES AND CLAUSES

UNIT >> PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Fill in the blank

- Q.1 I have not seen him _____ he was a child.
A) since
B) unless
C) if
D) lest
- Q.2 A book's a book, _____ there is nothing in it.
A) when
B) although
C) however
D) unless
- Q.3 Answer the first question _____ you proceed further.
A) before
B) until
C) since
D) after
- Q.4 Sentinels were posted _____ the camp should be taken by surprise.
A) though
B) although
C) but
D) lest
- Q.5 He will not pay _____ he is compelled.
A) unless
B) until
C) after
D) than
- Q.6 No nation can be perfectly well governed _____ it is competent to govern itself.
A) unless
B) until
C) after
D) than
- Q.7 We arrived _____ you had gone.
A) after
B) ,although
C) since
D) ,but
- Q.8 You will get the prize _____ you deserve it.
A) if
B) after
C) when
D) lest
- Q.9 _____ you are called, you must come in at once.
A) When
B) For
C) But
D) So
- Q.10 He asked _____ he might have a holiday.
A) whether
B) however
C) but
D) so

Directions: Choose the correct option

- Q.11
A) He found his watch where he had left it.
B) He found his watch there he had left it.
C) He found his watch, where he had left it.
D) He found his watch where he have left it.
- Q.12
A) I cannot give you any money, but I have none.
B) I cannot give you any money, for I have none.
C) I cannot give you any money, yet I have none.
D) I cannot give you any money, nor I have none.

- Q.13 A) I will stay until you will return. B) I will stay lest you return.
 C) I will stay until you return. D) I will stay whether you will return.
- Q.14 A) He will be sure to come if you will invite him.
 B) He will be sure to come when you will invite him.
 C) He is sure to come whether you will invite him.
 D) He will be sure to come if you invite him.
- Q.15 A) Since you say so, I must believe it. B) Since you say, so I must believe it.
 C) Since you say: so, I must believe it. D) Since you say because I must believe it.
- Q.16 A) My strength is as the strength of ten, though my heart is pure.
 B) My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure.
 C) My strength is as the strength of ten, however my heart is pure.
 D) My strength is as the strength of ten, yet my heart is pure.
- Q.17 A) Do not go before I will come. B) Do not go before I would come.
 C) Do not go before I come. D) Do not go before I came.
- Q.18 A) He was so tired who he could scarcely stand.
 B) He was so tired which he could scarcely stand.
 C) He was so tired that he could not scarcely stand.
 D) He was so tired that he could scarcely stand.
- Q.19 A) It is neither useful nor ornamental. B) It is neither useful or ornamental.
 C) It is either useful nor ornamental. D) It is neither useful and ornamental.
- Q.20 A) I do not care whether you go and stay. B) I do not care whether you go or stay.
 C) I do not care whether you go nor stay. D) I do not care whether you go as well as stay.

ANSWER KEY

1	A	11	A
2	B	12	B
3	A	13	C
4	D	14	D
5	A	15	A
6	B	16	B
7	A	17	C
8	A	18	D
9	A	19	A
10	A	20	B

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. **ANSWER: A) since**
The conjunction "since" is used to indicate a point in the past from which an action continues. In this case, the sentence means "I have not seen him from the time he was a child until now."
2. **ANSWER: B) unless**
The conjunction "unless" means "except if." The sentence implies that a book is just a book only if there is nothing in it.
3. **ANSWER: A) before**
The conjunction "before" is used to indicate that one action must take place prior to another. The sentence means that the first question must be answered before proceeding further.
4. **ANSWER: D) lest**
The conjunction "lest" is used to express prevention or caution. The sentence implies that sentinels were posted to prevent the camp from being taken by surprise.
5. **ANSWER: A) unless**
The conjunction "unless" is used to introduce a condition that must be met for an action to happen. The sentence means he will not pay unless he is forced to do so.
6. **ANSWER: B) unless**
The conjunction "unless" is used to state a condition for good governance. The sentence means that a nation cannot govern well unless it is capable of governing itself.
7. **ANSWER: A) after**
The conjunction "after" indicates that one event follows another in time. The sentence means that we arrived at a certain time after you had already gone.
8. **ANSWER: A) if**
The conjunction "if" is used to introduce a condition. The sentence means that the prize will only be given if the person deserves it.
9. **ANSWER: A) when**
The conjunction "when" is used to indicate a condition of time. The sentence implies that as soon as the person is called, they must come in immediately.
10. **ANSWER: A) whether**
The conjunction "whether" is used to introduce an indirect question. The sentence means that he asked if he might have a holiday.

1. **ANSWER: A) He found his watch where he had left it.**
The conjunction "where" correctly introduces the clause indicating the location of the watch.
2. **ANSWER: B) I cannot give you any money, for I have none.**
The conjunction "for" introduces the reason why the speaker cannot give money.
3. **ANSWER: C) I will stay until you return.**
The conjunction "until" indicates the duration up to a certain point in time. The sentence means the speaker will stay until the other person returns.
4. **ANSWER: D) He will be sure to come if you invite him.**
The conjunction "if" is used to express a condition. The sentence means that he will come only if he is invited.
5. **ANSWER: A) Since you say so, I must believe it.**
The conjunction "since" is used to show cause and effect. The sentence means that because the person has said so, the speaker believes it.
6. **ANSWER: B) My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure.**
The conjunction "because" is used to indicate a reason. The sentence means that the speaker's strength is great due to the purity of their heart.
7. **ANSWER: C) Do not go before I come.**
The conjunction "before" is correctly used with the present simple "I come" to indicate that the first action should not happen until the second action occurs.
8. **ANSWER: D) He was so tired that he could scarcely stand.**
The conjunction "that" correctly introduces the result of being tired. The sentence means that his exhaustion was so extreme that he could barely stand.
9. **ANSWER: A) It is neither useful nor ornamental.**
The correlative conjunction pair "neither...nor" is used to express a negative meaning, indicating that the object is neither useful nor decorative.
10. **ANSWER: B) I do not care whether you go or stay.**
The conjunction "whether...or" is used to present two possible alternatives. The sentence means that it does not matter to the speaker if the person goes or stays.

CONJUNCTION, SENTENCE, PHRASES AND CLAUSES

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Fill in the blank.

- Q.1 _____ we start now, we cannot be on time.
A) Unless
B) Though
C) Lest
D) While
- Q.2 _____ going to sleep, I like to read for half an hour.
A) After
B) Before
C) As soon as
D) While
- Q.3 _____ he is mad, or he feigns madness.
A) Neither
B) And
C) Either
D) While
- Q.4 _____ I was younger, I thought so.
A) As
B) when
C) Soon
D) While
- Q.5 _____ he saw me coming, he took to his heels.
A) After
B) Before
C) As soon as
D) While

Directions: Choose the correct option

- Q.6 I like cats. I hate dogs.
A) I like cats, I hate dogs.
B) I like cats' I hate dogs.
C) I like cats I hate dogs.
D) I like cats but I hate dogs.
- Q.7 Your ice cream will melt, you should eat it quickly.
A) Your ice cream will melt, so you should eat it quickly.
B) Your ice cream will melt however you should eat it quickly.
C) Your ice cream will melt so that you should eat it quickly.
D) Your ice cream will melt, however you should eat it quickly.
- Q.8
A) No other man in our community is as rich like he is.
B) No other man in our community is as rich when he is.
C) No other man in our community is as rich as well as he is.
D) No other man in our community is as rich as he is.
- Q.9
A) That is the man whom gave me a dog that went mad.
B) That is the man which gave me a dog that went mad.
C) That is the man whose gave me a dog that went mad.
D) That is the man who gave me a dog that went mad.
- Q.10
A) The train was wrecked, but no one was hurt.
B) The train was wrecked, and no one was hurt.
C) The train was wrecked, so no one was hurt.
D) The train was wrecked, because no one was hurt.
- Q.11
A) It is raining heavily, so I will take an umbrella with me.
B) It is raining heavily, but I will take an umbrella with me.
C) It is raining heavily, or I will take an umbrella with me.
D) It is raining heavily, yet I will take an umbrella with me.

- Q.12 A) We must hasten, nor the robbers will overtake us.
 B) We must hasten, and the robbers will overtake us.
 C) We must hasten, or the robbers will overtake us.
 D) We must hasten, the robbers will overtake us.
- Q.13 A) You may go to the theatre, but Rameez also may.
 B) You may go to the theatre, or Rameez also may.
 C) You may go to the theatre, yet Rameez also may.
 D) You may go to the theatre and Rameez also may.
- Q.14 A) Since you make a good deal of noise, because I cannot work.
 B) Since you make a good deal of noise, so I cannot work.
 C) Since you make a good deal of noise, I cannot work.
 D) Since you make a good deal of noise, as I cannot work.

Directions: Identify the following sentences and clauses

(SZABMU-2022)

- Q.15 How cold the night is!
 A) Interrogative
 B) Declarative
 C) Exclamatory
 D) Imperative
- Q.16 I waited for the bus, but it was late. identify the sentence.
 A) Simple
 B) Complex
 C) Compound
 D) Mixed
- Q.17 Owing to his bad luck, he got into accident on the eve of his examination.
 A) Complex
 B) Compound
 C) Compound- complex
 D) Simple
- Q.18 Although Mehran is hardworking, yet he failed.
 A) concession
 B) condition
 C) manner
 D) reason
- Q.19 The Caliph noticed the merchant.
 A) Complex
 B) Compound
 C) Compound- complex
 D) Simple
- Q.20 The place where Buddha was cremated has recently been discovered.
 A) Complex
 B) Compound
 C) Compound- complex
 D) Simple

(ETEA-2022)

(NUMS-24)

(SZABMU-24)

(SZABMU-24)

(SZABMU-24)

ANSWER KEY

1	A	11	A
2	B	12	C
3	C	13	D
4	B	14	C
5	C	15	C
6	D	16	C
7	A	17	D
8	D	18	A
9	D	19	D
10	A	20	A

EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. **ANSWER: A) Unless**

The conjunction "unless" is used to introduce a condition that must be met for something to happen. In this case, "unless we start now" means we cannot be on time if we do not start immediately.

2. **ANSWER: B) Before**

The conjunction "before" is used to indicate that one action happens first. Here, "Before going to sleep, I like to read" means reading takes place before sleeping.

3. **ANSWER: C) Either**

"Either...or" is used to present two possibilities. The sentence states that the person is either truly mad or pretending to be mad.

4. **ANSWER: B) When**

"When" is used to refer to a time in the past. "When I was younger" indicates the time period being discussed.

5. **ANSWER: C) As soon as**

"As soon as" is used to indicate that one action happens immediately after another. "As soon as he saw me coming" means he ran away immediately after seeing me.

6. **ANSWER: D) I like cats but I hate dogs.**

The conjunction "but" is used to contrast two opposing ideas, making the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

7. **ANSWER: A) Your ice cream will melt, so you should eat it quickly.**

The conjunction "so" shows cause and effect. The ice cream melting is the reason to eat it quickly.

8. **ANSWER: D) No other man in our community is as rich as he is.**

The correct phrase is "as rich as" when making comparisons.

9. **ANSWER: D) That is the man who gave me a dog that went mad.**

"Who" is correctly used to refer to a person in the relative clause.

10. **ANSWER: A) The train was wrecked, so no one was hurt.**

"So" indicates a cause-and-effect relationship, making the sentence logical.

11. **ANSWER: A) It is raining heavily, so I will take an umbrella with me.**

"So" shows the cause (raining) and the effect (taking an umbrella).

12. **ANSWER: C) We must hasten, or the robbers will overtake us.**

"Or" is used to show the consequence of not hastening.

13. **ANSWER: D) You may go to the theatre and Rameez also may.**

"And" correctly connects two related ideas.

14. **ANSWER: C) Since you make a good deal of noise, I cannot work.**

"Since" indicates a reason for the inability to work.

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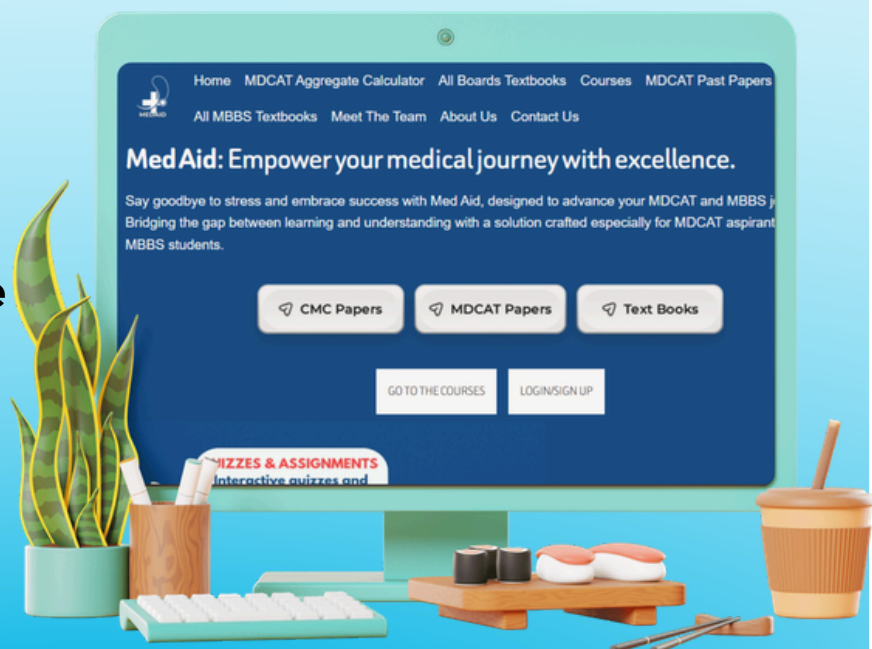
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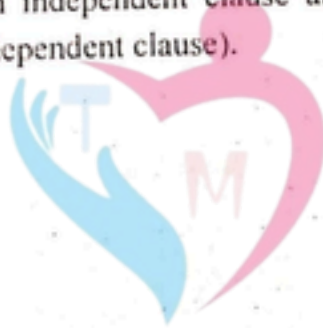


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15. **ANSWER: C) Exclamatory**
The sentence expresses strong emotion, making it an exclamatory sentence.
16. **ANSWER: C) Compound**
A compound sentence consists of two independent clauses joined by a conjunction ("but").
17. **ANSWER: D) Simple**
The sentence has one independent clause, making it a simple sentence.
18. **ANSWER: A) Concession**
"Although" introduces a concession, acknowledging one fact while presenting a contrasting outcome.
19. **ANSWER: D) Simple**
The sentence contains only one independent clause, making it simple.
20. **ANSWER: A) Complex**
A complex sentence has an independent clause and a dependent clause ("where Buddha was cremated" is a dependent clause).



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2.2 UNIT

PARTS OF SENTENCE

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Identify the underlined part of the sentence:

- Q.1 The teacher passed the student a pen.
A) Subject complement
B) Object complement
C) Direct object
D) Indirect object
- Q.2 She made us fool.
A) Mono-transitive
B) Di-transitive
C) Ambi-transitive
D) Complex transitive
- Q.3 She is outside.
A) Noun
B) Adverbial
C) Adjective
D) Pronoun
- Q.4 The sea is a danger.
A) Predicate nominative
B) Predicate adjective
C) Object complement
D) Adverb complement
- Q.5 It feels great.
A) Predicate nominative
B) Predicate adjective
C) Direct object
D) Indirect object
- Q.6 If you put butter and salt on popcorn, it tastes like salty butter.
A) Direct object
B) Indirect object
C) Subject complement
D. Object complement
- Q.7 The student admitted that he skipped class.
A) Direct object
B) Indirect object
C) Subject complement
D) Object complement
- Q.8 My concern is what you think about grammar.
A) Direct object
B) Indirect object
C) Subject complement
D) Object complement
- Q.9 Sir Ali taught me English.
A) Direct object
B) Indirect object
C) Subject complement
D) Object complement
- Q.10 Raj is a writer.
A) Predicate nominative
B) Predicate adjective
C) Direct object
D) Object complement
- Q.11 She turned pale when she saw the snake.
A) Predicate nominative
B) Predicate adjective
C) Adverb complement
D) Object complement
- Q.12 We were a little curious why they decided to leave.
A) Object complement
B) Adverbial complement
C) Adjunct
D) Adjective complement
- Q.13 The boss is certain who will lead the next project.
A) Object complement
B) Adverbial complement
C) Adjunct
D) Adjective complement

- Q.14 Columbus considers his friend stupid.
 A) Object complement
 C) Subject complement
 B) Adverbial complement
 D) Adjective complement
- Q.15 She is skilled at archery.
 A) Direct object
 C) Indirect object
 B) Adverbial complement
 D) Adjective complement
- Q.16 Chugging and puffing, the locomotive made its way up the steep slope.
 A) Object
 C) Predicate
 B) Subject
 D) Complement
- Q.17 The class appointed her treasurer.
 A) Object
 C) Adverb
 B) Subject
 D) Complement
- Q.18 Our family ate dinner.
 A) Direct object
 C) Complement
 B) Indirect object
 D) Adjective complement
- Q.19 Mom heard crashing in the living room.
 A) Object
 C) Verb
 B) Adverbial
 D) Adjective
- Q.20 Put the money in the box at once.
 A) Noun complement
 C) Verb complement
 B) Adjective complement
 D) Adverb complement

ANSWER KEY >>

1	D	11	B
2	D	12	D
3	B	13	D
4	A	14	A
5	A	15	D
6	C	16	B
7	A	17	D
8	C	18	A
9	B	19	A
10	A	20	D

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The underlined part of the sentence is indirect object whereas a pen is the direct object.
2. The underlined part of the sentence is complex transitive verb. A verb that needs an object complement is called complex transitive or factitive verb.
3. The underlined word is an adverb. We can write adverbs of place / location after linking verbs.
4. The predicate nominative renames the subject of the sentence. So the underlined part of the sentence is predicate nominative.
5. Great is an Adjective and it is used here as a Predicate Adjective. When adjective is used as a complement after linking verb, its functions as predicative adjective.
6. A subject complement describes or renames the subject of the sentence. After linking verbs we use subject complement.
7. The underlined clause is the direct object. A direct object is the receiver of the action within a sentence and it answers the question "who" or "what".
8. A subject complement describes or renames the subject of the sentence. So the underlined clause is the subject complement.
9. The underlined part of the sentence is indirect object. English is the direct object.
10. The predicate nominative renames the subject of the sentence. So the underlined part of the sentence is predicate nominative.
11. A predicate adjective modifies the subject of the linking verb. So the underlined part of the sentence is predicate adjective.
12. Why they decided to leave is the complement of the adjective curious.
13. Who will lead the next project is the complement of the adjective certain.
14. Here stupid renames or is the complement of the direct object his friend.
15. At archery is the complement of the adjective skilled.
16. The locomotive is the subject of the sentence.
17. Treasurer is the noun complement of the direct object her.
18. Dinner is the direct object of the verb ate.
19. The underlined part of sentence is gerund phrase which is direct object of the word heard.
20. The underlined part of sentence is adverb complement because it answers the question where.

PARTS OF SENTENCE

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Identify the underlined part of the sentence:

- Q.1 Despite winning the lottery, my team leader still seems unhappy.
A) Direct object
B) Indirect object
C) Subject complement
D) Object complement
- Q.2 "I don't know how Emma can understand anything," Luigi says.
A) Direct object
B) Indirect object
C) Subject complement
D) Object complement
- Q.3 Although the movie was exciting, Jack grew drowsy and slept through it.
A) Direct object
B) Indirect object
C) Subject complement
D) Object complement
- Q.4 The principal awarded Commander the medal.
A) Direct object
B) Indirect object
C) Subject complement
D) Object complement
- Q.5 She will be the President.
A) Predicate nominative
B) Predicate adjective
C) Object complement
D) Adverb complement
- Q.6 Our heels look expensive.
A) Predicate nominative
B) Predicate adjective
C) Object complement
D) Adverb complement
- Q.7 It was quite obvious that this was the murder weapon.
A) Object complement
B) Adverbial complement
C) Predicate adjective
D) Adjective complement
- Q.8 She is uncertain whether she made the right decision.
A) Object complement
B) Adverbial complement
C) Predicate adjective
D) Adjective complement
- Q.9 Columbus called the first island he reached San Salvador.
A) Object complement
B) Adverbial
C) Subject complement
D) Adjective
- Q.10 The students elected Ali secretary of the debate club.
A) Subject complement
B) Adverbial
C) Object complement
D) Adjective
- Q.11 You would have certainly missed the plane.
A) Object
B) Adverb
C) Object complement
D) Adjective
- Q.12 A ten-minute rest refreshes you a lot.
A) Adjective
B) Object complement
C) Subject complement
D) Adverb
- Q.13 She told me an interesting story.
A) Adjective
B) Adverb
C) Subject complement
D) Object complement

- Q.14 The players were in a happy mood.
 A) Adjective
 C) Object complement
 B) Noun
 D) Adverb
- Q.15 I want to tell you about my trip, but, by the way, how is your mother.
 A) Adjective
 C) Subject
 B) Noun
 D) Adverb
- Q.16 Ali was walking his horse in the morning.
 A) Transitive verb
 C) Intransitive verb
 B) Semi Modal
 D) Di-transitive
- Q.17 She need not do it right now.
 A) Transitive verb
 C) Semi Modal verb
 B) Regular verb
 D) Complex transitive verb
- Q.18 He felt himself ecstatic.
 A) Object complement
 C) Direct object
 B) Noun
 D) Adverb
- Q.19 Grandfather left Rosalita and Raoul all his money.
 A) Direct object
 C) Complement
 B) Indirect object
 D) Adjective
- Q.20 My leather purse is very costly.
 A) complement
 C) Verb
 B) Adverbial
 D) Adjective

ANSWER KEY >>

1	C	11	B
2	A	12	A
3	C	13	A
4	B	14	A
5	A	15	D
6	B	16	A
7	D	17	C
8	D	18	A
9	A	19	A
10	C	20	D

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EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. Seems is a linking verb and it needs complement. So the underlined part of the sentence is subject complement.
2. The verb understand is a transitive verb. The underlined word is the direct object.
3. Grow is a linking verb and it needs complement. So the underlined part of the sentence is subject complement.
4. Commander is the indirect object of the verb awarded.
5. The predicate nominative renames the subject of the sentence. So the underlined part of the sentence is predicate nominative.
6. A predicate adjective is an adjective that follows a linking verb as a complement. So the underlined part of the sentence is predicate adjective.
7. The underlined clause is the complement of the adjective obvious.
8. The underlined clause is the complement of the adjective uncertain.
9. San Salvador is the complement of the noun 'the first island' which is the object of the verb called.
10. The underlined phrase is an example of object complement.
11. Certainly is an adverb of certainty. Adverbs of certainty express how certain we feel about an action or event.
12. 'Ten-minute' is functioning as an adjective to modify the noun 'rest'.
13. An interesting is an adjective as a modifier of the noun 'story'.
14. 'In a happy mood' is a prepositional phrase working as an adjective to describe the subject 'the players'.
15. By the way is a prepositional phrase working as adverb here.
16. His horse is the direct object of the verb walking. So, walking is transitive verb here.
17. Need is semi modal verb here. Worry is the real verb.
18. Ecstatic functioning as a complement describes an object himself, so called object complement.
19. The underlined part of the sentence is direct object. A direct object is the receiver of the action within a sentence and it answers the question "who?" or "what?"
20. Leather has been used attributively before the noun 'purse', so it is an adjective.

2.3 SENTENCE AND ITS KINDS

UNIT >> PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Identify the kinds of sentences:

- Q.1 Study hard, or you will fail.
 A) Simple
 B) Compound
 C) Complex
 D) Compound complex
- Q.2 It had rained for days; the town was flooded.
 A) Simple
 B) Compound
 C) Complex
 D) Compound complex
- Q.3 How cold the night is!
 A) Interrogative
 B) Declarative
 C) Exclamatory
 D) Imperative
- Q.4 When I visit my mother, I eat cookies.
 A) Simple
 B) Compound
 C) Complex
 D) Compound complex
- Q.5 I waited for the bus, but it was late.
 A) Simple
 B) Compound
 C) Complex
 D) Compound complex
- Q.6 Sometimes don't you feel like you are falling from the edge of space?
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Interrogative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.7 As the airplane climbed, I saw the ocean.
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.8 I'm tired!
 A) Interrogative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.9 Please grant me a loan.
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.10 When is the deadline?
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Interrogative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.11 Long live Pakistan!
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Assertive sentence
 D) optative sentence
- Q.12 All the best!
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.13 Would you like cookies or a banana for dessert?
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Interrogative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence

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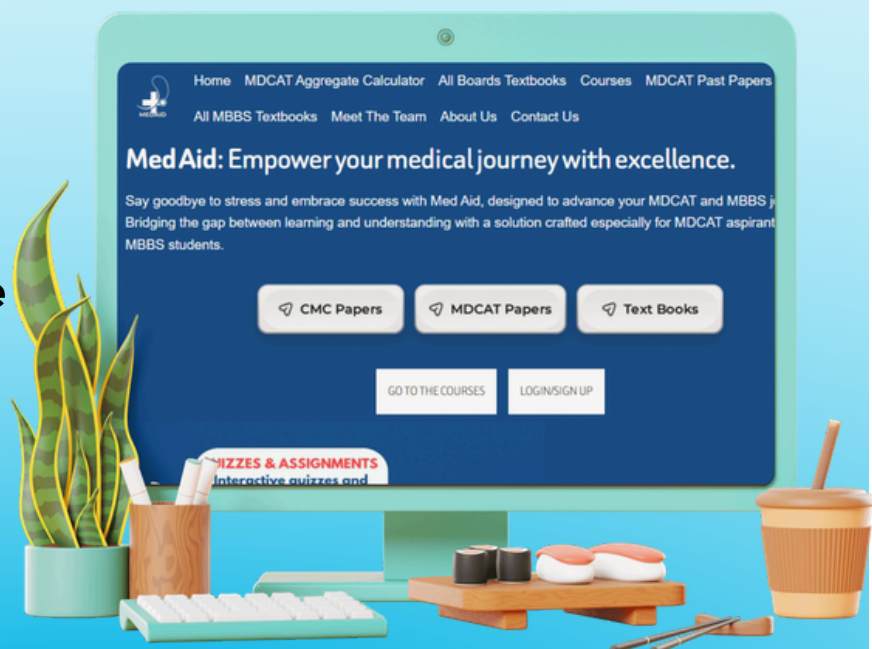
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- Q.14 Long live the king of Westeros!
 A) Declarative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 D) Assertive sentence
- Q.15 God blesses everyone.
 A) Declarative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.16 What an amazing sun set!
 A) Declarative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.17 Would that! There were peace in the world.
 A) Optative sentence
 C) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 D) Interrogative sentence
- Q.18 Going through the fields.
 A) Declarative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 D) Fragment
- Q.19 Don't cry, or go away.
 A) Declarative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 D) Assertive sentence
- Q.20 It is no use crying over spilt milk.
 A) Interrogative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 D) Declarative sentence

ANSWER KEY >>

1	B	11	D
2	B	12	C
3	C	13	C
4	C	14	C
5	B	15	A
6	C	16	D
7	A	17	A
8	D	18	D
9	B	19	B
10	C	20	D

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. It is compound because it has one independent clause (study hard) and the other is also independent clause (you will fail) connected by a coordinating conjunction 'or'.
2. The given sentence is compound because both independent clauses are joined by semi-colon.
3. Exclamatory sentences usually begin with exclamatory pronouns like 'how' or 'what' to give emphasis on the noun or object in the sentence.
4. It is complex because it has one independent clause (I eat cookies) and the other dependent clause (When I visit my mother).
5. It is compound sentence because it has two independent clauses joined with (But) a coordinating conjunction.
6. An interrogative sentence is one that asks a direct question and always ends at a question mark.
7. A declarative sentence simply makes a statement or expresses an opinion. It starts with the subject and ends at a full stop.
8. An exclamatory sentence is a sentence that expresses great emotion such as excitement, surprise, happiness or anger, and ends with an exclamation point.
9. Imperative sentence begins with a verb and ends with a full stop.
10. This sentence is interrogative because it starts with a question word (When) and ends at a question mark.
11. This sentence is optative because it expresses a prayer, or wish for the motherland.
12. This sentence is optative because it expresses a prayer, or wish for someone.
13. This sentence is interrogative because subject (you) comes after the modal verb (Would) and ends at a question mark.
14. This sentence is optative because it expresses a prayer, or wish for the king of Westeros.
15. This sentence is declarative because it is a statement.
16. Exclamatory sentences usually begin with exclamatory pronouns like 'how' or 'what' to give emphasis on the noun or object in the sentence.
17. This sentence expresses a prayer or keen wish, so it is an optative sentence.
18. It is a sentence fragment as there is no verb in it.
19. This sentence is Imperative as it is started with verb (don't) and ends at a full stop.
20. It is a proverb as well as a universal truth, so it is a declarative sentence

SENTENCE AND ITS KINDS

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Identify the kinds of sentences:

- Q.1 Ali bought a novel and finished it in three days.
A) Simple
B) Compound
C) Complex
D) Compound complex
- Q.2 She runs every day, so she is very fit.
A) Simple
B) Compound
C) Complex
D) Compound complex
- Q.3 I didn't know what time it was, so I was very late to class.
A) Simple
B) Compound
C) Complex
D) Compound complex
- Q.4 Why he didn't jump at the chance of a trip abroad, I really can't imagine.
A) Simple
B) Compound
C) Complex
D) Compound complex
- Q.5 The doctor wants to prescribe physical therapy, and he wants me to see Dr. Smith whom he recommended.
A) Simple
B) Compound
C) Complex
D) Compound complex
- Q.6 Can you call at his cell phone?
A) Declarative sentence
B) Imperative sentence
C) Interrogative sentence
D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.7 Everybody clapped the performance enthusiastically.
A) Declarative sentence
B) Imperative sentence
C) Optative sentence
D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.8 What lovely weather you all are enjoying!
A) Declarative sentence
B) Imperative sentence
C) Optative sentence
D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.9 Do not remove luggage trolleys from the station.
A) Declarative sentence
B) Imperative sentence
C) Optative sentence
D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.10 Have you any pencil?
A) Declarative sentence
B) Imperative sentence
C) Interrogative sentence
D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.11 Without a doubt, may he get first position!
A) Declarative sentence
B) Imperative sentence
C) Optative sentence
D) Assertive sentence
- Q.12 Should I call or email you?
A) Declarative sentence
B) Imperative sentence
C) Interrogative sentence
D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.13 Mister, can you spare us for a while?
A) Declarative sentence
B) Imperative sentence
C) Interrogative sentence
D) Exclamatory sentence

- Q.14 Wish you a happy journey together.
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 D) Affirmative sentence
- Q.15 God showers his blessings.
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.16 Please stop!
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.17 Let there be peace in the world.
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 D) Assertive sentence
- Q.18 She asked whether I liked her dress.
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.19 Don't move.
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Optative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence
- Q.20 It's alive! It's alive!
 A) Declarative sentence
 B) Imperative sentence
 C) Interrogative sentence
 D) Exclamatory sentence

ANSWER KEY

1	A	11	C
2	B	12	C
3	D	13	C
4	C	14	C
5	D	15	A
6	C	16	B
7	A	17	C
8	D	18	A
9	B	19	B
10	C	20	D

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EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. It is a simple sentence with compound predication.
2. The given sentence is compound because both independent clauses are joined by coordinating conjunction (so).
3. It is compound complex because it has two independent clauses (I didn't know, so I was very late to class) and one dependent clause (what time it was).
4. It is complex because it has one independent clause (I really can't imagine) and the other dependent clause (Why he didn't jump at the chance of a trip abroad).
5. It is compound complex because it has two independent clauses (The doctor wants to prescribe physical therapy, and he wants me to see Dr. Smith) and one dependent clause.
6. This sentence is interrogative because it starts with Auxiliary modal verb and ends at a question mark.
7. A declarative sentence simply makes a statement or expresses an opinion. It starts with the subject and ends at a full stop.
8. An exclamatory sentence is a sentence that expresses great emotion such as excitement, surprise, happiness or anger, and ends with an exclamation point.
9. Imperative sentence begins with a verb and ends with a full stop.
10. This sentence is interrogative because subject (you) comes after the helping verb (have) and ends at a question mark.
11. The sentence which expresses a prayer, keen wish, curse etc. is called an optative sentence.
12. This sentence is interrogative because subject (I) comes after the helping verb (should) and ends at a question mark.
13. This sentence is interrogative because subject (you) comes after the modal verb (can) and ends at a question mark.
14. This sentence is optative because it expresses a prayer, or wish.
15. This sentence is declarative because it is a statement.
16. Imperative sentence begins with a verb and ends with a full stop.
17. This sentence expresses a prayer or keen wish. This kind of sentence is generally called optative.
18. Although this is an indirect question, it is still a statement and, therefore, a declarative sentence.
19. This sentence is Imperative as it starts with verb (move) and ends at a full stop.
20. This sentence is exclamatory because it delivers a jolt of emotion and has an exclamation mark.

2.4

UNIT >>

PHRASES

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Identify the following underlined phrases.

- Q.1 She liked the shirt given to her by her grandmother.
 A) Gerund Phrase
 B) Participle Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase
 D) Appositive
- Q.2 Does the captain want us to lower the sails before we enter the harbor?
 A) Gerund Phrase
 B) Participle Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase
 D) Appositive
- Q.3 Before putting too much effort into the project, maybe you should get some guidance from your boss.
 A) Gerund Phrase
 B) Preposition Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase
 D) Appositive Phrase
- Q.4 Tom Hanks, star of Philadelphia, will be appearing in a new film this holiday season.
 A) Appositive Phrase
 B) Prepositional Phrase
 C) Gerund Phrase
 D) Infinitive Phrase
- Q.5 The girl in brown frock is my sister.
 A) Adjective phrase
 B) Adverb Phrase
 C) Participle Phrase
 D) Absolute Phrase
- Q.6 She always drives with care.
 A) Adjective phrase
 B) Adverb Phrase
 C) Participle Phrase
 D) Absolute Phrase
- Q.7 Tom visited India while studying the history of Indian art.
 A) Appositive Phrase
 B) Prepositional Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase
 D) Noun Phrase
- Q.8 Will someone be here soon to open the door?
 A) verb phrase
 B) appositive phrase
 C) prepositional phrase
 D) infinitive phrase
- Q.9 The candidate elected by the voters promised to put "a chicken in every pot."
 A) verb phrase
 B) participle phrase
 C) prepositional phrase
 D) gerund phrase
- Q.10 Susan Sarandon, a famous actress, has been very supportive of the striking workers.
 A) infinitive phrase
 B) appositive phrase
 C) participle phrase
 D) prepositional phrase
- Q.11 She preferred eating at the local deli for lunch.
 A) gerund phrase
 B) verb phrase
 C) Participle phrase
 D) absolute phrase
- Q.12 He should discover a gift certificate for dinner at Cafe Sofia under his seat at the table.
 A) Infinitive Phrase
 B) Gerund Phrase
 C) Prepositional Phrase
 D) Noun Phrase

- Q.13 We all sighed in relief, James having found his passport.
 A) Prepositional Phrase
 B) Participle Phrase
 C) Gerund Phrase
 D) Absolute Phrase
- Q.14 The day ended with feasting on Spanish tapas and local wine.
 A) Infinitive Phrase
 B) Participle Phrase
 C) Gerund Phrase
 D) Absolute Phrase
- Q.15 To celebrate their arrival at the villa, they all enjoyed a glass of Mallorcan wine on the terrace overlooking the sea.
 A) Infinitive Phrase
 B) Participle Phrase
 C) Gerund Phrase
 D) Absolute Phrase
- Q.16 As a souvenir, Mary bought herself a beautiful, oval-shaped, soft pink pearl.
 A) Noun Phrase
 B) Verb phrase
 C) Prepositional Phrase
 D) Infinitive Phrase
- Q.17 Fascinated by the Mughal miniature art, the tourists took many pictures of the royal palace.
 A) Infinitive Phrase
 B) Participle Phrase
 C) Gerund Phrase
 D) Absolute Phrase
- Q.18 Once at the beach, they all settled down on lounge chairs.
 A) Prepositional Phrase
 B) Infinitive Phrase
 C) Participle Phrase
 D) Absolute Phrase
- Q.19 Patricia would have gone for a walk to explore the surroundings had others been interested.
 A) Verb phrase
 B) Infinitive Phrase
 C) Participle Phrase
 D) Absolute Phrase
- Q.20 They were shouting in a loud voice.
 A) Adjective phrase
 B) Adverb Phrase
 C) Participle Phrase
 D) Absolute Phrase

ANSWER KEY >>

1	B	11	A
2	C	12	C
3	A	13	D
4	A	14	C
5	A	15	A
6	B	16	A
7	B	17	B
8	D	18	A
9	B	19	A
10	B	20	B

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EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. Participle Phrase consists of present (a verb ending in -ing) or past participle (a verb ending in -ed), acts as an adjective and modifies nouns. In the given sentence, the participle phrase given to her by her grandmother describes the shirt.
2. Infinitive phrases are made up of an infinitive ("to" form of a verb), and can function as adjectives, adverbs, or nouns. In this sentence, the infinitive phrase to lower the sails acts as a noun because it answers what "the captain wants".
3. Gerund phrases include a verb ending in -ing. In this sentence, putting too much effort into the project is a gerund phrase, and used as the part of Prepositional phrase.
4. Sometimes, noun phrases can appear as appositive phrases, a phrase placed after a noun to provide additional information. In this sentence, "Tom Hanks" is the subject of the sentence, while "star of Philadelphia" functions as an appositive phrase to make sure that the readers know who "Tom Hanks" is.
5. Prepositional phrases can be used to modify nouns or verbs by acting like adjectives or adverbs respectively. In this sentence, the prepositional phrase in brown frock modifies the noun, The girl, by describing her outward appearance.
6. The prepositional phrase with care in the sentence is acting like an adverb by modifying the verb and answering how she always drives.
7. Prepositional phrases consist of a preposition, its object, and any articles or modifiers. So, of Indian art is a prepositional phrase.
8. In this sentence, the infinitive phrase to open the door acts as an adverbial because it answers the purpose of verb 'be' "to open the door".
9. In this sentence, the participle phrase elected by the voters describes The candidate.
10. In this sentence, "Susan Sarandon" is the subject of the sentence, while "a famous actress" functions as an appositive phrase to make sure that the readers know who "Susan Sarandon" is.
11. In this sentence, eating at the local deli is being used as a gerund phrase, and it is the object of the sentence.
12. Prepositional phrases consist of a preposition, its object, and any articles or modifiers. So, for dinner at Cafe Sofia is a prepositional phrase.
13. Absolute phrases contain a noun, a participle, and any modifiers. In this sentence, the absolute phrase modifies the entire independent clause by explaining when "We all sighed in relief".
14. In this sentence, feasting on Spanish tapas and local wine is being used as a gerund phrase, and it is the part of the prepositional phrase.
15. In this sentence, the infinitive phrase To celebrate their arrival at the villa acts as an adverbial because it answers why "They enjoyed a glass of Mallorcan wine".
16. A noun phrase is made up of a noun and its modifiers. In this sentence, the noun 'pearl' is modified by the words a, beautiful, oval-shaped and soft pink.
17. A participle phrase is a participle with attached words. In this sentence, fascinated by the Mughal miniature art is the past participle.
18. In this sentence, at the beach is a prepositional phrase formed from the preposition at and the noun 'beach' (with its modifier 'the').
19. In this sentence, would have gone is a verb phrase made up of the helping verbs would + have and the main verb gone.
20. As a unit, prepositional phrases can be used to modify nouns or verbs by acting like adjectives or adverbs respectively. The prepositional phrase in a loud voice in the sentence is acting like an adverb by modifying the verb and answering how they were shout.

PHRASES

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Identify the following underlined phrases.

- Q.1 The candidate getting the most votes wins the election.
 A) Gerund Phrase B) Participle Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase D) Appositive
- Q.2 After resting for an hour, you will feel much better.
 A) Gerund Phrase B) Participle Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase D) Appositive
- Q.3 Reading a good novel always gives me pleasure.
 A) Gerund Phrase B) Participle Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase D) Appositive
- Q.4 Clearing his throat, Bill began to give his speech.
 A) Gerund Phrase B) Participle Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase D) Noun Phrase
- Q.5 They enjoyed taking long walks on the trail.
 A) Gerund Phrase B) Participle Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase D) Appositive Phrase
- Q.6 She was the devil in disguise.
 A) Adjective phrase B) Adverb Phrase
 C) Participle Phrase D) Noun Phrase
- Q.7 I never learned from a man who agreed with me.
 A) Adjective phrase B) Adverb Phrase
 C) Participle Phrase D) Noun Phrase
- Q.8 We won't eat any of the turkey roasting in your oven.
 A) Gerund Phrase B) Participle Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase D) Appositive Phrase
- Q.9 His profession, teaching English to immigrants, occupied a great deal of his time.
 A) Absolute phrase B) Adverb Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase D) Appositive Phrase
- Q.10 The magazine's cover, appealing to younger readers, will undoubtedly boost sales this month.
 A) Gerund Phrase B) Participle Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase D) Noun phrase
- Q.11 Mary's downfall is eating snacks between meals.
 A) Gerund Phrase B) Participle Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase D) Appositive
- Q.12 The judges, talking at length among themselves, finally gave the award to the Beagle.
 A) Gerund Phrase B) Participle Phrase
 C) Infinitive Phrase D) absolute phrase
- Q.13 Bread and cheese are the minimum ingredients for making a cheese sandwich.
 A) Absolute phrase B) Gerund Phrase
 C) Prepositional Phrase D) Noun Phrase

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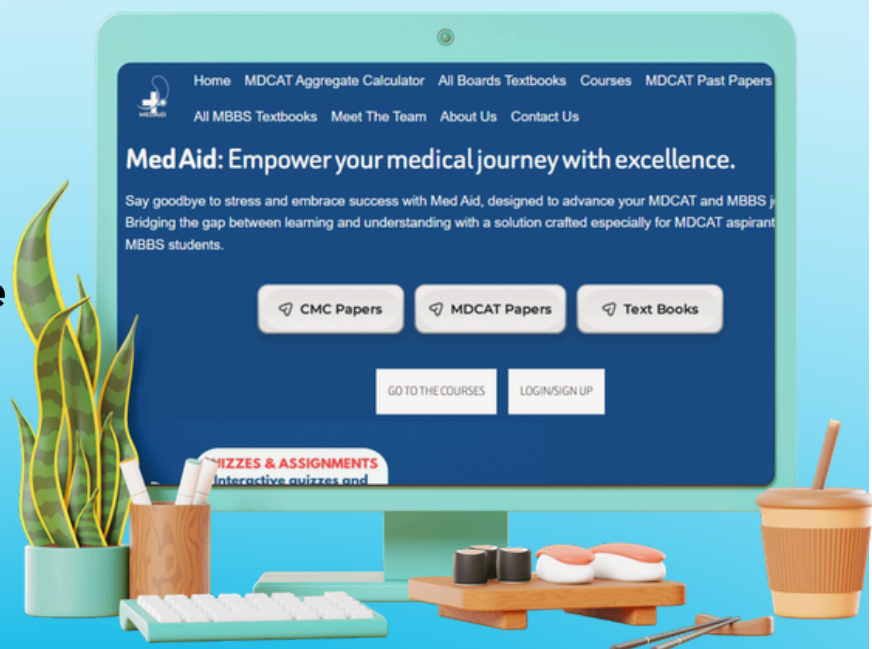
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- Q.14 In all fairness, I don't think we can blame her for what happened.
 A) Absolute phrase
 B) Gerund Phrase
 C) Prepositional Phrase
 D) Noun Phrase
- Q.15 A man in a great difficulties came to me for help.
 A) Absolute phrase
 B) Adverb phrase
 C) Adjective phrase
 D) Noun Phrase
- Q.16 We consider the information of little importance.
 A) Absolute phrase
 B) Adverb phrase
 C) Adjective phrase
 D) Noun Phrase
- Q.17 He is coming to visit me at his very moment.
 A) Absolute phrase
 B) Verb phrase
 C) Infinitive phrase
 D) Prepositional Phrase
- Q.18 Who could have been knocking at my door so late in the night?
 A) Absolute phrase
 B) Adverb phrase
 C) Adjective phrase
 D) Noun Phrase
- Q.19 The town council surely can't be expecting us to pay for the repair to the pavement.
 A) Absolute phrase
 B) Verb phrase
 C) Infinitive phrase
 D) Prepositional Phrase
- Q.20 The coolies belonged to a tribe dwelling in the hills.
 A) Absolute phrase
 B) Adverb phrase
 C) Adjective phrase
 D) Noun Phrase

ANSWER KEY

1	B	11	A
2	A	12	B
3	A	13	C
4	B	14	C
5	A	15	C
6	D	16	D
7	D	17	C
8	B	18	B
9	D	19	C
10	B	20	C

PreTians

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EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. Participial phrase modifies candidate.
2. Gerund phrase object of preposition (After).
3. Gerund phrase as the subject of the sentence
4. Participial phrase modifies Bill.
5. Gerund phrase as direct object.
6. The noun phrase as a subject complement following the linking verb "was."
7. A noun phrase used as the object of preposition.
8. Participial phrase modifying turkey.
9. Gerund phrase as appositive phrase
10. Participial phrase modifying cover.
11. Gerund phrase as subjective complement.
12. Participial phrase modifying judges.
13. A preposition with its object is called a prepositional phrase.
14. A preposition with its object is called a prepositional phrase.
15. Prepositional phrase functioning as Adjective phrase modifying a man.
16. Noun phrase as object of preposition:
17. To+v1 is called infinitive. Here 'To' is infinitive marker not preposition.
18. Adverbial phrase answering knocking when
19. To+v1 is called infinitive. 'To' here is infinitive marker not preposition.
20. Adjective phrase modifying a tribe.

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2.5

UNIT

CLAUSES

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Identify the following underlined clauses.

- Q.1 Some people buy expensive cars simply because they can.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) independent clause
- Q.2 Many people hope that Canada can resolve its economic problems.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) main clause
- Q.3 The bankers need to know what they should do.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) principal clause
- Q.4 Which one is the person who stole your car?
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) strong clause
- Q.5 Wherever there is a large American city, there will be poverty.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) independent clause
- Q.6 The books which the professor assigned were very expensive.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) main clause
- Q.7 Canada might give up its marketing boards if the European Community gives up its grain subsidies.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) principal clause
- Q.8 That is the place where Wolfe's and Montcalm's armies fought.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) strong clause
- Q.9 Unless the crown can make a better case, the accused murderer will not be convicted.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) independent clause
- Q.10 It is important to ask whether the wedding is formal or semi-formal.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) main clause
- Q.11 I will not make the same mistakes that you did.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) principal clause
- Q.12 When the sun shines, we will shine together.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) strong clause
- Q.13 Wash away the thoughts inside that keep my mind away from you.
 A) adjective clause
 B) adverb clause
 C) noun clause
 D) independent clause

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- Q.14 If they could love like you and me, imagine what the world could be.
 A) adjective clause
 C) noun clause
 B) adverb clause
 D) main clause
- Q.15 That is what the summer is all about!
 A) adjective clause
 C) noun clause
 B) adverb clause
 D) principal clause
- Q.16 If it takes the rest of my life, I will wait for you.
 A) adjective clause
 C) noun clause
 B) adverb clause
 D) strong clause
- Q.17 Because you're mine, I walk the line.
 A) adjective clause
 C) noun clause
 B) adverb clause
 D) main clause
- Q.18 Well, I am what I am and I am what I'm not, and I am sure happy with what I've got.
 A) adjective clause
 C) noun clause
 B) adverb clause
 D) principal clause
- Q.19 As we lie beneath the stars, we realize how small we are.
 A) adjective clause
 C) noun clause
 B) adverb clause
 D) strong clause
- Q.20 We'll have the life that we wish.
 A) adjective clause
 C) noun clause
 B) adverb clause
 D) independent clause

ANSWER KEY >>

1	B	11	A
2	C	12	B
3	C	13	A
4	A	14	B
5	B	15	C
6	A	16	B
7	B	17	B
8	A	18	C
9	B	19	B
10	C	20	A

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. This clause answers the question "why," showing cause, so it is an adverb clause. It does not act as a subject or object, and it does not modify a noun or pronoun.
2. The clause answers the question "what?", and acts as the direct object of the verb "hope."
3. This clause does not tell you which bankers need to know, but rather, it tells you what they need to know -- since it answers the question "what?" (and acts as the direct object of "to know"), it is a noun clause.
4. The relative pronoun "who" might have confused you here; however, the clause itself does not answer the question "who?", but the question "which person?", showing that it modifies the noun "person" and is acting as an adjective clause.
5. This clause tells where poverty will exist, and specifying a location is the function of an adverb or (in this case) of an adverb clause.
6. This clause modifies the noun "books," and modifying a noun or pronoun is the function of an adjective clause.
7. This clause provides the conditions under which Canada might give up its marketing boards, and it is an adverb or an adverb clause which answers the question "under what conditions?".
8. This is a very tricky example, and the subordinating conjunction "where" could have fooled you. In fact, the clause does not answer the adverb question "where?", but the adjective question "which place?". This is an adjective clause, modifying the noun "place."
9. This clause provides the conditions under which the accused murderer will not be convicted, so it must be an adverb clause.
10. This clause is the direct object of the infinitive "to ask," answering the question "what is it important to ask?" so, it is a noun clause.
11. Modified noun (mistakes)
12. Time clause
13. Modified noun (thoughts inside)
14. Conditional clause; what follows the verb (imagine)
15. what follows the verb is
16. Conditional clause
17. Cause clause
18. What follows a verb, another verb and then a preposition
19. Time clause
20. Modified noun life

CLAUSES

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Identify the following underlined clauses.

- Q.1 All that glitters is not gold.
A) Noun clause
C) Adjective clause
B) Adverb clause
D) Preposition clause
- Q.2 Whoever smelt it dealt it.
A) Noun clause
C) Adjective clause
B) Adverb clause
D) Preposition clause
- Q.3 My command is whatever you wish.
A) Noun clause
C) Adjective clause
B) Adverb clause
D) Preposition clause
- Q.4 I will give you what you demand.
A) Noun clause
C) Adjective clause
B) Adverb clause
D) Preposition clause
- Q.5 Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it.
A) Noun clause
C) Adjective clause
B) Adverb clause
D) Preposition clause
- Q.6 It is a light thing for whoever keeps his foot outside trouble to advise and counsel him that suffers.
A) Noun clause
C) Adjective clause
B) Adverb clause
D) Preposition clause
- Q.7 My relationships are between me and whomever I am with, not between me and the world.
A) Noun clause
C) Adjective clause
B) Adverb clause
D) Preposition clause
- Q.8 After the movie was over, we went out to eat.
A) Noun clause
C) Adjective clause
B) Adverb clause
D) Preposition clause
- Q.9 Light knows when you are looking at it.
A) Noun clause
C) Adjective clause
B) Adverb clause
D) Preposition clause
- Q.10 That he believes his own story is remarkable.
A) Noun clause
C) Adjective clause
B) Adverb clause
D) Preposition clause
- Q.11 You must wait here until I get back.
A) Independent clause
B) Dependent clause
- Q.12 Can you tell me why you said that?
A) Independent clause
B) Dependent clause
- Q.13 Because the test was so difficult, none of the students got a very good grade.
A) Independent clause
B) Dependent clause
- Q.14 I usually do my homework while my mother is cooking dinner.
A) Independent clause
B) Dependent clause

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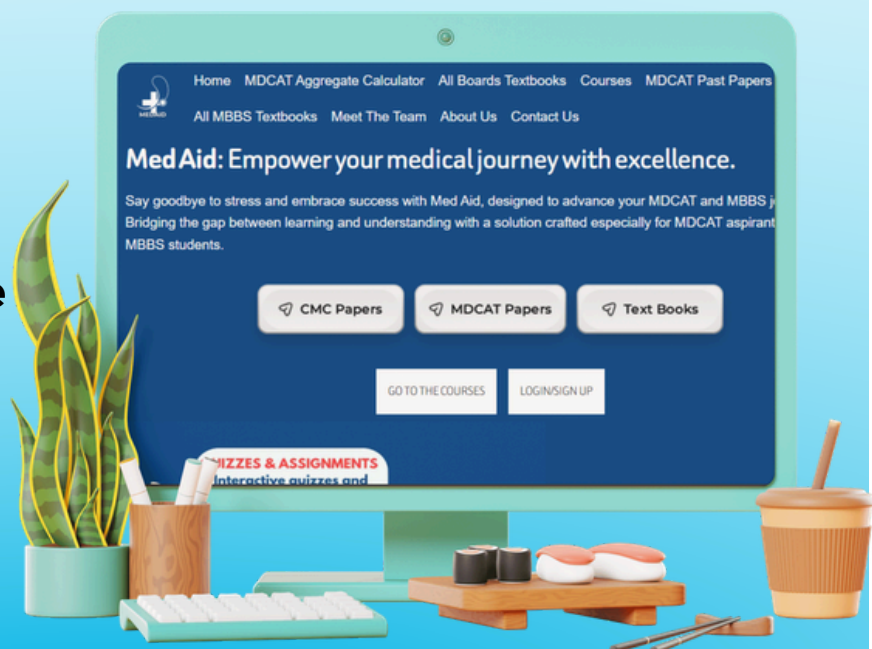
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EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. Here, the clause *that glitters* is identifying the pronoun 'All' so is called an adjective clause
2. Here, the noun clause is a subject.
3. Here, the noun clause is a subject complement.
4. Here, the noun clause is an indirect object.
5. Here, the noun clause is a subject complement.
6. Here, the noun clause is the object of a preposition ("for").
7. Here, the noun clause is the object of a preposition ("between").
8. This clause provides the time of the action when went out to eat, so it is an adverb clause.
9. Here, the noun clause is the direct object of the verb "knows."
10. Here, the noun clause is the subject of the sentence.
11. It is a dependent clause, which starts with subordinating conjunctions "until".
12. It is an independent clause, which can stand alone.
13. It is an independent clause, which can stand alone.
14. It is a dependent clause, which starts with subordinating conjunctions "while".
15. It is an independent clause, which can stand alone.
16. It is an independent clause, which can stand alone.
17. It is a dependent clause, which starts with subordinating conjunctions "if".
18. It is a dependent clause, which starts with subordinating conjunctions "as soon as".
19. It is an independent clause, which can stand alone.
20. It is an independent clause, which can stand alone.

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3 THE GRAMMAR OF VERB, TENSES & FORM OF VERB

UNIT >> PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Fill in the blank

- Q.1 This is the third time you _____ late for the lecture.
A) have been B) were
C) had been D) are
- Q.2 I shall wait until you _____ your lunch.
A) will finish B) finish
C) finished D) would finish
- Q.3 If it rains, we _____ wet.
A) get B) got
C) shall get D) have got
- Q.4 I _____ him for a long time.
A) have been knowing B) am knowing
C) know D) have known
- Q.5 They _____ the bridge for several months.
A) have been building B) build
C) built D) are building
- Q.6 The light went out while I _____.
A) read B) have been reading
C) was reading D) will have been reading
- Q.7 I had done my exercise when Hashim _____ to see me.
A) came B) had come
C) comes D) has come
- Q.8 I _____ him only one letter up to now.
A) sent B) have sent
C) send D) will send
- Q.9 He _____ out five minutes ago.
A) has gone B) had gone
C) went D) goes
- Q.10 By next March we _____ here for four years.
A) shall have been living B) are living
C) have been living D) will live

Directions: Choose the correct option

- Q.11 A) You had better ask permission. B) You had better asked permission.
C) You had better to ask permission. D) You had to better ask permission.
- Q.12 A) They would rather you should pay them by cheque.
B) They would rather you paid them by cheque.
C) They would rather you pay them by cheque.
D) They would rather you must pay them by cheque.

- Q.13
 A) I would rather to die than to suffer so miserably.
 B) I would rather die than suffered so miserably.
 C) I would rather die than suffer so miserably.
 D) I would rather die than suffering so miserably.
- Q.14
 A) I am study English for five years.
 B) I am to studying English for five years.
 C) I studied English for five years.
 D) I have been studying English for five years.
- Q.15
 A) He will have left before you go to see him.
 B) He will have left before you will go to see him.
 C) He will have left before you went to see him.
 D) He will have left before you have go to see him.
- Q.16
 A) I didn't see Kamran this week.
 B) I haven't seen Kamran this week.
 C) I am not seeing Kamran this week.
 D) I don't Kamran this week.
- Q.17
 A) She jumped off the bus while it moved.
 B) She jumped off the bus while it had moved.
 C) She jumped off the bus while it was moving.
 D) She jumped off the bus while it has been moving.
- Q.18
 A) Let's wait till he will finish his work.
 B) Let's wait till he would finish his work.
 C) Let's will wait till he finishes his work.
 D) Let's wait till he finishes his work.
- Q.19
 A) I suppose it will be raining when we start.
 B) I suppose it rains when we start.
 C) I suppose it is raining when we start.
 D) I suppose it has rained when we start.
- Q.20
 A) This time tomorrow I am sitting on the beach in Singapore.
 B) This time tomorrow I will be sitting on the beach in Singapore.
 C) This time tomorrow I was sitting on the beach in Singapore.
 D) This time tomorrow I have been sitting on the beach in Singapore.

ANSWER KEY 54379

1	A	11	A
2	B	12	B
3	C	13	C
4	D	14	D
5	A	15	A
6	C	16	B
7	A	17	C
8	B	18	D
9	C	19	A
10	A	20	B

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. **ANSWER: A) have been;** the present perfect tense is used with expressions like "for the first, second, third" to show the number of times an action has occurred up to the present moment.
2. **ANSWER: B) finish;** when referring to a future event, "until" is followed by the present simple tense rather than "will" + verb. This is a grammatical rule in conditional and time-related clauses.
3. **ANSWER: C) shall get;** in first conditional sentences (which describe real or likely future situations), the structure follows: *If + present simple, will/shall + base verb*. This expresses a possible consequence in the future.
4. **ANSWER: D) have known;** "know" is a stative verb, which means it describes a state rather than an action. **Stative verbs** do not take continuous forms, so the present perfect simple is used instead of present perfect continuous.
5. **ANSWER: A) have been building;** the present perfect continuous tense is used for actions that started in the past and are still ongoing. It emphasizes the duration of an action over a period of time.
6. **ANSWER: C) was reading;** the past continuous tense is used when describing an action that was in progress at a particular moment in the past and was interrupted by another event, in this case, "the light went out."
7. **ANSWER: A) came;** in past perfect and simple past combinations, the past perfect ("had done") describes the earlier action, while the simple past ("came") describes the later event.
8. **ANSWER: B) have sent;** the present perfect tense is used for actions that happened at an unspecified time before now or actions relevant to the present moment. The phrase "up to now" signals the need for present perfect.
9. **ANSWER: C) went;** "five minutes ago" refers to a specific past time, so the simple past tense is required rather than present perfect.
10. **ANSWER: A) shall have been living;** the future perfect continuous tense is used when referring to an action that will continue up to a specific point in the future. The phrase "by next March" indicates the completion of an ongoing action by that time.

Choose the Correct Option

11. **ANSWER: A) You had better ask permission;** the phrase "had better" is always followed by the base form of the verb. It expresses a strong recommendation or warning.
12. **ANSWER: B) They would rather you paid them by cheque;** when "would rather" is used with a different subject, the verb in the following clause takes the past simple tense, even though it refers to the present or future.
13. **ANSWER: C) I would rather die than suffer so;** "would rather" is followed directly by the base form of the verb when referring to the speaker's own actions. It expresses preference.
14. **ANSWER: D) I have been studying English for five years;** the present perfect continuous tense is used for an action that started in the past and continues up to the present, with an emphasis on duration.
15. **ANSWER: A) He will have left before you go to see him;** the future perfect tense is used to describe an action that will be completed before another future action. "Before you go" suggests a later event.
16. **ANSWER: B) I haven't seen Kamran this week;** the present perfect tense is used when referring to an unfinished time period, such as "this week," which is still ongoing.
17. **ANSWER: C) She jumped off the bus while it was moving;** the past continuous tense is used to describe an action in progress (the bus moving) when another action (jumping off) took place.
18. **ANSWER: D) Let's wait till he finishes his work;** "till" or "until" is followed by the present simple when referring to a future event. Even though the meaning is future, present simple is used.
19. **ANSWER: A) I suppose it will be raining when we start;** the future continuous tense is used for an action that will be happening at a specific moment in the future.
20. **ANSWER: B) This time tomorrow I will be sitting on the beach in Singapore;** the future continuous tense describes an action that will be in progress at a particular future time ("this time tomorrow").

THE GRAMMAR OF VERB, TENSES & FORM OF VERB

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Fill in the blank

- Q.1 We just _____ a game of tennis. (UHS-2020)
A) Has B) Have
C) Had D) Have had
- Q.2 The pen is expensive; still I _____ it. (UHS-2020)
A) bought B) have bought
C) will buy D) buyed
- Q.3 A few years ago, it _____ that human beings do not belong to this earth. (UHS-2020)
A) found B) were found
C) was found D) had found
- Q.4 The shepherd ploughed this mountain with cattle the first time it _____ ever (UHS-2020)
ploughed.
A) was B) was been
C) had D) had being
- Q.5 Engineers _____ working on a new project for the last days. (SZABMU-2020)
A) Are B) Has been
C) Have been D) Ought to be
- Q.6 I don't think I _____ be able to go. (SZABMU-2020)
A) Can B) Should
C) Shall D) Must
- Q.7 I _____ before 10 p.m. (SZABMU-2020)
A. Shall have slept B. Will have sleep
C. Shall have slept D) Shall have been slept
- Q.8 By Next March, we _____ here for four years. (SZABMU-2020)
A) Would had been B) would have lived
C) Shall have been living D) Shall live
- Q.9 The town _____ its appearance completely since 1980. (SZABMU-2020)
A) Is changing B) Changed
C) Has Changed D) Changes
- Q.10 I _____ him for a long time. (UHS-24)
A) Have never known C) Had never been known
B) Had never knew D) Would never knew
- Q.11 I _____ English for five years. (NUMS-2020)
A) Study B) Am studying
C) Have been studying. D) studies
- Q.12 By 2030, people _____ been reading the works of Charles Dickens for more than 190 years. (UHS-2020)
A) had B) will
C) have D) will have

- Q.13 The newly elected president and CEO for the newly established branch of our company _____ arrived recently. (UHS-2022)
 A) have
 B) having
 C) have been
 D) has
 (NUMS-2022)
- Q.14 The Headmaster _____ to speak to you. (NUMS-2022)
 A) Wants
 B) is wanting
 C) was wanting
 D) want
 (NUMS-2022)
- Q.15 A full description of car accidents _____ reported. (NUMS-2023) (UHS-24)
 A) are
 B) have been
 C) was
 D) were
- Q.16 The soup _____ good. (SZABMU-2022)
 A) Taste
 B) Is tasting
 C) Tastes
 D) Has taste
- Q.17 It _____ good players who bring good name to a country.
 A) Was
 B) Were
 C) Is
 D) are
- Q.18 To give one some Idea of Rabies' horrors, one _____ only read such descriptions as the following: spasms, restlessness, shudders at the least breath of air, an ardent thirst, convulsive movements, and fits of furious age. (UHS- 2022)
 A) needs
 B) need
 C) needed
 D) has needed
- Q.19 His courage brought him honour. Identify the underlined verb: (NUMS-24)
 A) Intransitive
 B) Di-transitive
 C) Complex transitive
 D) Linking
- Q.20 The teacher assigned the students an assignment to be completed during summer vacation. The underline verb is: (NUMS-24)
 A) Mono- transitive
 B) Di-transitive
 C) Complex transitive
 D) Intransitive

ANSWER KEY

1	C	11	C
2	C	12	D
3	C	13	D
4	A	14	A
5	C	15	C
6	C	16	C
7	C	17	C
8	C	18	B
9	C	19	B
10	A	20	B

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. **ANSWER: C) Had**
The adverb "just" is commonly used with the **simple past tense**, especially in **American English**, which indicates that the action happened very recently. In **British English**, the **present perfect tense** ("We have just had a game of tennis.") is more common in such cases.
2. **ANSWER: C) will buy**
Because of the word still between two clauses connected by semi column, idea is showing continuity or future action.
3. **ANSWER: C) was found**
The passive voice in the past simple ("was found") correctly conveys that the information was discovered in the past.
4. **ANSWER: A) was**
Both the past perfect (formal) and past simple (in formal) tense can be used with Ever.
5. **ANSWER: C) Have been**
The present perfect continuous tense ("have been working") expresses an ongoing action that started in the past and continues into the present.
6. **ANSWER: C) Shall**
"Shall" is used to indicate a future possibility or determination.
7. **ANSWER: C) Shall have slept**
The future perfect tense ("shall have slept") is used to express an action that will be completed before a specific time in the future.
8. **ANSWER: C) Shall have been living**
The future perfect continuous tense ("shall have been living") is used to show an ongoing action that will continue until a certain point in the future.
9. **ANSWER: C) Has changed**
The present perfect tense ("has changed") is used to indicate that the transformation started in the past and continues to the present.
10. **ANSWER: A) Have never known**
The present perfect ("have never known") correctly expresses a continuous state of not knowing someone.
11. **ANSWER: C) Have been studying**
The present perfect continuous ("have been studying") is used for an action that started in the past and is still continuing.

12. ANSWER: D) will have
The future perfect tense ("will have been reading") is used to express an action that will continue up to a certain point in the future.
13. ANSWER: D) has
The subject "The newly elected president and CEO" is singular, so the correct verb is "has."
14. ANSWER: A) Wants
The verb "wants" correctly agrees with the singular subject "The Headmaster."
15. ANSWER: C) was
"Was" is used because "A full description" is singular.
16. ANSWER: C) Tastes
The verb "tastes" correctly describes the state of the soup.
17. ANSWER: C) Is
The singular verb "is" correctly agrees with "good players," referring to a general truth.
18. ANSWER: B) need
"Need" functions as a semi-modal verb, meaning "should" or "must," and does not take "-s" in this usage.
19. ANSWER: A) Di-transitive
The verb "brought" takes both an indirect object ("him") and a direct object ("honour"), making it di-transitive.
20. ANSWER: B) Di-transitive
The verb "assigned" takes both an indirect object ("the students") and a direct object ("an assignment"), making it di-transitive.

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4

COMBINATION MISTAKES

UNIT

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Spot the Error.

- Q.1 Political control (A) not only stopped (B) the exodus then even (C) reduced (D) the population.
 A) Political control
 B) stopped
 C) then even
 D) reduced
- Q.2 Water had to (A) be carried (B) a considerable distance (C) from the well till (D) the home.
 A) had to
 B) be carried
 C) a considerable distance
 D) till
- Q.3 Some (A) people were (B) sending the oddest things, such that (C) magazines twenty years old. (D)
 A) Some
 B) were
 C) such that
 D) twenty years old
- Q.4 The morning wind just (A) at the break (B) of day in August was such (C) good to breathe. (D)
 A) just
 B) at the break
 C) such good
 D) to breathe
- Q.5 I'm sure that (A) the Lord never intended (B) their son to be a physician (C), nor an engineer. (D)
 A) that
 B) intended
 C) to be physician
 D) nor an engineer

Directions: Fill in the blanks.

- Q.6 These people were enjoying the music more than those _____ sat inside.
 A) which
 B) as
 C) like
 D) who
- Q.7 As soon as they were brought _____ he tied up the woman's throat.
 A) when
 B) , (comma)
 C) then
 D) than
- Q.8 He is _____ a nice man that everybody likes him.
 A) such
 B) so
 C) like
 D) too
- Q.9 She is as intelligent a student _____ her brother is.
 A) like
 B) as
 C) that
 D) such

Q.10 He is a _____ hated character.

- A) very
- B) much
- C) any
- D) some

Directions: Choose the correct option.

Q.11

- A) Hardly had he reached half way when a truck came from behind.
- B) Hardly had he reached half way then a truck came from behind.
- C) Hardly had he reached half way and a truck came from behind.
- D) Hardly had he reached half way while a truck came from behind.

Q.12

- A) I was scarcely twelve then I entered the regions of examinations.
- B) I was scarcely twelve when I entered the regions of examinations.
- C) I was scarcely twelve until I entered the regions of examinations.
- D) I was scarcely twelve unless I entered the regions of examinations.

Q.13

- A) The queen knew her hair was more beautiful than queen's jewels.
- B) The queen knew her hair was more beautiful than other queen's jewels.
- C) The queen knew her hair was more beautiful than any other queen's jewels.
- D) The queen knew her hair was more beautiful than any queen's jewels.

Q.14

- A) Just doctors often do, I took a trial shot at it as a point of departure.
- B) That doctors often do, I took a trial shot at it as a point of departure.
- C) Like doctors often do, I took a trial shot at it as a point of departure.
- D) As doctors often do, I took a trial shot at it as a point of departure.

Q.15

- A) If the king eats one apple from the garden of a subject, his slaves will pull down the whole tree.
- B) If the king eats one apple from the garden of a subject, his slaves pull down the whole tree.
- C) If the king eats one apple from the garden of a subject, his slaves pulled down the whole tree.
- D) If the king eats one apple from the garden of a subject, his slaves would pull down the whole tree.

Q.16

- A) He pushed down the top wire, yet he could cross the fence.
- B) He pushed down the top wire, so he could cross the fence.
- C) He pushed down the top wire, unless he could cross the fence.
- D) He pushed down the top wire, than he could cross the fence.

Q.17

- A) Kreton was either a lunatic nor a spy from another planet.
- B) Kreton was either a lunatic or a spy from another planet.
- C) Kreton was either a lunatic but a spy from another planet.
- D) Kreton was either a lunatic and a spy from another planet.

Q.18

- A) They do not care whether they pass not fail.
- B) They do not care whether they pass nor fail.
- C) They do not care whether they pass and fail.
- D) They do not care whether they pass or fail.

Q.19

- A) Isn't it too hot for you to do much walking?
- B) Isn't it very hot for you to do very walking?
- C) Isn't it so hot for you to do many walking?
- D) Isn't it very much hot for you to do very walking?

Q.20

- A) He would rather stay at home but go to the party.
- B) He would rather stay at home than go to the party.
- C) He would rather stay at home and go to the party.
- D) He would rather stay at home or go to the party.

To Join **ANSWER KEY** Us At!

1	C	11	A
2	D	12	B
3	C	13	C
4	C	14	D
5	D	15	A
6	D	16	B
7	B	17	B
8	A	18	D
9	B	19	A
10	B	20	B

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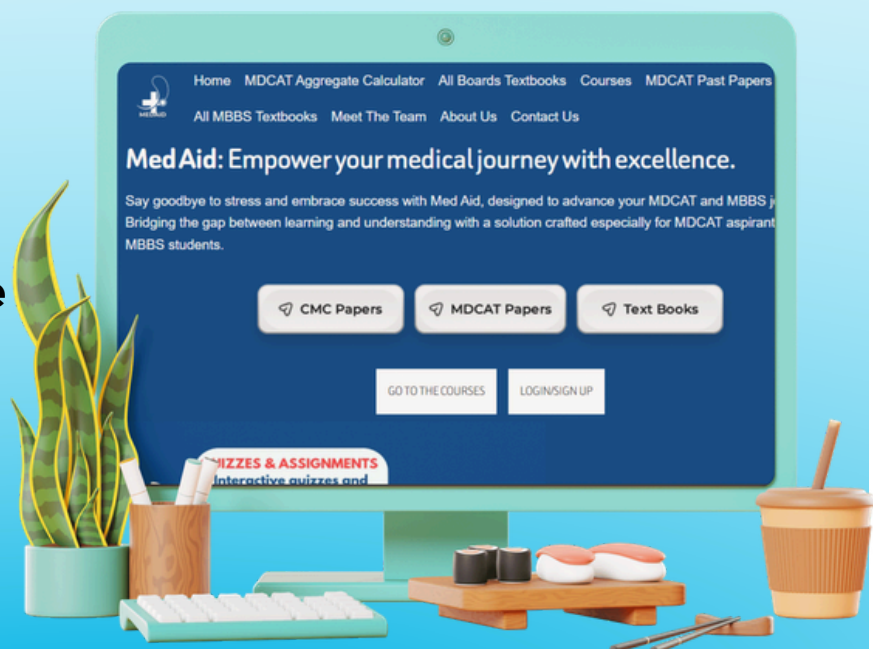
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EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. C (but even)
2. D (to)
3. C (such as)
4. C (so good)
5. D (or an engineer)
6. D (who)
7. B (, (comma))
8. A (such)
9. B (as)
10. B (much)
11. A - Correct answer. There is a general combination between '*Hardly and when*'.
12. B- Correct answer. There is a general combination between '*scarcely/barely and when*'.
13. C -Correct answer. When two objects are compared with each other, the latter term of comparison must exclude the former.
14. D- Correct answer. '*Like*' is preposition while '*as*' is not only a preposition but also a conjunction. So, we use conjunction before clause not preposition.
15. A - Correct answer. There is a conditional type one.
16. B- Correct answer. Two independent clauses are joined by coordinating conjunctions that link two clauses with respect to meaning.
17. B.- Correct answer. There are certain pair conjunctions that link not only words and phrases but also clauses. So, **Either-or/Neither-nor/ both-and/whether-or** are certain combinations of words.
18. D- Correct answer. **Either-or/Neither-nor/ both-and/whether-or** are certain combinations of words.
19. A- Correct answer. *Much* is used before uncountable nouns while *many* is used before countable plural nouns. Here is another point very shows limit while too shows beyond the limit and gives a negative idea. MUNITY
20. B-Correct answer. After *Rather/ would rather* we use *than* as a general combination.

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COMBINATION MISTAKES

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Spot the error.

- Q.1 The tissues of his body drew (A) tight(B) as if he was(C) standing at the centre (D) of a vacuum.
A) drew
B) tight
C) was
D) at the centre
- Q.2 Although (A) his long years (B) of teaching, he could not become (C) a profound scholar.(D)
A) Although
B) long years
C) become
D) profound scholar
- Q.3 If (A) you pushed the button, somewhere (B) in the world someone you don't know(C) will die. (D)
A) If
B) somewhere
C) don't know
D) will die
- Q.4 I would end up with (A) my family at the country poor farm (B) if I tried(C) to do a living (D) here.
A) would end up with
B) at the country poor farm
C) tried
D) to do a living
- Q.5 If a king lived (A) in the same house (B), Jim would have looked at(C) his watch every time (D) they met.
A) lived
B) the same house
C) looked at
D) every time

Directions: Fill in the blanks

- Q.6 It was an area notorious for sandstorms _____ for dried-up waterholes.
A) then
B) but also
C) since
D) as well as
- Q.7 If he ever received some extra money, this bonus _____ usually be locked up in a tin box.
A) will
B) would
C) is
D) can
- Q.8 The James Dillingham Youngs were _____ proud of two things
A) very
B) much
C) such
D) as
- Q.9 If I were a doctor, I would serve humanity.
The sentence is an example of _____ conditional. (NUMS-2024)
A) Zero
B) Type I
C) Type II
D) Type III
- Q.10 Had I known the answer I _____ it. (SZABMU-2024)
A) got written
B) have written
C) would have written
D) wrote

Directions: Choose the correct option.

- Q.11 (NUMS-2024)
A) If we had found him earlier, we could have saved his life.
B) If we had found him earlier, we have saved his life.
C) If we had found him earlier, we had saved his life.
D) If we had found him earlier, we could save his life.

Q.12

- A) She is intelligent than any other girl in the class.
- B) She is more intelligent than any girl in the class.
- C) She is more intelligent than any other girl in the class.
- D) She is the most intelligent than any other girl in the class.

Q.13

- A) Such goods are made for export, and are seldom or ever used in this country.
- B) Such goods are made for export, and are seldom or if used in this country.
- C) Such goods are made for export, and are seldom nor never used in this country.
- D) Such goods are made for export, and are seldom or never used in this country.

Q.14

- A) I shall give you the same pen that I bought.
- B) I shall give you the same pen which I bought.
- C) I shall give you the same pen what I bought.
- D) I shall give you the same pen like I bought.

Q.15

- A) Helen of Troy was more beautiful from any other woman.
- B) Helen of Troy was more beautiful than any other woman.
- C) Helen of Troy was more beautiful than any woman.
- D) Helen of Troy was the most beautiful than any other woman.

Q.16

- A) He can speak, nor can he write.
- B) He cannot speak, not can he write.
- C) He cannot speak, he cannot write.
- D) He cannot speak, nor can he write.

Q.17

- A) When I reached the station, the train has left.
- B) When I reached the station, the train had left.
- C) When I reached the station, the train will have left.
- D) When I reached the station, the train will leave.

Q.18

- A) If I make a promise, I stick to it.
- B) If I do a promise, I stick to it.
- C) If I carry on a promise, I stick to it.
- D) If I continue a promise, I stick to it.

Q.19

- A) We need do a deal for this project.
- B) We need make a deal for this project.
- C) We need to carry a deal for this project.
- D) We need to make a deal for this project.

Q.20

- A) Couldn't you make a favour and leave me alone?
- B) Couldn't you do a favour and leave me alone?
- C) Couldn't you get a favour and leave me alone?
- D) Couldn't you obtain a favour and leave me alone?

ANSWER KEY >>

1	C	11	A
2	A	12	C
3	D	13	D
4	D	14	A
5	A	15	B
6	D	16	D
7	B	17	B
8	A	18	A
9	C	19	D
10	C	20	B

EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. C (were)
2. A (Despite)
3. D (would die)
4. D (to make a living)
5. A (had lived)
6. D (as well as)
7. B (would)
8. A (very).
9. C (Type-II)
10. C. would have written
11. A - Correct answer. There is a 3rd conditional sentence.
12. C- Correct answer. After 2nd degree of adjectives we use *than* while comparing two persons or things.
13. D. Ever is sometimes misused for never. *Seldom* or *never* and *seldom if ever* are both correct but *seldom or ever* is incorrect.
14. A- Correct answer. Before a clause *the same... that* or *the same... who* can be used.
15. B - Correct answer. When two objects are compared with each other, the latter term of comparison must exclude the former, so there should be the use of *than....any other*.
16. D- Correct answer. There is a combination of *neither....nor* or *not...nor*.
17. B- Correct answer. We can use time conjunctions to talk about two actions or events that happened one after the other.
18. A- Correct answer. There is a certain combination of words called collocation, so there is collocation between *make and a promise*.
19. D- Correct answer. There is a certain combination of words called collocation, so there is collocation between *make and a deal*.
20. B-Correct answer. There is a certain combination of words called collocation, so there is collocation between *do and favour*.

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Spot the error.

- Q1 The sun and the other stars(A) we see(B) in the sky they (C) are all extremely hot - far too hot for life to exist(D) on them.
 A) the other stars
 C) they
 D) to exist
- Q2 On a long(A) table, attractively(B) displayed, were (C)the most latest(D) hit songs.
 A) On
 C) were
 D) most latest
- Q3 He asked the new(A) boys that if(B) they had any(C) family connections at Brookfield.(D)
 A) new
 C) any
 D) at Brookfield
- Q4 I had not scarcely (A) passed my twelfth (B) birthday when(C) I entered (D) the examinations.
 A) not scarcely
 C) when
 D) entered
- Q5 I had never seen (A) nothing (B) extraordinary(C) upon this high(D) point of rugged land.
 A) seen
 C) extraordinary
 D) high

Directions: Fill in the blanks.

- Q6 It is better for me to die than _____ the blood of an innocent boy.
 A) to shed
 C) was shed
 B) shedding
 D) is shed
- Q7 If you _____ the button, you will receive a payment of \$50,000.
 A) push
 C) pushed
 B) will push
 D) had pushed
- Q8 The farmer will have watered the plants before it _____.
 A) rains
 C) rained
 B) will rain
 D) will have rained
- Q9 Even if everything _____ well, the rest of the journey would not be pleasant.
 A) would go
 C) will go
 B) went
 D) had gone
- Q10 His father had died when he _____ a court acrobat.
 A) had become
 C) becomes
 B) became
 D) was becoming

Directions: Choose the correct option.

- Q11
 A) You are old enough to understand what I am saying.
 B) You are old enough to understand what am I saying.
 C) You are old enough to understand that what I am saying.
 D) You are enough old to understand what am I saying.

Q.12

- A) They always tried to ask what didn't I know.
- B) They always tried to ask what did not I know?
- C) They always tried to ask that I did not know.
- D) They always tried to ask what I did not know.

Q.13

- A) You won't understand until you will reach three score and ten.
- B) You won't understand until you don't reach three score and ten.
- C) You won't understand until you reach three score and ten.
- D) You won't understand until you reached three score and ten.

Q.14

- A) She had a more cleverer brain than Chips's.
- B) She had a cleverer brain than Chips's.
- C) She had the most cleverer brain than Chips's.
- D) She had the cleverest brain than Chips's.

Q.15

- A) Traveling quickly overland, the mail carried by the Pony Express.
- B) While traveling quickly overland, the mail carried by the Pony Express.
- C) When traveling quickly overland, the mail was carriedD)
- D) Traveling quickly overland, the Pony Express carried the mail.

Q.16

- A) Reaching college I went direct to my class room.
- B) Reaching college my class room was directed to go.
- C) Reaching college my class room was gone to direct.
- D) Reaching college went direct to my class room.

Q.17

- A) She told me yesterday she saw a prince in her dream.
- B) She told me yesterday that she saw a prince in her dream.
- C) She told me yesterday, she saw a prince in her dream.
- D) She told me yesterday saw a prince in her dream.

Q.18

- A) She cooked the food, make the cocoa and laid the table.
- B) She cooked the food, made the cocoa and lay the table.
- C) She cooked the food, made the cocoa and laid the table.
- D) She cooked the food, made the cocoa and was laid the table.

Q.19

- A) The average person uses fourteen muscles for smiling and used forty-three muscles for frowning.
- B) The average person uses fourteen muscles to smile and forty-three muscles to frowning.
- C) The average person uses fourteen muscles smiling and forty-three muscles for frowning.
- D) The average person uses fourteen muscles to smile and forty-three muscles to frown.

Q.20

- A) A pulled muscle can feel stiff, sore, and cause pain.
- B) A pulled muscle can cause stiff, sore, and painful.
- C) A pulled muscle can cause stiffness, soreness, and pain.
- D) A pulled muscle can feel stiff, soreness, and painful.

ANSWER KEY

1	C	11	A
2	D	12	D
3	B	13	C
4	A	14	B
5	B	15	D
6	A	16	A
7	A	17	B
8	A	18	C
9	B	19	D
10	B	20	C

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- (C-Remove they)
- (D-latest)
- (B-remove that)
- (A-Remove not)
- (B-anything)
- (A-to shed)
- (A-push)
- (A-rains)
- (B-went)
- (B- became)

10. A - Correct answer. Use of double interrogative in subordinate clause in complex sentence is wrong. Here is another mistake of enough. Enough is used after verb/adjective/ adverb while used before noun as a determiner.
11. D- Correct answer. Use of double interrogative in subordinate clause in complex sentence is wrong.
12. C-Correct answer. After unless/until/ after/ when we use present tenses to talk about the future.
13. B- Correct answer. Use of double comparative degree is wrong.
14. D- Correct answer. In all options except one, there is a mistake of dangling modifier.
15. A- Correct answer. There is a logical performer of the action reaching, so the option A is correct other than all options which contains a mistake of dangling modifier.
16. B- Correct answer. In all options except one there is a misplaced modifier called Squinting Modifier.
17. C- Correct answer. There is a faulty parallelism in all options except one with respect to tenses.
18. D- Correct answer. To produce parallelism, Parallel sentence elements are joined by *coordinating conjunctions (and, or, but)*
19. C-Correct answer. Sentence elements (words, phrases or clauses) that are same in grammatical functions should also be same in constructions.

MISCELLANEOUS MISTAKES / MODIFIERS

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Spot the error.

- Q.1 All (A) remained quiet except the slave who (B) in fear of being drowned he (C) began to cry and tremble.(D)
A) All B) who
C) he D) tremble
- Q.2 Mr. Ralston objected that (A) Mr. Chips could (B) not adopt new innovative (C) methods of teaching.(D)
A) that B) could
C) new innovative D) teaching
- Q.3 After saving (A) some money and gained(B) experience in the business, he (C) came back (D) to the village.
A) saving B) gained
C) he D) came back
- Q.4 In(A) September, when term began, Chips returned back (B) and took up (C) residence at Mrs. Wickett's.(D)
A) In B) returned back
C) took up D) Mrs. Wickett's
- Q.5 The supervisor whom (A) that(B) we met(C) last week is(D) very diligent.
A) whom B) that
C) met D)is

Directions: Fill in the blanks.

- Q.6 Did you ever see ___ alfalfa grow out of the earth?
A) more better B) more good
C) better D) best
- Q.7 Daud is better than ___ of the college. (NUMS-2023)
A) All teachers B) Any teachers
C) All other teachers D) Any teacher
- Q.8 You are ___ of the three students.
A) the most simplest B) the simplest
C) simpler D) simple
- Q.9 The rivers of America are larger than _____.
A) that of Europe B) Europe
C) these of Europe D) those of Europe
- Q.10 A research paper is _____ similar to other kinds of writing.
A) ; nevertheless, B): nevertheless,
C) nevertheless D), nevertheless,

Directions: Choose the correct option.

- Q.11
A) The population of China is much more than Pakistan.
B) The population of China are much more than Pakistan.
C) The population of China is more than Pakistan.
D) The population of China is much more than Pakistan's

- Q.12
- A) The machine printed the stuff which was new fast.
 - B) The machine which was new printed the stuff fast.
 - C) The machine which was new printed fast the stuff.
 - D) The machine which was new printed the stuff fastly.
- Q.13
- A) He was sitting in the drawing room that was watching T.V.
 - B) He was sitting in the drawing room who was watching T.V.
 - C) He was sitting in the drawing room which was watching T.V.
 - D) He was sitting in the drawing room, watching T.V.
- (ETE A-2022)
- Q.14
- A) No, I haven't never been to shopping mall.
 - B) No, I haven't ever been to a shopping mall.
 - C) No, I have ever been to a shopping mall.
 - D) No, I haven't ever never been to a shopping mall.
- Q.15
- A) These similarities are striking the two species also have important differences.
 - B) These similarities are striking, the two species also have important differences.
 - C) These similarities are striking; the two species also have important differences.
 - D) These similarities are striking besides the two species also have important differences.
- Q.16
- A) Students who fail to complete assignments often receive poor grades.
 - B) Students often who fail to complete assignments receive poor grades.
 - C) Students who often fail to complete assignments receive poor grades.
 - D) Students who fail to often complete assignments often receive poor grades.
- Q.17
- A) Having completed the letter posted it.
 - B) After having completed the letter, she was posted.
 - C) Having completed the letter, it was posted.
 - D) Having completed the letter, she posted it.
- Q.18
- A) Walking in the garden, the cloud drenched Jim.
 - B) Walking in the garden, the cloud was drenched.
 - C) While walking in the garden, the cloud drenched Jim.
 - D) While Jim was walking in the garden, the cloud drenched him.
- Q.19
- A) Their son loved playing chess, video games, and soccer.
 - B) Their son loved playing chess, video games, and to play soccer.
 - C) Their son loved playing chess, video games, and playing soccer.
 - D) Their son loved to play chess, video games, and to play soccer.
- (ETE A-2022)
- Q.20
- A) The chef prepared, delicious and it quickly served a meal.
 - B) The chef quickly prepared a meal, delicious and it served.
 - C) The chef quickly prepared it, delicious and served a meal.
 - D) The chef quickly prepared a delicious meal and served it.

ANSWER KEY >>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	B	B	B	C	C	B	D	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	D	B	C	C	D	D	A	D

EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. (C-remove he)
2. (C-remove new)
3. (B-gaining)
4. (B-remove back)
5. (B-remove that)
6. (C-better)
7. C-(All other teachers) "All other teachers" correctly expresses that Daud is being compared to all the teachers in the college, excluding himself (assuming he is a teacher).
8. (B-the simplest)
9. (D-Those of Europe) That, with its plural those, is used to avoid the repetition of a preceding Noun.
10. (D-,nevertheless,)
11. D - Correct answer. The option D expresses not only logical comparison but also correct use of **Much** before 2nd degree of adjective 'more'.
12. B- Correct answer. All options except B are wrong because of Misplaced modifier as a clause (which was new)
13. D-Correct answer. There is a logical performer of the action reaching, so the option D is correct other than all options which contains a mistake of dangling modifier.
14. B- Correct answer. "Ever" is used in questions and affirmative sentences, not in negative ones. Moreover, the use of ever never is also wrong.
15. C- Correct answer. Two independent clauses are joined by either coordinating conjunctions or by semicolon.
16. C- Correct answer. There is a mistake of misplaced modifier called squinting modifier (often) in all options except the option C.
17. D- Correct answer. There is a logical performer of the action *having completed the letter*, so the option D is correct other than all options which contains a mistake of dangling modifier.
18. D- Correct answer. There is a logical performer of the action *walking in the garden*, so the option D is correct other than all options which contains a mistake of dangling modifier.
19. A- Correct answer. Sentence elements (words, phrases or clauses) that are same in grammatical functions should also be same in constructions.
20. D-Correct answer. All the options except D are wrong because of misplaced modifiers such as '*delicious and quickly*'

PREPOSITION

6

UNIT

PRACTICE EXERCISE

SPOT THE ERRORS:

- Q.1 One walked home from (A) school at (B) a Friday afternoon with (C) the tread of (D) an escaped prisoner.
A) from
B) at
C) with
D) of
- Q.2 China has resolutely stood by (A) us in (B) every crisis, as on (C) 1965 and 1971, during (D) our wars with India.
A) by
B) in
C) on
D) during
- Q.3 It was common practice in (A) many cities to (B) bring water in (C) the bucketful for (D) household use.
A) in
B) to
C) in
D) for
- Q.4 The number of (A) people in (B) the world is rapidly increasing rather (C) as (D) a gigantic snowball.
A) of
B) in
C) rather
D) as
- Q.5 The most difficult thing to achieve (A) is a desire into (B) individuals to limit (C) the size of (D) the family.
A) to achieve
B) into
C) to limit
D) of

Directions: Fill in the blanks.

- Q.6 The Police Inspector asked _____ his name.
A) from
B) for
C) to
D) with
- Q.7 Mustafa Kamal sailed _____ the 15th of May, 1919.
A) on
B) at
C) in
D) under
- Q.8 We got holidays _____ Easter.
A) at
B) on
C) No preposition
D) in
- Q.9 Each article was sold _____ over a pound. (SZABMU-2023)
A) Out
B) At
C) Off
D) In
- Q.10 The price of fuel has increased _____ 12% this year.
A) by
B) of
C) in
D) from

Directions: Choose the correct option.

- Q.11
A) It was a pleasure to attack them.
B) It was a pleasure to attack on them.
C) It was a pleasure to attack for them.
D) It was a pleasure to attack of them.

Q.12

- A) The human brain comprises two hemispheres.
- B) The human brain comprises of two hemispheres.
- C) The human brain comprises in comprises two hemispheres.
- D) The human brain comprises with comprises two hemispheres.

Q.13

- A) Pasteur was married the daughter of the Rector of the Strasburg Academy.
- B) Pasteur was married to the daughter of the Rector of the Strasburg Academy.
- C) Pasteur was married with the daughter of the Rector of the Strasburg Academy.
- D) Pasteur was married of the daughter of the Rector of the Strasburg Academy.

Q.14

- A) She is good in speaking English.
- B) She is good of speaking English.
- C) She is good at speaking English.
- D) She is well at speaking English.

Q.15

- A) Affix a revenue stamp and put your signature over it.
- B) Affix a revenue stamp and put your signature at it.
- C) Affix a revenue stamp and put your signature on it.
- D) Affix a revenue stamp and put your signature in it.

Q.16

- A) He spoke with me of Urdu.
- B) He spoke on me on Urdu.
- C) He spoke about me of Urdu.
- D) He spoke to me in Urdu.

Q.17

- A) "Will you walk into my parlour?" said the spider to the fly.
- B) "Will you walk in my parlour?" said the spider in the fly.
- C) "Will you walk to my parlour?" said the spider into the fly.
- D) "Will you walk at my parlour?" said the spider of the fly.

Q.18

- A) He was stabbed by a lunatic at a dagger.
- B) He was stabbed by a lunatic with a dagger.
- C) He was stabbed by a lunatic on a dagger.
- D) He was stabbed by a lunatic in a dagger.

Q.19

- A) You, boys, must settle it among yourselves.
- B) You, boys, must settle it with yourselves.
- C) You, boys, must settle it in yourselves.
- D) You, boys, must settle it of yourselves.

Q.20

- A) She often goes to school by foot.
- B) She often goes to school on foot.
- C) She often goes to school at foot.
- D) She often goes to school in foot.

ANSWER KEY >>

1	B	11	A
2	C	12	A
3	C	13	B
4	D	14	C
5	B	15	C
6	B	16	D
7	A	17	A
8	A	18	B
9	B	19	A
10	A	20	B

EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. (B-on)
2. (C- in)
3. (C-by)
4. (D-like)
5. (B-among)
6. (B-for) *ask for means demand*
7. (A-on)
8. (A-at)
9. (B- at) *At* is used to show a price, rate, level, age ,speed.
10. (A-by)
11. (A- Correct answer) *Attack* is a transitive verb in these sentences, so it doesn't require a preposition.
12. (A- Correct answer) Do not say that something '*comprises of*' things or people, and it means to consist of particular parts, groups.
13. (B- Correct answer) As a rule no preposition is placed after verb such as marry/attack/ in active voice, but in passive voice verbs take preposition after them.
14. (C- Correct answer) '*Good at something/ doing something*' means to be good at languages/your jobs.
15. (C- Correct answer) '*Put something on something*' means write/print something.
16. (D- Correct answer) *Speak to sb or speak with sb (AmE)* Preposition '*In*' is used before languages.
17. (A- Correct answer). '*Walk into*' means involved in an unpleasant situation without intention. '*Say/ Said to someone/ somebody*'.
18. (B- Correct answer) '*By*' is used for 'doer' of the action. '*With*' is used to denote the instrument..
19. (A- Correct answer). '*Among*' is used to talk about a particular group of people.
20. (B-Correct answer) '*On foot*' means if you go somewhere on foot, you walk there while *by the foot/feet* is used for measurements.

PREPOSITION

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Fill in the blanks.

- Q.1 He takes _____ his father.
A) up
B) down
C) after
D) in
(UHS-2024)
- Q.2 Do you usually take a bus _____ the market?
A) by
B) for
C) of
D) to
(SZABMU-2024)
- Q.3 He has been working _____ this project for two weeks.
A) at
B) by
C) to
D) on
(SZABMU-2024)
- Q.4 Whom does that house belong _____?
A) up
B) to
C) with
D) on
- Q.5 Distribute the hand-outs _____ the candidates.
A) into
B) among
C) in
D) on
(UHS-2022)
- Q.6 Never put off _____ tomorrow what you can do today.
A) on
B) till
C) at
D) for
- Q.7 He was late _____ college by five minutes.
A) on
B) from
C) at
D) for
- Q.8 He was sitting next _____ her.
A) With
B) By
C) To
D) At
(SZABMU-2023)
- Q.9 That is just an example of what I complain _____.
A) With
B) To
C) Off
D) Of
(UHS-2018)
- Q.10 The region _____ which they were passing was known as the Land of Thirst and Death.
A) By
B) From
C) Through
D) In
(UHS-2018)
- Directions: Choose the correct option.
- Q.11
A) Gulliver travels was written to Swift.
B) Gulliver travels was written at Swift.
C) Gulliver's travels was written by Swift.
D) Gullivers travels was written by Swift.
(UHS-2024)
- Q.12
A) It was greatly good by you to proposed day's picnic at murree.
B) It was awfully good by you to proposed a day's picnic at Murree.
C) It was awfully good of you to propose a day's picnic at Murree.
D) It was very good off you too propose day's picnic at Murree.
(UHS-2024)
- Q.13
A) A long line of decorated cars entered into Izmir in 1922.
B) A long line of decorated cars entered in Izmir in 1922.
C) A long line of decorated cars entered Izmir in 1922.
D) A long line of decorated cars entered at Izmir in 1922.

- Q.14 A) "She is good at cooking in the kitchen."
 B) "She is good on cooking in the kitchen."
 C) "She is good in cooking in the kitchen."
 D) "She is good into cooking in the kitchen."
- Q.15 A) The First Man walks to the door where the Girl has gone and knocks at it.
 B) The First Man walks to the door where the Girl has gone and knocks to it.
 C) The First Man walks into the door where the Girl has gone and knocks in it.
 D) The First Man walks at the door where the Girl has gone and knocks to it. (UHS-2019)
- Q.16 A) Let's hurry. The bus is leaving to the last stop.
 B) Let's hurry. The bus is leaving with the last stop.
 C) Let's hurry. The bus is leaving for the last stop.
 D) Let's hurry. The bus is leaving of the last stop. (ETEA-2022)
- Q.17 A) We can drive by the tunnel.
 B) We can drive through the tunnel.
 C) We can drive at the tunnel.
 D) We can drive into the tunnel. (SZABMU-2022)
- Q.18 A) Finally the accused was found guilty from the crime.
 B) Finally the accused was found guilty for the crime.
 C) Finally the accused was found guilty to the crime.
 D) Finally the accused was found guilty of the crime. (ETEA-2023)
- Q.19 A) We are all looking forward for the announcement of election soon.
 B) We are all looking forward to the announcement of election soon.
 C) We are all looking forward about the announcement of election soon.
 D) We are all looking forward on the announcement of election soon. (NUMS-2023)
- Q.20 A) He prefers death over dishonour.
 B) He prefers death on dishonour.
 C) He prefers death to dishonour.
 D) He prefers death upon dishonour.

ANSWER KEY

1	C	11	C
2	D	12	C
3	D	13	C
4	B	14	A
5	B	15	A
6	B	16	C
7	D	17	B
8	C	18	D
9	D	19	B
10	C	20	C

EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. (C-after)
2. (D-to)
3. (D-on)
4. (B-to)
5. (B-among)
6. (B-till)
7. (D-for)
8. (C-to)
9. (A- of)
10. (C- through)
11. (C- Correct answer) 'By' is used for as a source or agent.
12. (C- Correct answer) '*It/That/This is good of somebody*' is used to show kind and understanding about what other people need or want
13. (C- Correct answer) *Enter* is a verb means to go into or come into, and it doesn't need of preposition.
14. (A- Correct answer) *Good at/ good with* means skilful.
15. (A- Correct answer) '*Knock at/on*' is a prepositional verb and means to hit a door/window firmly in order to attract attention.
16. (C- Correct answer) '*Leave for*' is used to say where a person, vehicle etc. is going.
17. (B- Correct answer) '*Through*' is used to enter into door/passage/hole/tunnel.
18. (D- Correct answer). '*Guilty at /about* means ashamed and sad while *guilty of* means having something that is a crime.
19. (B- Correct answer). '*Look forward to*' is an idiomatic expression.
20. (C-Correct answer) '*Prefer somebody /something to somebody/something* is a correct expression.

7 ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

UNIT

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Choose the correct options regarding active and passive voice.

- Q.1 You can play with these kittens quite safely.
- A) These kittens can play with quite safely.
 - B) These kittens can play with you quite safely.
 - C) These kittens can be played with you quite safely.
 - D) These kittens can be played with quite safely.
- Q.2 A child could not have done this mischief.
- A) This mischief could not be done by a child.
 - B) This mischief could not been done by a child.
 - C) This mischief could not have been done by a child.
 - D) This mischief a child could not have been done.
- Q.3 James Watt discovered the energy of steam.
- A) The energy of steam has been discovered James Watt.
 - B) The energy of steam was discovered by James Watt.
 - C) James Watt was discovered by the energy of steam.
 - D) James Watt had discovered energy by the steam.
- Q.4 She makes cakes every Sunday.
- A) Every Sunday cakes made by her.
 - B) Cakes make her every Sunday.
 - C) Cakes are made by her every Sunday.
 - D) Cakes were made by her every Sunday.
- Q.5 Work hard.
- A) Let the work be hard.
 - B) Work be hard.
 - C) Let you work be hard.
 - D) You are advised to work hard.
- Q.6 She spoke to the official on duty.
- A) The official on duty was spoken to by her.
 - B) The official was spoken to by her on duty.
 - C) She was spoken to by the official on duty.
 - D) She was the official to be spoken to on duty.
- Q.7 The doctor advised the patient not to eat rice.
- A) The patient was advised by the doctor not to eat rice.
 - B) The patient was advised by the doctor that he should not eat rice.
 - C) The patient was being advised by the doctor that he should not rice by the doctor.
 - D) The patient has been advised not to eat rice by the doctor.
- Q.8 I cannot accept your offer.
- A) Your offer cannot be accepted by me.
 - B) I cannot be accepted by your offer.
 - C) The offer cannot be accepted by me.
 - D) Your offer cannot accepted.

- Q.9** You should open the bottle about three hours before you use it.
- A) The bottle should be opened about three hours before using.
 - B) The bottle should be opened by you three hours before use.
 - C) The bottle should be opened about three hours before used.
 - D) The bottle should be opened about three hours before it is used.
- Q.10** They will inform the police.
- A) The police will be informed by them.
 - B) The police will inform them.
 - C) The police are informed by them.
 - D) Informed will be the police by them.
- Q.11** Do not beat the dog.
- A) Let the dog be not beaten.
 - B) Let the dog be beaten not.
 - C) Let the dog not be beat.
 - D) Let the dog not be beaten.
- Q.12** Harry ate six shrimp at dinner.
- A) At dinner, six shrimp were eaten by Harry.
 - B) At dinner, six shrimp had been eaten by Harry.
 - C) At dinner, six shrimp was eaten by Harry.
 - D) At dinner, six shrimp had eaten by Harry.
- Q.13** I think that someone built the house in 1814.
- A) I think that the house was built in 1814 by him.
 - B) I think that the house was built in 1814.
 - C) I think that the house built in 1814.
 - D) I think that the house had been built in 1814.
- Q.14** We are going to watch a movie tonight.
- A) A movie is going to be watched by us tonight.
 - B) A movie has been gone to be watched by us tonight.
 - C) A movie is being watched tonight by us.
 - D) A movie tonight is being watched by us.
- Q.15** I ran the obstacle course in record time.
- A) The obstacle course was run by me in record time.
 - B) The obstacle course had run by me in record time.
 - C) The obstacle course was being run by me in record time.
 - D) The obstacle course had been run by me in record time.
- Q.16** The entire stretch of highway was paved by the crew.
- A) The crew has paved the entire stretch of highway.
 - B) The crew paved the entire stretch of highway.
 - C) The crew paves the entire stretch of highway.
 - D) The crew had paved the entire stretch of highway.

- Q.17 Did the choir really enjoy that piece?
 A) Was that piece really enjoyed by the choir?
 B) Had that piece been really enjoyed by the choir?
 C) Was that piece be really enjoyed by the choir?
 D) Has that piece been really enjoyed by choir?
- Q.18 The victory will be celebrated by the team tomorrow.
 A) The team will have celebrated their victory tomorrow.
 B) The team is going to celebrate their victory tomorrow.
 C) The team celebrates their victory tomorrow.
 D) The team will celebrate their victory tomorrow.
- Q.19 Some people do not raise sugar cane in Hawaii.
 A) Sugar cane in Hawaii was not raised by some people.
 B) Sugar cane is not raised by some people in Hawaii.
 C) Sugar cane in Hawaii does not raise by some people.
 D) Sugar cane has not been raised by some people in Hawaii.
- Q.20 Susan will bake two dozen cupcakes for the bake sale.
 A) For the bake sale, two dozen cupcakes will be baked by Susan.
 B) For the bake sale, two dozen cupcakes will have been baked by Susan.
 C) For the bake sale, two dozen cupcakes will bake by Susan.
 D) For the bake sale, two dozen cupcakes will have baked by Susan.

ANSWER KEY >>

1	D	11	D
2	C	12	A
3	B	13	B
4	C	14	A
5	D	15	A
6	A	16	B
7	A	17	A
8	A	18	D
9	D	19	B
10	A	20	A

Praxis Titans

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EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | D. (Correct) | A. (can played) | B. (can play) | C. (with you) |
| 2. | C. (Correct) | A. (could not be) | B. (could not been) | D. (Wrong structure) |
| 3. | B. (Correct) | A. (has been) | C. (Wrong structure) | D. (had discovered) |
| 4. | C. (Correct) | A. (Wrong structure) | B. (cakes make) | D. (were made) |
| 5. | D. (Correct) | A. (Wrong structure) | B. (Wrong structure) | C. (Wrong structure) |
| 6. | A. (Correct) | B. (Wrong structure) | C. (Wrong structure) | D. (Wrong structure) |
| 7. | A. (Correct) | B. (he-should not) | C. (was being) | D. (has been) |
| 8. | A. (Correct) | B. (Wrong structure) | C. (the offer) | D. (can accepted) |
| 9. | D. (Correct) | A. (before use) | B. (before use) | C. (you use) |
| 10. | A. (Correct) | B. (will inform) | C. (are informed) | D. (Wrong structure) |
| 11. | D. (Correct) | A. (be not) | B. (be beaten) | C. (not be beat) |
| 12. | A. (Correct) | B. (had been) | C. (was eaten) | D. (had eaten) |
| 13. | B. (Correct) | A. (by him) | C. (built) | D. (had been built) |
| 14. | A. (Correct) | B. (has been gone) | C. (is being watched) | D. (Wrong structure) |
| 15. | A. (Correct) | B. (had run) | C. (was being) | D. (had been) |
| 16. | B. (Correct) | A. (has paved) | C. (paves) | D. (had paved) |
| 17. | A. (Correct) | B. (had) | C. (be) | D. (has been) |
| 18. | D. (Correct) | A. (will have) | B. (is going) | C. (celebrates) |
| 19. | B. (Correct) | A. (was not) | C. (does not) | D. (has not been) |
| 20. | A. (Correct) | B. (will have) | C. (will bake) | D. (will have baked) |

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ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Choose the correct options regarding active and passive voice.

(ETEA-2022)

- Q.1 She needs to clean the room.
A) The room needed to clean by her.
B) The room needed to be cleaned by her.
C) The room needs to be clean by her.
D) The room needs to be cleaned by her.
- Q.2 We watched the players play.
A) The players were watched to playing by us.
B) The players are watched to play by us.
C) The players were watched to be played by us.
D) The players were watched to play by us.
- Q.3 She wished to write a poem.
A) She wished a poem should be written.
B) She wish a poem to be written.
C) She wished a poem to be written.
D) She wished that a poem to be written.
- Q.4 Why do you tell a lie?
A) Why a lie told by you?
B) Why is a lie be told by you?
C) Why is a lie told by you?
D) Why is a lie being told you?
- Q.5 You will praise her very much.
A) She will praised very much by you.
B) She will be praised very much by you.
C) She will being praised very much by you.
D) She will been praised very much by you.
- Q.6 I take exercise daily.
A) Exercise are taken daily by me.
B) Exercise is taken daily by me.
C) Exercise is being taken daily by me.
D) Exercise is been taken daily by me.
- Q.7 She will invite me.
A) I shall be invited by her.
B) I will invited by her.
C) I shall being invited by her.
D) I will been invited by her.
- Q.8 Did you visit a zoo?
A) Was a zoo being visited by you?
B) Was a zoo be visited by you?
C) Was a zoo been visited by you?
D) Was a zoo visited by you?
- Q.9 Why does an officer neglect the duties?
A) Why the duties neglected by an officer?
B) Why are the duties neglected by an officer?
C) Why is the duties neglected by an officer?
D) Why are the duties neglect by an officer.

- Q.10 Have you taken a rest?
A) Has a rest been taken by you?
B) Have a rest taken by you.
C) Had a rest taken by you?
D) I have a rest be take by you?
- Q.11 You must obey your parents.
A) Your parents must obeyed by you.
B) Your parents must been obeyed by you.
C) Your parents must be obeyed by you.
D) Your parents must being obeyed by you.
- Q.12 The hunter killed the bird with the gun.
A) The bird with killed with the gun with the hunter.
B) The bird with killed with the gun by the hunter.
C) The bird with killed by the gun by the hunter.
D) The bird with killed by the gun with the hunter.
- Q.13 The guard refused him admittance.
A) Admittance was refused to him by the guard.
B) He was refused to admittance by the guard.
C) He refused admittance to him by the guard.
D) Admittance was to be refused to him by the guard.
- Q.14 Who taught you French?
A) By whom was you taught French?
B) By whom was French taught to you?
C) Whom was French taught to you?
D) By who were you taught French to you?
- Q.15 Do not insult the weak.
A) The weak are not insulted.
B) Let the weak be not insulted
C) Let not the weak be insulted.
D) The weak not be insulted.
- Q.16 A car knocked down the child.
A) The child was knocked down by a car.
B) The child was knocked by a car.
C) The child was knocked down with a car.
D) The child was knocked down in a car.
- Q.17 The wind blew down the trees.
A) The trees were blown down with the wind.
B) The trees were blown down in the wind.
C) The trees were blow down by the wind.
D) The trees were blown down by the wind.
- Q.18 He made his wife do the work.
A) His wife was made to be done the work by him
B) His wife was made to do the work by him.
C) His wife was made to doing the work by him.
D) His wife has been made to do the work by him.

Q.19 I saw him opening the box.

- A) He was seen to open the box.
- C) He was seen opening the box.

- B) He was seen to be opened the box.
- D) He was seen opened the box.

Q.20 All desire wealth and some acquire it?

- A) Wealth is desired by all and it acquired by some.
- B) Wealth is desired by all and acquired.
- C) Wealth is desired by all and is acquired by some.
- D) Wealth is desired and acquired by some.

ANSWER KEY >>

1	D	11	C
2	D	12	B
3	C	13	A
4	C	14	B
5	B	15	C
6	B	16	A
7	A	17	D
8	D	18	B
9	B	19	C
10	A	20	C

EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. D. (Correct) | A. (needed to clean) | B. (needed) | C. (to be clean) |
| 2. D. (Correct) | A. (to playing) | B. (are) | C. (to be played) |
| 3. C. (Correct) | A. (should be) | B. (wish) | D. (that) |
| 4. C. (Correct) | A. (why a lie) | B. (be) | D. (being) |
| 5. B. (Correct) | A. (will praised) | C. (will being) | D. (will been praised) |
| 6. B. (Correct) | A. (are) | C. (is being) | D. (is been) |
| 7. A. (Correct) | B. (will invited) | C. (shall being) | D. (will been) |
| 8. D. (Correct) | A. (being) | B. (be) | C. (been) |
| 9. B. (Correct) | A. (Wrong structure) | C. (is) | D. (officer?) |
| 10. A. (Correct) | B. (have) | C. (had) | D. (have) |
| 11. C. (Correct) | A. (must obeyed) | B. (must been) | D. (must being) |
| 12. B. (Correct) | A. (with the hunter) | C. (by the gun) | D. (by the gun) |
| 13. A. (Correct) | B. (to) | C. (refused) | D. (to be refused) |
| 14. B. (Correct) | A. (was you) | C. (whom) | D. (to you) |
| 15. C. (Correct) | A. (wrong structure) | B. (be not) | D. (wrong structure) |
| 16. A. (Correct) | B. (knocked) | C. (with) | D. (in) |
| 17. D. (Correct) | A. (with) | B. (in) | C. (blow) |
| 18. B. (Correct) | A. (to be done) | C. (doing) | D. (been) |
| 19. C. (Correct) | A. (to open) | B. (to be opened) | D. (opened) |
| 20. C. (Correct) | A. (it) | B. (acquired) | D. (desired) |

8

DIRECT & INDIRECT / PUNCTUATION

UNIT >>

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Choose the most appropriate sentence that best suits Indirect or Direct speech.

- Q.1 She said to me, "My father went to your house yesterday."
 A) She told to me that her father has been going to my house yesterday.
 B) You told him that her father had gone to your house yesterday.
 C) She told me that her father had gone to my house the previous day.
 D) She told me that her father had been going to my house the previous day.
- Q.2 You said to him, "Why did you call me names yesterday?"
 A) You asked him why you called him names the previous day.
 B) You asked him that why you called him names the previous day.
 C) You asked to him why he had called you names the previous day.
 D) You asked him why he had called you names the previous day.
- Q.3 They said, "Good morning, sir!"
 A) They greeted respectfully. B) They greet respectfully.
 C) They said good morning. D) They greeted good morning.
- Q.4 The teacher said, "It is time we went to work".
 A) The teacher said that it was time they go to work.
 B) The teacher said that it is time they went to work.
 C) The teacher said that it was time they went to work.
 D) The teacher told that it was time they had gone to work.
- Q.5 He said to me, "Can I use your phone?"
 A) He asked me that if he could use my phone.
 B) He asked me if he could use my phone.
 C) He asked me if he could used my phone.
 D) He asked me if he used my phone.

Directions: Choose the option that is correct with respect to Punctuation.

- Q.6 A) He had one motto, "serving humanity." B) He, had one motto, serving humanity. (NUMS-2023)
 C) He had one motto, serving humanity. D) He had one motto: serving humanity. (NUMS-2023)
- Q.7 A) "He did his best that was all anyone could do in any job".
 B) He did his best, that was all anyone could do in any job.
 C) "He did his best: that was all anyone could do in any job".
 D) He did his best; that was all anyone could do in any job. (NUMS-2023)
- Q.8 A) The wind blew, the rain fell, and the lightning flashed.
 B) The wind blue the rain fell, and the lightening flashed
 C) The wind blew, the rain fell and the lightening flashed.
 D) The wind blew, the rain fell and the lightening Flashed. (SZABMU-2023)
- Q.9 Choose the wrong one.
 A) That is Mary's book.
 B) The dog's leash is in the car.
 C) Its a beautiful day outside
 D) The children's toys are in the playroom. (DUHS-2023)

- Q.10 / A) I am going to the store; do you need anything?
B) I am going to the store, do you need anything?
C) I am going to the store do you need anything?
D) "I am going to the store; do you need anything"?

(DUHS-2023)

- Q.11 A) The cats toys are in the corner.
C) The cats toy's are in the corner

- B) The cat's toys are in the corner.
D) The cats' toys' are in the corner

(UHS-2023)

- Q.12 My father is Chairman of the committee on Internal Relations he also heads the Discipline Committee.

- A) My father is Chairman of the Committee on Internal Relations. He also heads the Discipline Committee.
B) My father is Chairman of the Committee on Internal Relations-he also heads the Discipline Committee.
C) My father is Chairman of the Committee on Internal Relations: he also heads the Discipline Committee.
D) My father is Chairman of the Committee on Internal Relations, but he also heads the Discipline Committee.

(UHS-2019)

- Q.13 A) After breaking the glass, Ruby said "Please don't tell on me."
B) After breaking the glass Ruby said: "Please don't tell on me."
C) After breaking the glass, Ruby said: "Please don't tell on me."
D) After breaking the glass Ruby said: Please don't tell on me.

(UHS-2019)

- Q.14 A) He asked, "Is your brother home?" B) He asked "Is your brother home?"
C) He asked, "Is your brother home"? D) He asked "Is your brother home?"

(UHS-2022)

- Q.15 A) We visited, Istanbul, Turkey, and Kowloon, Hong Kong last summer.
B) We visited: Istanbul, Turkey, and Kowloon, Hong Kong last summer.
C) We visited Istanbul, Turkey, Kowloon, Hong Kong last summer.
D) We visited Istanbul, Turkey, and Kowloon, Hong Kong last summer.

(NUMS-2022)

- Q.16 A) He had no worries his pension was adequate and there was a little money saved up besides.
B) He had no worries, his pension was adequate and there was a little more saved up besides.
C) He had no worries, his pension was adequate, and there was a little money saved up besides.
D) He had no worries; his pension was adequate, and there was a little money, saved up besides.

(SZABMU-2023)

- Q.17 A) Dr. Umer has reached, Dr. Jamal has not.
B) Dr. Umer has reached; Dr. Jamal has not.
C) Dr. Umer has reached/Dr. Jamal has not.
D) Dr. Umer has reached but Dr. Jamal has not.

Q.18 Punishment brings wisdom __ it is the healing art of wickedness.

- A),
- B) -
- C);
- D) :

Q.19

- A) The teacher asked, did you complete your homework?
- B) The teacher asked, "Did you complete your homework?"
- C) The teacher asked, "did you complete your homework".
- D) The teacher asked, did you complete your homework.

Q.20

- A) Let's meet at Sarah's house after school.
- B) Let's meet at Sarahs' house after school.
- C) Lets meet at Sarah's house after school.
- D) Let's meet, at Sarah's house after school.

ANSWER KEY >>

1	C	11	B
2	D	12	A
3	A	13	C
4	C	14	A
5	B	15	D
6	D	16	D
7	D	17	B
8	A	18	D
9	C	19	B
10	A	20	A

PrepMan

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Here are the correct answers with brief yet comprehensive explanations:

1. C - "Had gone" (past perfect) correctly replaces "went" (simple past), and "the previous day" replaces "yesterday."
2. D - "Had called" (past perfect) maintains the correct sequence of tenses, and "the previous day" is the correct transformation of "yesterday."
3. A - "They greeted respectfully" is the proper indirect speech format, as greetings are converted into a statement.
4. C - "It was time they went to work" correctly conveys a past necessity, keeping the original meaning intact.
5. B - "If he could use" is the proper transformation of a "Can I" question into indirect speech.
6. D - A colon correctly introduces an explanation ("serving humanity").
7. D - A semicolon separates two independent clauses without a conjunction.
8. A - Correct use of commas in a compound sentence listing three independent actions.
9. C - "Its" (possessive) is incorrect; it should be "It's" (It is).
10. A - A semicolon correctly separates two independent clauses that are closely related.
11. B - The singular possessive form "cat's" is correct, indicating the toys belong to one cat.
12. A - Proper capitalization and separation into two clear sentences.
13. C - A colon is correctly used to introduce direct speech.
14. A - A comma correctly separates the reporting verb from the quoted speech.
15. D - Correct comma placement for listing cities and countries.
16. D - A semicolon separates two independent clauses, making the sentence grammatically correct.
17. B - A semicolon correctly separates two closely related independent clauses.
18. D - A colon is used when the second clause explains, defines, or expands on the first clause. Here, it explains why punishment brings wisdom.
19. B - Quotation marks correctly enclose the direct speech.
20. A - "Sarah's" correctly shows possession.

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DIRECT & INDIRECT / PUNCTUATION

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Choose the most appropriate sentence that best suits Indirect or Direct speech.

- Q.1 Mummy says to me, "I shall write a letter to your father"
A) Mummy tells me that she will write a letter to my father.
B) Mummy tells to me that she will write a letter to my father.
C) Mummy tells me that she will write a letter to her father.
D) Mummy tells me that she will write letter to my father.
- Q.2 He said, "The peon had rung the bell when I reached school."
A) He said that the peon had rung the bell when he reached school.
B) He said that the peon rung the bell when he reached school.
C) He said that the peon had rung the bell when he had reached school.
D) He said that the peon had rang the bell when he reached school.
- Q.3 The poor say, "Please help us."
A) The poor request to help them please.
B) The poor request us to help them.
C) The poor request to please help them.
D) The poor request help them please.
- Q.4 Ali said, "If you had worked, you would have passed."
A) Ali said if I had worked, I would have passed.
B) Ali said that if I had worked, I would have passed.
C) Ali said that if I had worked, I would pass.
D) Ali said that if I worked, I would have passed.
- Q.5 He said to me, "May your master rest in heaven!"
A) He prayed that my master may rest in heaven.
B) He prayed that my master might rest in heaven.
C) He prayed that his master might rest in heaven.
D) He prayed their master might rest in heaven.

Directions: Choose the option that is correct with respect to Punctuation.

NUMS-2024

- Q.6
A) "My siblings bags' were stolen by the boys' chief whose gun's color is black."
B) "My siblings's bags were stolen by the boy's chief whose guns' color is black."
C) "My siblings bags were stolen by the boys chief whose gun color is black."
D) "My siblings' bags were stolen by the chief of the boys, whose gun was black."

Q.7 (UHS-2024)

- A) He said to his disciples. "Watch and pray."
B) He said to his disciples, "Watch and pray."
C) He said to his disciples. "watch and, pray."
D) He said to his disciples' "Watch and pray."

Q.8 (UHS-2024)

- A) She has beauty, brains and wealth_ a rare combination.
B) She has beauty, brains, and wealth- a rare combination.
C) She has beauty, brains, and wealth; a rare combination.
D) She has beauty, brains, and wealth: a rare combination.

Q.18

- A) "Go then," said the ant, "and dance winter away".
- B) "Go then," said the ant, and dance winter away."
- C) "Go then, said the ant, and dance winter away."
- D) "Go then," said the ant, "and dance winter away."

Q.19

- A) He will succeed you, never.
- B) He will succeed, you, never.
- C) He will succeed; you, never.
- D) He will succeed, you never.

Q.20

- A) It is mind after all which does the work of the world.
- B) It is mind, after all, which does the work of the world.
- C) It is mind, after all; which does the work of the world.
- D) It is mind; after all, which does the work of the world.

ANSWER KEY >>

1	A	11	C
2	A	12	D
3	B	13	D
4	B	14	A
5	B	15	D
6	D	16	A
7	B	17	C
8	B	18	D
9	A	19	C
10	A	20	B

PrepAns

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Here are the correct answers with brief explanations:

1. A - "Mummy tells me that she will write a letter to my father." The reporting verb remains present ("tells"), "shall" changes to "will," and "your father" correctly becomes "my father."
2. A - "He said that the peon had rung the bell when he reached school." "Had rung" (past perfect) correctly indicates an earlier action, while "reached" remains in simple past.
3. B - "The poor request us to help them." The verb "request" correctly takes "us to help them" as its object.
4. B - "Ali said that if I had worked, I would have passed." The past perfect "had worked" is correctly paired with "would have passed" in the third conditional.
5. B - "He prayed that my master might rest in heaven." "May" changes to "might" in reported speech to express a wish or prayer.
6. D - "My siblings' bags were stolen by the chief of the boys, whose gun was black." Correct possessive forms are used: "siblings'" (plural possessive) and "whose" correctly referring to "chief."
7. B - "He said to his disciples, 'Watch and pray.'" A comma correctly separates the reporting clause from the quoted speech.
8. B - "She has beauty, brains and wealth—a rare combination." The dash (—) is used to emphasize or expand on the preceding clause, making the second part a strong explanatory remark.
9. A - "The unexamined life," said Socrates, "is unfit to be lived by man." Correct placement of quotation marks and commas.
10. A - "The first space traveller was Dennis Tito from the United States." No comma is needed because "from the United States" is essential information.
11. C - "When I was a bachelor, I lived by myself." A comma is used to separate the dependent clause from the main clause.
12. D - "Dot your i's and cross your t's." Apostrophes correctly indicate plural lowercase letters.
13. D - "I will be moving to China." Proper capitalization of "I" and "China."
14. A - "The following are the primary colors: red, blue, and yellow." A colon correctly introduces a list.
15. D - "What a terrible fire this is!" An exclamation mark is used for emphasis.
16. A - "Friends, companions, relatives—all deserted him." The dash emphasizes a sudden realization.
17. C - "Add two 5's and four 2's." Apostrophes are correctly used for clarity in pluralized numbers.
18. D - "'Go then,' said the ant, 'and dance winter away.'" Correct comma placement within quoted speech.
19. C - "He will succeed; you, never." A semicolon is correctly used to separate two independent clauses.
20. B - "It is mind, after all, which does the work of the world." Correct comma placement for "after all" as an interrupter.

9 UNIT

NOUN AND ARTICLES

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Spot the errors.

- Q.1 When Chips entered (A) in the midst (B) of the uproar (C) there was a instant hush. (D)
A) entered B) the midst
C) the uproar D) a instant hush
- Q.2 Once (A) he raised a hand (B) to touch a lowest(C) of the swings. (D)
A) Once B) a hand
C) a lowest D) the swings
- Q.3 The woman (A) still held him by neck (B) in the middle(C) of her room. (D)
A) The woman B) by neck
C) the middle D) her room
- Q.4 The comma thing does make (A) me aware how much I use punctuations (B) in general and commas (C) specifically for intonation in my writing (D).
A) does make B) punctuations
C) commas D) my writing
- Q.5 There is terror from the outset (A), and there are all (B) components necessary to create a melodrama-a dimly-lit bus station, the storm accompanied (C) by flashes of lighting and the promise of violent (D) action or emotion.
A) the outset B) there are all
C) the storm accompanied D) the promise of violent

Directions: Fill in the blanks.

- Q.6 Performance is an example of a/an _____.
A) common noun B) proper noun
C) countable noun D) abstract noun
- Q.7 Rooster is an example of a/an _____ gender.
A) neuter B) common
C) masculine D) feminine
- Q.8 _____ matric result cards were issued on Monday.
A) Ellen's and Kate's B) Ellen's and Kate
C) Ellen and Kate's D) Ellen and Kate
- Q.9 People go large in number to see a _____ of whales.
A) school B) herd
C) swarm D) pen
- Q.10 A group of lions is called a _____.
A) pride B) school
C) stump D) swarm

Directions: Choose the correct options.

- Q.11
A) The book you want is out of print. B) A book you want is out of print.
C) Book you want is out of print. D) One book you want is out of print.

- Q.12 A) He gathered some woods to build a fire. B) He gathered some woods to build fire.
 C) He gathered some wood to build fire. D) He gathered some wood to build a fire.
- Q.13 A) The rose is the sweetest of all flowers. B) A rose is a sweetest of all flowers.
 C) A rose is sweetest of all flowers. D) The rose is a sweetest of all flowers.
- Q.14 A) A ninth chapter of the book is very interesting.
 B) The ninth chapter of the book is very interesting.
 C) Ninth chapter of the book is very interesting.
 D) The ninth chapter of the book is a very interesting.
- Q.15 A) More they get, More they want. B) A more they get, a more they want.
 C) The more they get, the more they want. D) The most they get, the most they want.
- Q.16 A) Wisdom of Solomon is great. B) A wisdom of Solomon is great.
 C) The wisdom of the Solomon is great. D) The wisdom of Solomon is great.
- Q.17 A) The dinner we had at the Tourist Hotel was very nice.
 B) Dinner we had at the Tourist Hotel was very nice.
 C) A dinner we had at the Tourist Hotel was very nice.
 D) Dinner we had at the Tourist Hotel was a very nice.
- Q.18 A) I went to hospital to see my uncle. B) I went to the hospital to see my uncle.
 C) I went to a hospital to see my uncle. D) I went to an hospital to see my uncle.
- Q.19 A) The sceneries at my friend's house enchanted me.
 B) The scenery at my friend house enchanted me.
 C) The various sceneries at my friend's house enchanted me.
 D) The scenery at my friend's house enchanted me.
- Q.20 A) He looks as stupid as owl. B) He looks as stupid as the owl.
 C) He looks as stupid as one owl. D) He looks as stupid as an owl.

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ANSWER KEY

1	D	11	A
2	C	12	D
3	B	13	A
4	B	14	B
5	C	15	C
6	D	16	D
7	C	17	A
8	A	18	B
9	A	19	D
10	A	20	D

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. (D-an instant hush) We use an before a vowel sounded word.
2. (C- the lowest) We use definite article before a superlative degree of adjective.
3. (B- by the neck) After preposition we use definite article with parts of body.
4. (B-punctuation)
5. (C-a storm accompanied)
6. (D-Abstract Noun)
7. (C-Masculine)
8. (A-Ellen's and Kate's)
9. (A-school)
10. (A- pride)
11. A- Correct answer. When we talk about a particular person or thing, we use definite article 'the'. *Which book? The one we want.*
12. D- Correct answer. *Wood* means the material that trees are made of while *woods* means a small forest.
13. A-Correct answer. We use definite article 'the' before a common noun to represent the whole class.
14. B - Correct answer. We use definite article 'the' before ordinal adjectives.
15. C - Correct answer. We use definite article the before adjectives or adverbs in parallel comparison.
16. D- Correct answer. We generally do not use any article before Abstract nouns, but when it is particularized we use definite article with them.
17. A- Correct answer. We do not use any article before names of meals but when we specify them with clause or phrase we use definite article 'the'
18. B- Correct answer. As a rule we do not use definite article 'the' before the names of standard buildings or institutions used as a fundamental purpose. When these buildings are used for the purpose of the visit, we use 'the' before them.
19. D- Correct answer. There are some uncountable nouns which don't take article *a/an, few, many and plural form: furniture, luggage/scenery/equipment/ temper/ hair / knowledge.*
20. D-Correct answer. We use a/an before singular countable nouns but 'a' is used before consonant sounded nouns and 'an' before vowel sounded nouns.

NOUN AND ARTICLES

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

SPOT THE ERROR:

Q.1 However, (A) by being so long in lowest (B) form I gained an immense (C) advantage over the cleverer boys. (D) (UHS-2018)

A) However,
C) an immense

B) lowest
D) cleverer boys

Q.2 The total number of stars in the universe is (A) probably something (B) like the total number of sands (C) on all the seashores (D) of the world.

A) is
C) sands

B) something
D) the seashores

Q.3 This garden, proverbial for its extensive shades, (A) falling water (B) and soft breeze, was (C) in the form of an amphitheatre. (D)

A) extensive shades
C) was

B) falling water
D) an amphitheatre

Q.4 Most of the stars (A) are so large (B) that hundred of thousands (C) of earths could be packed (D) inside each.

A) Most of the stars
C) hundred of thousands

B) so large
D) could be packed

Q.5 When Maulvi Abul reached Shamim Ahmed's new shop (A), he found a crowd (B) had already assembled there to watch (C) the proceeding. (D) (UHS-2017)

A) Shamim Ahmed's new shop
C) to watch

B) a crowd
D) the proceeding

Directions: Fill in the blanks.

Q.6 Cowardice is an example of a/an _____. (ETEA-2022)

A) common noun
C) countable noun

B) proper noun
D) abstract noun

Q.7 Bridegroom is an example of a/an _____. (ETEA-2022)

A) neuter
C) masculine

B) common
D) feminine

Q.8 My friend has a fine _____ of old stamps. (NUMS-2022)

A) group
C) band

B) bundle
D) collection

Q.9 To climb _____ tree is not to climb _____ mountain. (DOW-2022)

A) a / a
C) a / the

B) an / an
D) the / an

Q.10 It is _____ honor for me to address you. (SZABMU-2023)

A) an
C) the

B) a
D) No article required

Directions: Choose the correct option.

- Q.11
- A) The remains of the body were thrown into the sea.
 - B) The remaining of the body were thrown into the sea.
 - C) The remined of the body were thrown into the sea.
 - D) The remain of the body were thrown into the sea.
- Q.12
- A) The police has been unable to serve a summon on him.
 - B) The police have been unable to serve a summons on him.
 - C) The police has been unable to serve a summons on him.
 - D) The police have been unable to serve a summon on him.
- Q.13
- A) My mother's-in-law recipe for meatloaf is my husband's favourite.
 - B) My mother-in-law recipe for meatloaf is my husband's favourite.
 - C) My mother-in-law's recipe for meatloaf is my husband's favourite.
 - D) My mother-in-law recipe for meatloaf is my husband favourite.
- Q.14
- A) Workers at the factory wear protective clothings.
 - B) Workers at the factory wear protective clothe.
 - C) Workers at the factory wear protective clothing.
 - D) Workers at the factory wear protective cloth.
- Q.15
- A) Natasha can play a piano and a violin.
 - B) Natasha can play the piano and the violin.
 - C) Natasha can play the piano and a violin.
 - D) Natasha can play piano and violin.
- Q.16
- A) I asked them to leave their luggage at the hotel room.
 - B) I asked them to leave their luggages at the hotel room.
 - C) I asked them to leave one's luggage at the hotel's room.
 - D) I asked them to leave their luggages at the room of the hotel.
- Q.17
- A) He lives in the old house.
 - B) He lives in an old house.
 - C) He lives in a old house.
 - D) He lives in old house.
- Q.18
- A) I'd strongly advice against making a sudden decision.
 - B) I'd strongly give you many advices against making a sudden decision.
 - C) I'd strongly advise against making a sudden decision.
 - D) I'd strongly give many advises against making a sudden decision.
- Q.19
- A) I like to have bath before I go to bed.
 - B) I like to get bath before I go to bed.
 - C) I like to have a bath before I go to bed.
 - D) I like to have a bathing before I go to bed.
- Q.20
- A) I bought three dozen oranges.
 - B) I bought three dozens oranges.
 - C) I bought three dozen orange.
 - D) I bought three dozen of oranges.

(UHS-2022)

(DUHS-2023)

ANSWER KEY >>

1	B	11	A
2	C	12	B
3	B	13	C
4	C	14	C
5	D	15	B
6	D	16	A
7	C	17	B
8	D	18	C
9	A	19	C
10	A	20	A

EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

- (B- the lowest)
 (C- grains of sand)
 (B- falling waters)
 (C- hundreds of thousands)
 (D- the proceedings)
 (D- Abstract Noun)
 (C- Masculine)
 (D- Collection)
 (A- a / a)
 (A- an)



A - Correct answer. *Remains (Noun)* means the parts of something that are left after the rest has been destroyed or has disappeared while *remain (verb)* means to continue to be in the same state or condition.

B- Correct answer. After the police/police we use plural verb. The word *summon* is a verb while a *summons* is a noun, so we need a noun as an object of the verb *serve*.

C- Correct answer. We add an apostrophe with the last word to show possession or relationship of a compound noun, and we use apostrophe with living nouns.

C- Correct answer. We need noun *clothing* because the word *clothe* is a verb and means to cover something while the word *cloth* means material used for making things or a piece of cloth used for a particular purpose.

B- Correct answer. We use definite article '*the*' before musical instruments when they are used with '*play*' e.g. to play the flute/the violin/the guitar.

A- Correct answer. *Luggage* is an uncountable noun and has no plural form. *The hotel's room* is wrong because it is used as a single compound word.

B- Correct answer. '*An*' is used before vowel sounded nouns or noun phrases while '*a*' is used before consonant sounded nouns.

C- Correct answer. *Advice* is an uncountable noun and has no plural form. If we want to make it plural, we add qualifying words such as *piece/item* etc.

C- Correct answer. *Bath* is correct and it means to wash your body while *bathes* is incorrect plural. Moreover the use of indefinite article with *baths* and *bathing* is wrong.

A- Correct answer. *Two/ three/ four dozen* shows quantity of something and *dozens of* means a lot of. So, we don't add an '*S*' to the word *dozen*.

10.1

UNIT >>

THE PRONOUN

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Spot the Errors.

- Q.1 I (A) am sad to learn that (B) you and your(C) brother have lost their (D) money in share market.
 A) I
 B) that
 C) your
 D) their
- Q.2 One (A) should take advantage of opportunities to talk (B) with native speakers if one wants(C) to improve your (D) English.
 A) One
 B) to talk
 C) wants
 D) your
- Q.3 She is one of those (A) persons whom, (B) I am sure, always do their(C) best even in the most trying (D) circumstances.
 A) those
 B) whom
 C) their
 D) the most tiring
- Q.4 To keep birds (A) from eating (B) seeds, soak them(C) in blue food(D) colouring.
 A) To keep birds
 B) eating
 C) them
 D) in blue food
- Q.5 None (A) of these(B) two officers has been looking(C) after his(D) department well.
 A) None
 B) these
 C) looking
 D) his

Directions: Fill in the blanks.

- Q.6 The angel said that he remembered _____ doing so.
 A) me
 B) my
 C) I
 D) mine
- Q.7 He devoted _____ to helping the people.
 A) himself
 B) him
 C) he
 D) his
- Q.8 There was something _____ charmed his heart because it was old.
 A) whom
 B) that
 C) what
 D) which
- Q.9 He was talking of the women _____, he said, he met in America.
 A) which
 B) who
 C) that
 D) whom
- Q.10 Each one of us is doing _____ duty properly.
 A) his
 B) your
 C) our
 D) one's

Directions: Choose the correct options.

- Q.11
 A) Neither he nor his brother can walk faster than me.
 B) Neither he nor his brother can walk faster than mine brother can.
 C) Neither he nor his brother can walk faster than I can.
 D) Neither him nor his brother can walk faster than me can.
- Q.12
 A) He has exerted yourself tirelessly on behalf of the charity.
 B) He has exerted himself tirelessly on behalf of the charity.
 C) He has exerted oneself tirelessly on behalf of the charity.
 D) He has exerted myself tirelessly on behalf of the charity.

- Q.13 A) Who of you has done this?
C) Whom of you has done this?
- Q.14 A) Let us play, shall he?
C) Let us play, shall you?
- Q.15 A) You and me will be rewarded.
C) You and I will be punished.
- Q.16 A) It will be ours that will buy a new house.
B) It will be we who will buy a new house.
C) It will be us which will buy a new house.
D) It will be we what will buy a new house.
- Q.17 A) There should be no misunderstanding between yours father and her.
B) There should be no misunderstanding between yours father and hers.
C) There should be no misunderstanding between your father and her.
D) There should be no misunderstanding between you father and her father.
- Q.18 A) One should do their duty sincerely.
B) One should do her duty sincerely.
C) One should do his duty sincerely.
D) One should do one's duty sincerely.
- Q.19 A) How I wish it had been me whom you had chosen and not she.
B) How I wish it had been I whom you had chosen and not she.
C) How I wish it had been I whom you had chosen and not her.
D) How I wish it had been me whom you had chosen and not her.
- Q.20 A) The climate of Lahore is like this of Islamabad.
B) The climate of Lahore is like which of Islamabad.
C) The climate of Lahore is like that of Islamabad.
D) The climate of Lahore is like these of Islamabad.

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	D	B	C	A	B	A	B	D	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	B	D	D	B	C	D	B	C

EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. (D-your)
2. (D-one's)
3. (B-who)
4. (C-the seeds)
5. (A-neither)
6. (B-my)
7. (A-himself)
8. (B-that)
9. (D-whom)
10. (A-his)
11. (C- Correct answer). After *be/been/as/than*, we use the subjective cases of pronouns when two actions of two people are being compared.
12. (B- Correct answer). We use reflexive pronouns as an object after reflexive verbs.
13. (B- Correct answer) '*Which*' is used in place of '*Who*' when we are referring to a choice between two or more than two things or persons. So, all options are wrong except B
14. (D- Correct answer) While writing question tag the subject and verb must be according to the main sentence.
15. (D- Correct answer) There is a mistake of not only order of pronouns but also cases of pronouns. The correct order of pronouns for unpleasant purpose is as following: 1st person +2nd person (12) Moreover option B is also incorrect because of wrong order for pleasant purpose.
16. (B- Correct answer). The verb '*to be*' should be followed by subjective form when the complement is pronoun.
17. (C- Correct answer). After all prepositions we use objective cases of pronouns.
18. (D- Correct answer) Indefinite pronoun '*one*' agrees with the possessive adjective '*one's*'
19. (B- Correct answer) The verb '*to be*' should be followed by subjective form when the complement is pronoun.
20. (C- Correct answer) '*That*', with its plural *those*, is used to avoid the repetition of a preceding Noun.

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THE PRONOUN

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Spot the errors.

- Q.1 It (A) was her (B) who (C) suggested that (D) a team from the mission should come up to Brookfield.
A) It
B) her
C) who
D) that
- Q.2 He (A) found that his (B) pride in Brookfield reflected back, giving him (C) cause for pride in him (D) and his position.
A) He
B) his
C) him
D) him
- Q.3 I have my (A) own problems, and (B) I have nothing (C) to do with your. (D)
A) my
B) and
C) nothing
D) your
- Q.4 I happen to know that (A) that (B) gown of your (C) is a subject (D) of continual amusement throughout the School.
A) that
B) that
C) your
D) a subject
- Q.5 Today we are better (A) able to explain happenings (B) who (C) used to be considered (D) strange and mysterious.
A) better
B) happenings
C) who
D) to be considered

Directions: Fill in the blanks.

- Q.6 My brother and I met an acquaintance of _____ on the shopping mall. (ETE A-2022)
A) ourselves
B) us
C) our
D) ours
- Q.7 I am as much intelligent as _____. (ETE A-2022)
A) he
B) himself
C) him
D) his
- Q.8 There was nobody to _____ she could turn for help.
A) whom
B) who
C) which
D) that
- Q.9 Don't close the room, _____?
A) will you
B) will he
C) will they
D) will someone
- Q.10 Let Ali and her complete this job as _____ like to do it.
A) they
B) we
C) he
D) she

Directions: Choose the correct options.

- Q.11
A) It's, as far as I know, the only one of its' kind growing in our country.
B) Its, as far as I know, the only one of its kind growing in our country.
C) It is, as far as I know, the only one of it's kind growing in our country.
D) It is, as far as I know, the only one of its kind growing in our country.

Q.12

- A) He later avenged him on one's brother's killer.
- B) He later avenged his on his brother's killer.
- C) He later avenged him on his brother's killer.
- D) He later avenged himself on his brother's killer.

Q.13

- A) Outside my bedroom are two trees whose branches touch my window.
- B) Outside my bedroom are two trees whom branches touch my window.
- C) Outside my bedroom are two trees who branches touch my window.
- D) Outside my bedroom are two trees that branches touch my window.

Q.14

- A) We hadn't the foggy notion of the worker who tried to spoil the company's reputation. (UHS-2019)
- B) We hadn't the foggiest notion of the worker who tries to spoil the company's reputation.
- C) We hadn't the foggiest notion of the worker whom tried to spoil the company's reputation.
- D) We hadn't the foggiest notion of the worker who tried to spoil the company's reputation.

Q.15

- A) I and you will attend her wedding tomorrow.
- B) Me and you will attend her wedding tomorrow.
- C) You and me will attend her wedding tomorrow.
- D) You and I will attend her wedding tomorrow.

Q.16

- A) You, I and Mohan will watch movie tonight.
- B) You, Mohan and I will watch movie tonight.
- C) I, You, Mohan will watch movie tonight.
- D) Mohan, you and I will watch movie tonight.

Q.17

- A) Each boy and each teacher is required to bring their luggage.
- B) Each boy and each teacher is required to bring his luggage.
- C) Each boy and each teacher is required to bring your luggage.
- D) Each boy and each teacher is required to bring our luggage.

Q.18

- A) There's mr. Hashim whom they say is the best portrait painter in the town.
- B) There's Mr. Hashim who they say is the best portrait painter in the town.
- C) There's Mr Hashim which they say is the portrait painter in the town.
- D) There's Mr. Hashim how they say is best portrait painter in the town.

Q.19

- A) He had absented his from the office for the day.
- B) He had absented him from the office for the day.
- C) He had absented himself from the office for the day.
- D) He had absented yourself from the office for the day.

Q.20

- A) The former DM acquitted him very efficiently.
- B) The former DM acquitted himself very efficiently.
- C) The former DM acquitted oneself very efficiently.
- D) The former DM acquitted himself very efficiently.

ANSWER KEY >>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	D	C	C	D	A	A	A	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	D	A	D	D	B	B	B	C	D

EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. (B-she)
2. (C-himself)
3. (D-yours)
4. (C-yours)
5. (C-which)
6. (D-ours)
7. (A-he)
8. (A-whom)
9. (A-will you)
10. (A-they)
11. (D- Correct answer) We don't use comma with possessive adjectives, and 'it's' is short form of *it is/was/has*.
12. (D- Correct answer) We use reflexive pronouns as an object after reflexive verbs. Moreover, we use definite possessive adjectives with definite pronouns.
13. (A- Correct answer) Only *Whose* is used for possession of people or things.
14. (D- Correct answer) *Difference between who/whom* 'Who' is used as a subject in a sentence as a relative pronoun or interrogative pronoun formally while 'Whom' used as an object in a sentence.
15. (D- Correct answer) There is a mistake of not only order of pronouns but also cases of pronouns. The correct order of pronouns for pleasant purpose is as following: 2nd persn+1st person (21)
16. (B- Correct answer) There is a mistake of order of pronouns in all options except one, and the correct order of pronouns for pleasant purpose is as following: 2nd perdon+3rd person+1st person (231).
17. (A- Correct answer). 'Each, every, neither, either, anyone' many a, more than one (possessive adjective) are used as subject, the possessive case should be third person singular. They may refer to two or more than two objects or persons
18. (B- Correct answer). 'Who' is used as a subject in a sentence as a relative pronoun or interrogative pronoun formally while 'Whom' used as an object in a sentence. Moreover there are mistakes of capitalization in options we use capital letters with Mr. Mrs. etc.
19. (C- Correct answer). We use reflexive pronouns as an object after reflexive verbs.
20. (D- Correct answer). We use reflexive pronouns as an object after reflexive verbs.

10.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PARTS OF SPEECH

UNIT >> PRACTICE EXERCISE

Directions: Identify the following underlined parts of speech.

- Q.1 As he passed beneath her, he heard the swish of her wings.
 A) intransitive verb
 B) ambi-transitive verb
 C) transitive verb
 D) none of these
- Q.2 Who saw me pick up the pocket book?
 A) verb of senses
 B) infinitive
 C) modal verb
 D) regular verb
- Q.3 We have had enough exercise.
 A) adjective of quality
 B) adjective of quantity
 C) demonstrative adjective
 D) numeral adjective
- Q.4 Each boy must take his turn.
 A) descriptive adjective
 B) distributive numeral adjective
 C) interrogative adjective
 D) none of these
- Q.5 I still remember the shock that rooted me.
 A) adverb of manner
 B) adverb of frequency
 C) adverb of place
 D) adverb of time
- Q.6 She was sewing on a quilt and didn't look up.
 A) adverb of manner
 B) adverb of frequency
 C) adverb of place
 D) adverb of time
- Q.7 I walk slowly out to him, trying to think how could best ask him for the money.
 A) Adverb
 B) Adjective
 C) Noun
 D) Verb
- Q.8 As I stood there, the professor calculated the exact time.
 A) adverb of manner
 B) adverb of frequency
 C) adverb of place
 D) adverb of time
- Q.9 An unusually large type that resembled the horsefly.
 A) Adjective of Quality
 B) adjective of Degree
 C) adjective of Manner
 D) adjective of Comparison
- Q.10 It was borne in upon me that I had fairly got out.
 A) adverb of manner
 B) adverb of frequency
 C) adverb of place
 D) adverb of time
- Q.11 Seeing my father in so much physical and emotional pain was the most distressing experience.
 A) pronoun
 B) adjective
 C) adverb
 D) conjunction
- Q.12 I am disappointed that you feel you have to lie to me.
 A) present participle
 B) past participle
 C) verbal noun
 D) causative verb

- Q.13 I'll stick each of their 20,000 legs in glue.
 A) noun
 B) conjunction
 C) adjective
 D) pronoun
- Q.14 We both agreed that these flies would be perfect.
 A) post determiner
 B) pre determiner
 C) pronoun
 D) conjunction
- Q.15 We all broke up laughing and headed home.
 A) post determiner
 B) Predeterminer
 C) Pronoun
 D) Adverb
- Q.16 The medical man is old chum of mine.
 A) Noun
 B) Pronoun
 C) Adjective
 D) Adverb
- Q.17 Everything else, however, I have got.
 A) Conjunction
 B) Adverb
 C) Interjection
 D) Pronoun
- Q.18 Exactly! I decided to quit and find a new job.
 A) Adverb
 B) Conjunction
 C) Interjection
 D) Noun
- Q.19 You can say that again.
 A) Noun
 B) Pronoun
 C) Adjective
 D) Preposition
- Q.20 He was also feeling nostalgic about university life.
 A) Noun
 B) Pronoun
 C) Adjective
 D) Preposition

Prep Titans

ANSWER KEY >>

1	C	11	B
2	A	12	B
3	B	13	D
4	B	14	C
5	D	15	C
6	C	16	B
7	A	17	B
8	C	18	A
9	A	19	B
10	A	20	C

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. A transitive verb has a direct object, and is not normally used without one.
2. A sense verb is a verb that describes one of the five senses: sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste.
3. An adjective used to talk about the quantity of things is known as Adjective of Quantity.
4. Distributive Numeral Adjectives denote singular number of nouns among many. They are always followed by a singular noun and a verb.
5. Adverbs of time change or add meaning to a sentence by telling us when, for how long, and how often a certain action happened.
6. Adverbs of place inform us where something happens.
7. "Best" modifies verb "ask".
8. Adverbs of place inform us where something happens.
9. Adjective of Quality
10. Adverbs of manner are used to tell us the way or how something is done. An adverb can be added to a verb to modify its meaning.
11. Much can be used in the following ways: as a determiner (followed by an uncountable noun) as a pronoun (followed by 'of') as an adverb (with a verb or past participle).
12. The form of a verb, typically ending in -ed in English, which is used in forming perfect and passive tenses and sometimes as an adjective.
13. Each can be used in the following ways: as a determiner (followed by a singular countable noun) as a pronoun: (followed by 'of').
14. Both can be used in the following ways: as a determiner (followed by a noun, but not as a pronoun), as a predeterminer (followed by a word such as 'the', 'this', 'his' etc.) as a pronoun: (followed by 'of').
15. All can be used as a pronoun: (before a relative clause), (followed by of), (after the subject of a sentence), (following the pronoun object of a sentence), (after a modal or auxiliary verb or the verb 'to be')
16. Mine is a possessive pronoun, being a possessive form of I. It can refer to a singular or plural noun, and it can be used as the subject, object, or complement of a verb or the object of a preposition.
17. 'However' can be used in the following ways: as an adverb (before an adjective or adverb) as a conjunction (joining two clauses)
18. (Adverb) The exclamation mark after "Exactly!" is used to convey emphasis, excitement, or strong feeling. In this case, it suggests that the speaker is expressing their agreement or confirmation with a heightened sense of certainty or enthusiasm. The exclamation mark adds emotional intensity to the word, emphasizing how strongly the speaker feels about their decision. It can also imply that the speaker is reacting to something someone else said, affirming it with enthusiasm.
19. That can be used as a demonstrative pronoun (without a following noun).
20. Adjectives are words that describe the qualities or states of being of nouns.

IDENTIFICATION OF PARTS OF SPEECH

SELF - ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Identify the following underlined parts of speech.

- Q.1 Between you and me, I wouldn't trust Andy.
 A) conjunction
 C) adverb
 B) preposition
 D) pronoun
- Q.2 They always speak truth to me.
 A) linking verb
 C) regular verb
 B) modal verb
 D) irregular verb
- Q.3 I prefer cream to milk.
 A) dynamic verb
 C) helping verb
 B) stative verb
 D) modal verb
- Q.4 I have had this phone for two years.
 A) helping verb
 C) linking verb
 B) main verb
 D) regular verb
- Q.5 He is my fast friend.
 A) distributive adjective
 C) qualitative adjective
 B) demonstrative adjective
 D) quantitative adjective
- Q.6 She will do it herself.
 A) personal pronoun
 C) reflexive pronoun
 B) possessive pronoun
 D) emphatic pronoun
- Q.7 The ceremonial cutting of the cake has started.
 A) gerund
 C) verbal noun
 B) present participle
 D) adjective
- Q.8 No one made me buy that complex stereo system for my decibel-hungry darling.
 A) causative verb
 C) modal verb
 B) linking verb
 D) lexical verb
- Q.9 At college, she became an athlete and a scholar.
 A) linking verb
 C) helping verb
 B) lexical verb
 D) Infinitive
- Q.10 A rush of guilt ran through me as I feebly confessed my trip to the movie theatre.
 A) intransitive
 C) transitive
 B) causative
 D) bare infinite
- Q.11 The food tasted yesterday was delicious.
 A) linking verb
 C) participle
 B) auxiliary verb
 D) sensory verb
- Q.12 I walked back to the house and locked myself in the bathroom.
 A) adverb of manner
 C) adverb of time
 B) adverb of place
 D) adverb of degree
- Q.13 What did he want now.
 A) adverb of time
 C) adverb of manner
 B) adverb of place
 D) adverb of degree

- Q.14 He sighed loudly and went back to his big desk.
 A) pronoun
 C) adverb
 B) adjective
 D) preposition
- Q.15 We saw Dad waiting patiently in the corner.
 A) adverb of manner
 C) adverb of place
 B) adverb of frequency
 D) adverb of degree
- Q.16 You did it, you really did it?
 A) adverb of manner
 C) adverb of place
 B) adverb of frequency
 D) adverb of degree
- Q.17 This boy is stronger than Haris.
 A) interrogative adjective
 C) demonstrative adjective
 B) numeral adjective
 D) adjective of number
- Q.18 I had scarcely passed my twelfth birthday.
 A) noun
 C) adverb
 B) adjective
 D) pronoun
- Q.19 The only thing I would whip them for is not knowing English.
 A) adjective
 C) conjunction
 B) adverb
 D) interjection
- Q.20 The small dog, Jessica, jumped up from the doorstep as Joel came outside.
 A) preposition
 C) conjunction
 B) adjective
 D) adverb

Prep **ANSWER KEY** S

1	B	11	C
2	D	12	B
3	B	13	A
4	B	14	B
5	C	15	A
6	D	16	D
7	C	17	C
8	A	18	B
9	A	19	B
10	C	20	C

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EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

- Between can be used in the following ways: as a preposition (followed by a noun), as an adverb (without a noun).
- An irregular verb is one that does not form its simple past or past participle by adding "-ed" or "-d" to the base form.
- Stative verbs describe preference. They denote liking, hatred or belief; and they are not used in continuous tenses: like, love, prefer, hate, know, have and understand.
- A helping verb (also known as an auxiliary verb) is used with a main verb to help express the main verb's tense (time of action), mood, or voice.
- Qualitative adjective is used to identify the qualities or features of a person or thing.
- The emphatic pronoun 'herself' emphasizes that she will do it. The waiter won't do it. Her husband won't do it. Her son won't do it. She will do it.
- The verbal noun "cutting" is not showing any verb-like qualities.
- The causatives are the verbs that are used to indicate that one person causes another person to do something.
- A linking verb is used to re-identify or to describe its subject. The most common linking verb is the verb 'to be, and to become' Verbs that relate to the five senses.
- A transitive verb has a direct object, and is not normally used without one.
- The word tasted after the food use to describe the word food that is known so the word tasted is functionon as an adjective. So, it is a participle.
- Adverbs of place inform us where something happens.
- Adverbs of time change or add meaning to a sentence by telling us when, for how long, and how often a certain action happened.
- Adjectives are words that describe the qualities or states of being of nouns.
- Adverbs of manner are used to tell us the way or how something is done. An adverb can be added to a verb to modify its meaning.
- Adverbs of degree used to answer the question to what extent so really is an adverb of degree.
- A demonstrative adjective is a special adjective (often called a determiner) that identifies a noun or pronoun by expressing its position as near or far (including in time). The demonstrative adjectives are 'this,' 'that,' 'these,' and 'those.'
- Twelfth modifies "birthday" noun.
- not is an adverb and no is adjective
- A word such as 'and', 'but', 'because', or 'when' that joins words, groups, phrases, and sentences.

TITLE SELECTION

Passage # 1

Use of electronic mail (e-mail) has been widespread for more than a decade. E-mail simplifies the flow of ideas, connects people from distant offices, eliminates the need for meetings, and often boosts productivity. However, e-mail should be carefully managed to avoid unclear and inappropriate communication. E-mail messages should be concise and limited to one topic. When complex issues need to be addressed, phone calls are still best.

- Q.1 Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- A) Appropriate Use of E-Mail
 - B) E-Mail's Popularity
 - C) E-Mail: The Ideal Form of Communication
 - D) Why Phone Calls Are Better Than E-Mail

Passage # 2

Patrick Henry is considered one of the great patriots of America's early history. He was a leader in every protest against British tyranny and in every movement for colonial rights, openly speaking against the unfair taxation and overly burdensome regulations imposed upon the American colonists by the British Parliament. In March 1775, Patrick Henry urged his fellow Virginians to arm themselves in self-defense. He spoke boldly in Richmond, Virginia, during the meeting of the state legislature. He closed that famous speech with the immortal words, "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

- Q.2 Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
- A) The Speeches of Patrick Henry
 - B) Patrick Henry, American Patriot
 - C) Early American Patriots
 - D) History of the Virginia Legislature

MAIN IDEA/THEME/ CENTRAL IDEA

Passage # 3

When winding an old clock, it is important not to over wind it. Over winding occurs when the mainspring is almost fully wound, but the operator continues to turn the winding key. This causes the main spring to coil too tightly, and might even break it.

- Q.3 This paragraph best supports the statement that
- A) Clocks have changed over the years.
 - B) Old-fashioned clocks become fragile with age.
 - C) Old-fashioned clocks were operated by an internal spring.
 - D) Over winding clocks used to be a common mistake.

Passage # 4

Critical reading is a demanding process. To read critically, you must slow down your reading and, with pencil in hand, perform specific operations on the text. Mark up the text with your reactions, conclusions, and questions. When you read, become an active participant.

- Q.4 This paragraph best supports the statement that
- A) Critical reading is a slow, dull, but essential process.
 - B) The best critical reading happens at critical times in a person's life.
 - C) Readers should get in the habit of questioning the truth of what they read.
 - D) Critical reading requires thoughtful and careful attention.

IDENTIFYING SPECIFIC DETAILS

Passage # 5

To prepare for a career in engineering, a student must begin planning in high school. Mathematics and science should form the core curriculum. For example, in a school where sixteen credit hours are required for high school graduation, four should be in mathematics, one each in chemistry, biology or physics. The remaining credits should include four in English and at least three in the humanities and social sciences.

The average entering freshman in engineering should have achieved at least a 2.5 grade point average on a 4.0 scale in his or her high school. Although deficiencies can be corrected during the first year, the students who need additional work should expect to spend five instead of four years to complete a degree.

- Q.5 What is the average grade point for an entering freshman in engineering?
- A) 4
 - B) 2.5
 - C) 3
 - D) 3.5

Passage # 6

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.

The pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings.

- Q.6 How many companies shared the costs of constructing the pipeline?
- A) Three
 - B) Four
 - C) Eight
 - D) Twelve

IMPLIED IDEA

Passage # 7

Fear drains color from our faces, makes our teeth chatter, our hearts pound, our breath quickens, and our knees knock. Fear churns our stomachs, raises goose bumps, and causes jitters. Fear also raises feelings of anxiety and distrust, and may even cause us to change our behaviors. Obsessive fear can become a phobia that keeps us from enjoying life.

Q.7 What idea does the writer suggest?

- A) Phobias keep us from enjoying life. B) Fear affects us in several ways.
C) Fear is the result of distrust and anxiety. D) Fear affects many people.

Passage # 8

There are two kinds of jewelry that I make. There is commercial jewelry—class rings, necklaces, the kinds of things most people wear. I sell these items to meet my expenses for raw materials, supplies, and to make my living. The other, more creative work I do makes me feel that I am developing as a craftsman.

Q.8 The author of this passage implies that:

- A) Artists are poor.
B) There is no market for creative work.
C) Rings and necklaces cannot be creative.
D) Commercial and creative work fulfills different needs for the artist.

INFERENCE

Passage # 9

An increase in the median income of the middle class does not cause average levels of education for the middle class to go up. If they did, then countries with the highest median income of the middle class would also have the highest levels of education for this class. In fact, when the median income of the middle class is made suitably comparable for different countries (accounting for inflation, currency fluctuations and purchasing power parity), there is no such co-relation.

Q.9 Which of the following can be correctly inferred from the statements above?

- A) Countries with the highest median income of the middle class do not have the highest levels of education for the middle class
B) It is difficult to reliably compare the education and income levels of one country with another
C) A reduction in the median income of the middle class of the country will not necessarily lower the average level of education for the said class
D) Countries with low levels of education for the middle class have comparatively higher levels of median income for the middle class

Passage # 10

An increase in the level of serotonin levels in the human body is known to significantly enhance the mood of the person and in some cases, help people overcome depression. Serotonin taken orally does not pass into the pathways of the central nervous system, because it does not cross the blood-brain barrier. However, tryptophan and its metabolite 5-hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP), from which serotonin is synthesized, does cross the blood-brain barrier. These agents are available as dietary supplements, and may be effective serotonergic agents.

- 2.10 Which of the following can be correctly inferred from the statements above?
- Individuals who do not consume enough tryptophan can develop depressive tendencies
 - Individuals who consume tryptophan can metabolize enough serotonin and do not run the risk of depression
 - Consumption of serotonin laced foods can help cure depression in some cases
 - Tryptophan is an effective agent that can help cure depression in some cases

REFERENCE

Passage # 11

In so much as there is a new cinema worth talking about, it is because several directors are very consciously thinking in terms of how screen language can be made to work for them. They are more interested in the way things look and feel and sound than in what they signify in general terms more interested in mood than in narrative more concerned with how people behave and give themselves away in action than with how they might choose to see themselves.

- Q.11 The word 'they' in line 03 refers to:
- cinemas
 - things
 - directors
 - movies

Passage # 12

The thunder did not break. Instead, the drops increased in number and suddenly became a flood. The trees, the hedges and the fields, the sky itself and all its gesticulating silent mobs wavered the reactions in a stream, and then dissolved into an air which was largely water.

- Q.12 The word 'it' in line 02 refers to:
- the sky
 - thunder
 - weather
 - flood

FINDING EXCEPTION

Passage # 13

Reality TV shows will have an adverse effect on traditional dramas and comedies. As Reality TV increases in popularity, network executives will begin canceling more traditional programs and replacing them with the latest in Reality TV.

- Q.13 All the given statements are true regarding adverse effect of Reality TV except:
- Cancelling traditional programs
 - broadcasting of latest programs of current interest
 - Increasing popularity of Reality TV
 - Traditional dramas have tame scripts and stories

Passage # 14

When writing business letters or memos, it is not practical to be personal. Though the first-person point of view may make the reader feel close to the writer, it also implies a certain subjectivity. That is, the writer is expressing a personal view from a personal perspective.

- Q.14** All are not practical approaches towards writing business letters and memos except:
- A) to be impersonal
 B) avoid expressing personal perspective
 C) Using first-person
 D) none of these

TONE AND STYLE

Passage # 15

What if you vote for me? I ensure you that your taxes will be very low, the government will provide free education, and there will be equality and justice for all citizens. Cast your vote for me today.

- Q.15** The tone of the sentence is:
- A) Descriptive
 B) Persuasive
 C) Narrative
 D) Expository

Passage # 16

If only there were some decent jobs out there, I wouldn't be reduced to living in this miserable dump.

- Q.16** The tone of the sentence is:
- A) Ironic
 B) Humorous
 C) Bitter
 D) Optimistic

COMBINATION OF STATEMENTS

Passage # 17

One of the missions of the Peace Corps is to help the people of interested countries meet their need for trained men and women. People who work for the Peace Corps do so because they want to, but to keep the agency dynamic with fresh ideas, no staff member can work for the agency for more than five years.

- Q.17** One of the chief missions of the Peace Corps can best be described with the help of correct combinations of the given statements:

I – helping the war-stricken people of a country.

II – providing the trained human resource taken from the country

III – creating a socio-political influence on the masses

- A) I only
 B) II only
 C) II and III
 D) I and III

Passage # 18

Today's shopping mall has as its antecedents of historical significance: marketplaces, such as Greek agoras, European piazzas, and Asian bazaars. The purpose of these sites, as with the shopping mall, is both economic and social. People not only go to buy and sell wares, but also to be seen, catch up on news; and be part of the human drama.

18 The purposes of the presenting these social sites in such a manner are given in which of the combinations of the given statements?

- I - Such presentations give economic boost and social popularity
 - II - People also want popularity
 - III - Such places care their ethnic groups more as per their names:
- A) I only
 B) I and II
 C) II & III
 D) III only

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Passage # 19

Yet though we look alike, we have very different *dispositions*. You could say that we're opposites. While I'm often quiet and *pensive*, Andy is loud and doesn't seem to stop to think about anything.

19 We can therefore conclude that *pensive* means

A) intelligent, wise.
 B) deep in thought.
 C) considerate of others.
 D) quarrelsome

Passage # 20

The lovely *egret* is in danger of extinction because clothing manufacturers use their long, beautiful tail feathers to make ladies' hats.

20 What is an egret?

A) a small child
 B) a type of bird
 C) a specie of tiger
 D) a human civilization

ANSWER KEY >>

1	A	11	C
2	B	12	A
3	C	13	D
4	D	14	A
5	B	15	B
6	C	16	C
7	B	17	B
8	B	18	B
9	C	19	B
10	D	20	B

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EXPLANATORY NOTES >>

1. ANSWER: (A). The title should express the main idea of the passage. The passage, as a whole, focuses on appropriate and inappropriate uses of e-mail. The other choices address more specific ideas expressed in the passage but are not its main idea.
2. ANSWER: (B). The title should express the main idea of the passage. The passage, as a whole, focuses on Patrick Henry, an American Patriot. The other choices are not expressing its main idea.
3. ANSWER: (C). The passage cautions against over winding, stating that it can break the clock's main spring. From this, one can infer that the clock is run by a spring. The other choices may or may not be true, but they are not addressed in the passage.
4. ANSWER: (D). This answer is implied by the whole paragraph. Choice a is incorrect because the author never says that reading is dull. Choices b, c, and e are not supported by the paragraph.
5. ANSWER: (B). 2.5 is mentioned in the line number 6.
6. ANSWER: (C). Eight is mentioned in the line number 8.
7. ANSWER: (B). The implied idea is only suggested or inferred by the supporting details. The whole passage is about fear. The details unfold that how and in which manner fear affects us.
8. ANSWER: (B). The implied idea is only suggested or inferred by the supporting details. The whole passage moves around the writer's craftsmanship and how has benefited him.
9. ANSWER: (C). Options A and D can be ruled out as no direct co-relation can be found between the median income and average level of education for the middle class. Option B is irrelevant in the given case (goes against the given facts, figures for comparison have been derived in fact).
10. ANSWER: (D). In the given case, option D is the only valid inference. We know tryptophan helps produce serotonin, which in turn helps cure depression in some cases. Option A is something we cannot conclude. We are not sure whether not consuming tryptophan causes depression. Option B is again ruled out as the paragraph does not state that producing enough serotonin precludes depression. Option C is incorrect as serotonin is not directly metabolized in the body and this means that having foods containing serotonin cannot be synthesized by the body directly.
11. ANSWER: (C). People are interested in the way things look and what the things signify. So they refer to "things"
12. ANSWER: (A). The antecedent of itself and its is the sky, so obviously, it refers to "the sky"
13. ANSWER: (D). Finding exception means to find out the statement that is not given in the passage. Popularity of reality shows will affect the traditional popularity of reality shows will affect the traditional programs and those programs will be replaced by the latest programs.
14. ANSWER: (A). He has mentioned all the options except (A).
15. ANSWER: (B). Tone is the attitude of the author. In persuasive text, the author takes a tone as a means of accomplishing the overall goal. So the author has convinced why people should vote for him.
16. ANSWER: (C). The author does not want to live in such circumstances, but he is compelled to live in. It shows his bitterness.
17. ANSWER: (B). Peace corps helps provide trained men and women who come up with becoming ideas and serve the people to help them in need. The statement two is true in this perspective.
18. ANSWER: (B). The passage unfolds the I & II statement clearly but third statement is not clearly mentioned.
19. ANSWER: (B). Quiet and pensive are contrast to loud and does not seem to think. So pensive means lost in thoughts. The correct answer is (B)
20. ANSWER: (B). The lines shows that egret's tail feathers are used to make ladies' hats. It means that egret is a type of bird.

Reading Comprehension
SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

Directions: Read the passages carefully and answer the questions given below.

(SZABMU 2024)

Passage-1

I didn't want to go with him. I had just finished walking a half mile uphill from my home to his. I had carried a basket of dishes to Mom. There were two slips in the road and I couldn't drive my car. And I know how hot it was. It was 97 in the shade. I knew that from January until April my father had gone to eight different doctors. One of the doctors had told him not to walk the length of a city block. He told my father to get a taxi to take him home. But my father walked home five mile across the mountain and told mom what the doctor had said. Forty years ago a doctor had told him the same thing. And he had lived to raise a family of five children. He had done as much hard work in those days as any man.

Q 1. It was 97 in the shade means?

- A) Age
B) Year
C) Temperature
D) Height

Q 2. How many siblings did the author have?

- A) Four
B) Five
C) Six
D) Three

EXPLANATION

Q1 C) This refers to the temperature, indicating extreme heat, so the answer is Temperature

Q2: A) The passage states the father raised **five children** in total. Since the author is one of them, the number of siblings is $5 - 1 = 4$, so the answer is **Four**

Passage-3

Right after the Civil War, many distraught soldiers made their way West to find fame and fortune. Some could not go home because there were no homes to go to. The war had devastated them. One young man, Will Goodlad, made his fortune in the hills of Colorado. He found gold in a little river near Grand Junction. His fortune was short-lived, however. In 1875, he declared bankruptcy and returned to the land of his birth_ the Piedmont of South Carolina.

Q 3. For which side did Will fight during the War?

- A) East
B) West
C) North
D) South

(UHS-2023)

EXPLANATION

Q 3: D) The passage states that after the Civil War, Will Goodlad moved West, like many other soldiers who had been devastated by the war. Since he returned to South Carolina, which was part of the Confederacy (the South), it suggests he fought for the South, so the answer is South.

Passage-4

Comprehension of medical books is considered one of the most difficult processes among understanding technical terms of diversified fields. Many studies have considered reading as a guessing activity; which means regardless of the student's level, the text will frequently contain numerous difficult words. The ability to guess and infer the meaning of unknown terminology might be viewed as a skill that should be developed.

Q.4. All is true except:

- A) Acquiring technical jargon is difficult in technical professions such as medical.
- B) The only reading approach used by medical students is inferring the meaning of challenging words
- C) The technical terminology makes comprehension of medical text challenging.
- D) None of the above.

(ETEA-2022)

EXPLANATION

Q 4: B) The passage states that reading is a guessing activity and that the ability to infer meanings is a skill to be developed. However, it does not claim that inferring meaning is the *only* reading approach used by medical students, so the answer is B)

Passage-5

People say that certain cancers are protected against by tomatoes and processed tomato products like tomato sauce and canned tomatoes. Lycopene has been found to be responsible for tomato's and tomato product's ability to prevent certain cancer. Lycopene is the vivid red pigment that gives red hue to tomatoes and other red fruits. The processed tomatoes are found to have more Lycopene. Tomato paste contains four times as much Lycopene as fresh tomatoes do because Lycopene is strongly linked to vegetable fiber and is soluble in water. Further, oil helps in absorption of Lycopene because it is a fat-soluble substance. (ETEA 22)

Q.5. It can be understood from the passage that as far as Lycopene intake is concerned:

- A) It is a pigment which is solved quickly in water and juice.
- B) Lycopene hardly offers any protection against cancer.
- C) Tomato products contain high concentration of Lycopene and fat.
- D) There is a correlation between the Lycopene consumption and the prevention of some cancer types.

EXPLANATION

Q 5: D) The passage states that Lycopene is responsible for tomatoes' ability to prevent certain cancers. This implies a relationship between Lycopene consumption and cancer prevention, so the answer is D)

Passage-1

But man is not destined to vanish. He can be killed, but he cannot be destroyed, because his soul is deathless and his spirit is irrepressible. Therefore, though the situation seems dark in the context of the confrontation between the super powers, the silver lining is provided by amazing phenomenon that the very nations which have spent incalculable resources and energy for the production of deadly weapons are desperately trying to find out how they might never be used. They threaten each other, intimidate each other and go to the brink, but before the total hour arrives they withdraw from the brink.

Q.6 A suitable title for the above passage is:

- A) man's desire to survive inhibits use of deadly weapons
- B) threats and intimidation between super power
- C) destruction of mankind is inevitable
- D) mounting cost of modern weapons

(DOW 2022)

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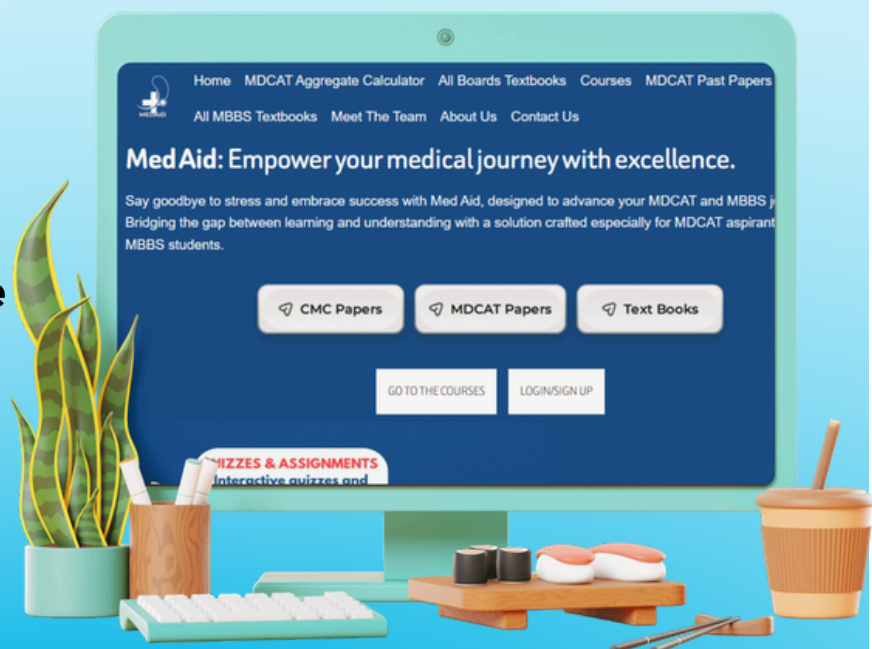
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- Q.7 The main point from the author's view point is that:
- A) man's soul and spirit cannot be destroyed by super powers
 - B) man's destiny is not fully clear or visible
 - C) man's soul and spirit are immortal
 - D) Human society will survive despite the serious threat of total annihilation

EXPLANATION

Q6: A) The passage highlights that despite the threat of deadly weapons, nations ultimately avoid their use, driven by the instinct to survive. This aligns with the idea that man's desire to survive inhibits the use of deadly weapons, so the answer is A)

Q7: D) The author emphasizes that although the situation is dangerous, human society will endure because nations step back from total destruction. This supports the idea that human society will survive despite the serious threat of total annihilation, so the answer is D)

ANSWER KEY >>

1	C	5	D
2	A	6	A
3	D	7	D
4	B		

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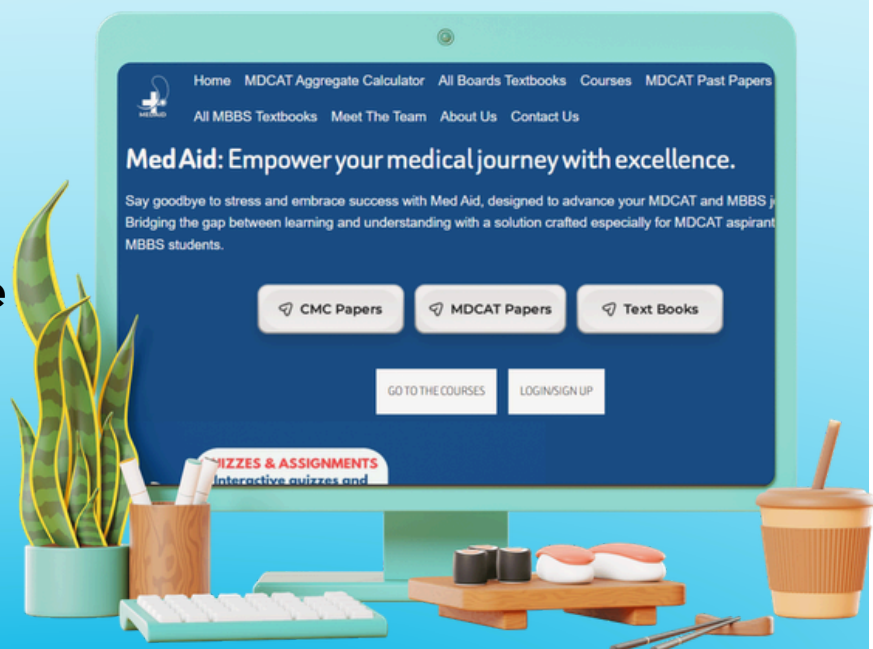
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