



ENGLISH LECTURER GUIDE

Solved MCQs for PPSC-
FPSC-SPSC

JAWED ALI SAMO

Note: I have tried my best to compile MCQs from online source including available Past Solved Papers, If you find any mistake feel free to make me correct. Thanks

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Contents

ENGLISH LITERATURE SOLVED MCQS	3
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	6
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS	6
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1999.....	6
ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - I	6
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	11
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS	11
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1999.....	11
ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - II	11
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	15
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS	15
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2000.....	15
ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - I	15
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	19
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS	19
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2000.....	19
ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - II	19
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	22
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS	22
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.....	22
ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - I	22
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	27
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS	27
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.....	27
ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - II	27
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	31
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS	31
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.....	31
ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - I	31
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	35
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS	35



MOST IMPORTANT MCQS FOR PREPARATION OF LECTURER (ENGLISH)



IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.....	35
ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - II	35
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	39
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS	39
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003.....	39
ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - I	39
FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	44
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS	44
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003.....	44
ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - II	44
SPSC ENGLISH LECTURER MCQS PAST PAPER SOLVED	64
ENGLISH LITERATURE MCQS (PART2).....	71
LINGUISTICS MCQS (PART 1).....	77
LINGUISTICS MCQS (PART 2).....	78
LINGUISTICS MCQS (PART 3).....	86
LINGUISTICS MCQS (PART-4).....	94
IMPORTANT MCQS FROM PPSC ENGLISH LECTURERS PAST PAPERS (SET-I)	95
ANTONYMS MOST IMPORTANT MCQS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMS (WITH URDU MEANINGS)	107
40 Most Important IDIOMS with the word “First”.....	116
for CSS, PMS, PCS, PPSC, SPSC, BPSE, KPKPSC, NTS, BTS, OTS and all other Competitive Exams	116
English Grammar: Idioms And Phrases (“Set-M/N”) for CSS, PMS, PCS, NTS	119
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE MCQs FOR ALL TEST/EXAMS.....	121

ENGLISH LITERATURE SOLVED MCQS

- (1) Who wrote "Shakespeare's Later Comedies"?
Palmer D.J.
- (2) Which. of the following is not a play by Shakespeare?
Pygmalion
- (3) Who is the author of 'After Strange Gods'?
Eliot
- (4) Who is the Villain in 'Hamlet'?
Claudius
- (5) Who is the heroine of 'Hamlet'?
Ophelia
- (6) After whom the Elizabethan Age is named:
Elizabeth I
- (7) Who wrote 'Common Pursuit'?
Leavis, F.R.
- (8) ' Paradise Lost is an epic by:
Milton
- (9) "After Apple Picking" is written by:
Robert Frost
- (10) Ernest Hemingway wrote:
Old Man and the Sea
- (11) "Intellectual Beauty" is written by:
P.B.Shelley
- (12) Who wrote "20th Century Views"?
Abrahams, M. H.
- (13) 'Desert Places' is a:
Poem
- (14) The University Wits were:
Playwrights
- (15) William Shakespeare was Born in:
1564
- (16) Francis Bacon died in:
1626
- (17) The period between 1660 to 1750 is known as:
The Restoration
- (18) Who wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress"?
John Bunyan
- (19) "The Conduct of the Allies' is a famous work of:
Jonathan Swift

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ENGLISH LITERATURE SOLVED MCQS

- (1) Shakespeare's Hamlet is
A tragedy
- (2) Earnest Hemingway has written
Old Man and the Sea
- (3) Who wrote Gulliver's Travels?
Jonathan Swift
- (4) Which of the following is not a dramatist?
Byron
- (5) Which of the following is not a play by Shakespeare?
Dr. Faustus
- (6) E. M. Foster is a
Novelist
- (7) "The Pickwick Papers" is a novel by:
Charles Dickens
- (8) Who wrote "Jane Eyre"?
Charlotte Bronte
- (9) After whom is the Elizabethan Age named?
Elizabeth-I
- (10) What is the name of Wordsworth's long poem?
The Prelude
- (11) A poem mourning someone's death is called:
Elegy
- (12) Which of the following is not a tragedy written by Shakespeare?
Merchant of Venice
- (13) Who wrote "The Second Coming"?
W. B. Yeats
- (14) What period in English Literature is called the "Augustans Age"?
Early 18th Century

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- (15) Which play among the following plays is not blank verse?
Pygmalion
- (16) Which one of the following writers is not woman?
Robert Browning
- (17) Who is the villain in “Hamlet”?
Claudius
- (18) Who kills Macbeth in the play “Macbeth”?
Macduff
- (19) Which is the last of Shakespeare’s great tragedies?
King Lear
- (20) Who is the heroine of Shakespeare’s play “Hamlet”?
Ophelia

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IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1999.**

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - I

- (1) The subjugation of Women (1869) is an important text of:
- (a) George Eliot
 - (b) Byron
 - (c) John Mill
 - (d) Hardy
- (c) John Mill
- (2) Which of the following poems by Tennyson is a monodrama?
- (a) Ulysses
 - (b) Break, Break, Break
 - (c) Maud
 - (d) Crossing the Bar
- (c) Maud
- (3) The line “she dwells with Beauty – Beauty that must be” occurs in Keats’
- (a) Lamia
 - (b) Ode to a Grecian Urn
 - (c) Ode on Melancholy
 - (d) Endymion
- (c) Ode on Melancholy
- (4) Negative Capability to Keats, means
- (a) The ability to sympathize with other
 - (b) Say bad thing, about others
 - (c) To empathize
- (c) To empathize

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(5) “Art for arts sake” found its true adherent in:

- (a) Wordsworth
- (b) Byron
- (c) Browning
- (d) Wilde

(d) Wilde

(6) It as the best of times, it was the worst of time, it was the worst – the opening of Dickens’

- (a) Hard Times
- (b) David Copperfield
- (c) Oliver Twist
- (d) A Tales of Two Cities

(d) A Tales of Two Cities

(7) The character of Little Neil is a creation of:

- (a) Hardy
- (b) Eliot
- (c) Oscar Wilde
- (d) Dickens

(d) Dickens

(8) “Idylls of the King” is illustration of Tennyson’s deep interest in:

- (a) Medieval legends
- (b) The role of the king
- (c) Hero worship
- (d) The contemporary condition

(b) The role of the king

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(9) Who believed that poetry is the spontaneous overflow of emotions?

- (a) Blake
- (b) Byron
- (c) Wordsworth
- (d) Keats

(c) Wordsworth

(10) Who after the publication of a poem, awoke and found himself famous?

- (a) Shelley
- (b) Browning
- (c) Wordsworth
- (d) Keats

(c) Wordsworth

(11) The image of the femme fatale dominates the poetry of:

- (a) Wordsworth
- (b) Keats
- (c) Byron
- (d) Tennyson

(b) Keats

(12) Little Time is a character in Hardy's

- (a) The return of the native
- (b) Jude the Obscure
- (c) Mayor of Casterbridge

(b) Jude the Obscure

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(13) Which is the famous elegy written by Shelley?

- (a) In Memoriam
- (b) Lycidas
- (c) Adonis
- (d) Thyrsis

(c) Adonis

(14) The moral choice is everything in the works of:

- (a) Dickens
- (b) George Eliot
- (c) Hardy

(a) Dickens

(15) Which of the following is illustrative of Ruskin's interest in social economy?

- (a) The Seven Lamps
- (b) Unto this Last
- (c) The Stones of Venice

(b) Unto this Last

(16) Which one of the following poets named the Romantic poet as the "pond poets"?

- (a) Southey
- (b) Shelley
- (c) Keats
- (d) Byron

(a) Southey

(17) The Charge of the Light Brigade" (Tennyson) commemorates:

- (a) The Boer War
- (b) The battle of Trafalgar
- (c) The Crimean War

(c) The Crimean War

(18) The Elgin Marbles inspired Keats to write:

- (a) Endymion
- (b) Lamia
- (c) The Grecian Urn
- (d) Melancholy

(c) The Grecian Urn

(19) Would you tell Sordelo (Browning) as a:

- (a) Dramatic Monologue
- (b) Dramatic Lyrics
- (c) Tragic Drama

(b) Dramatic Lyrics

(20) Which one of the following poets was appointed Poet Laureate in the year 1813?

- (a) Tennyson
- (b) Byron
- (c) Southey
- (d) Wordsworth

(c) Southey

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ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - II

(1) Shakespeare's Hamlet is

- (a) A tragedy
- (b) Comedy

(a) A tragedy

(2) Earnest Hemingway has written

- (a) Old Man and the Sea
- (b) Mr. Chips
- (c) Pride and Prejudice

(a) Old Man and the Sea

(3) Who wrote Gulliver's Travels?

- (a) Charles Dickens
- (b) Chaucer
- (c) Jonathan Swift

(c) Jonathan Swift

(4) Which of the following is not a dramatist?

- (a) Ben Johnson
- (b) Byron
- (c) Eliot

(b) Byron

(5) Which of the following is not a play by Shakespeare?

- (a) Hamlet
- (b) Macbeth
- (c) Dr. Faustus

(c) Dr. Faustus

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(6) E. M. Foster is a

- (a) Novelist
- (b) Poet
- (c) Playwright

(a) Novelist

(7) "The Pickwick Papers" is a novel by:

- (a) Jane Austen
- (b) Charles Dickens
- (c) Thackery

(b) Charles Dickens

(8) Who wrote "Jane Eyre"?

- (a) Charlotte Bronte
- (b) Emile Bronte
- (c) Anne Bronte

(a) Charlotte Bronte

(9) After whom is the Elizabethan Age named?

- (a) Elizabeth-I
- (b) Elizabeth-II
- (c) Elizabeth Browning

(a) Elizabeth-I

(10) What is the name of Wordsworth's long poem?

- (a) The Canterbury Tales
- (b) Don Juan
- (c) The Prelude

(c) The Prelude

(11) A poem mourning someone's death is called:

- (a) Fable
- (b) Epic
- (c) Elegy

(c) Elegy

(12) Which of the following is not a tragedy written by Shakespeare?

- (a) Macbeth
- (b) Othello
- (c) Merchant of Venice

(c) Merchant of Venice

(13) Who wrote “The Second Coming”?

- (a) E. Spencer
- (b) Eliot
- (c) W. B. Yeats

(c) W. B. Yeats

(14) What period in English Literature is called the “Augustans Age”?

- (a) Early 16th Century
- (b) 17th Century
- (c) Early 18th Century

(c) Early 18th Century

(15) Which play among the following plays is not blank verse?

- (a) Hamlet
- (b) The Jew of Malta
- (c) Pygmalion

(c) Pygmalion

(16) Which one of the following writers is not woman?

- (a) Emily Bronte
- (b) Jane Austen
- (c) Robert Browning

(c) Robert Browning

(17) Who is the villain in “Hamlet”?

- (a) Horatio
- (b) Iago
- (c) Claudius

(c) Claudius

(18) Who kills Macbeth in the play “Macbeth”?

- (a) Duncan
- (b) Bonquo
- (c) Macduff

(c) Macduff

(19) Which is the last of Shakespeare’s great tragedies?

- (a) Macbeth
- (b) King Lear
- (c) Othello
- (d) Hamlet

(b) King Lear

(20) Who is the heroine of Shakespeare’s play “Hamlet”?

- (a) Cordella
- (b) Desdemona
- (c) Portia
- (d) Ophelia

(d) Ophelia

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ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - I

- (1) Romanticism (if it can be pinpointed) is usually assumed to date from:
- (a) Publication of "Intimations of Immortality"
 - (b) The beginning of Queen Victoria's reign
 - (c) The Reform Bill of 1832
 - (d) Publication of "Lyrical Ballads" and its preface
 - (e) 1800 – 1801
- (d) Publication of "Lyrical Ballads" and its preface
- (2) Which of the following would a Romantic Poet be most likely to use?
- (a) A "feathered chorister"
 - (b) A "member of the plummy race"
 - (c) A "bird"
 - (d) A "tenant of the sky"
 - (e) An "airy fairy"
- (e) An "airy fairy"
- (3) Wordsworth's Poetry always reflects:
- (a) The creation of abstract concepts
 - (b) An endorsement of the scientific tradition
 - (c) The creation of an original philosophy
 - (d) An examination of extraneous matters
 - (e) His belief in a world to come.
- (c) The creation of an original philosophy
- (4) Byron's Poetry is ambiguous and has a vividness of phrasing which sometimes reaches the point of abstraction:
- (a) True
 - (b) False
- (a) True

(5) "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" is a satirical attack on contemporary writers who had annoyed Byron.

- (a) True
- (b) False

(a) True

(6) In 1850, Tennyson succeeded Wordsworth as poet laureate.

- (a) True
- (b) False

(a) True

(7) Mary Anne Evans is the same person as George Eliot.

- (a) True
- (b) False

(a) True

(8) Keats' widespread appeal is to the Reader's interest in the supernatural.

- (a) True
- (b) False

(b) False

(9) The literary figure who had the most pronounced effect on Keats was:

- (a) Dante
- (b) Shakespeare
- (c) Wordsworth
- (d) Shelley

(b) Shakespeare

(10) Shelly was a firm believer in all of the following except:

- (a) Personal freedom
- (b) The individual's responsibility to society
- (c) The power of love
- (d) Human conduct based on conviction

(d) Human conduct based on conviction

(11) Shelley's poetry used all of the following components for themes except:

- (a) Worship of God
- (b) Passion
- (c) Narcissism
- (d) Emotional self-indulgence

(a) Worship of God

(12) The prose of the Romantic period had a tendency to:

- (a) Objectify the issue in terms of a cause
- (b) Advance a single system to the public
- (c) Allow the writer to draw on his
- (d) Be brooding and meditative. own personality

(a) Objectify the issue in terms of a cause

(13) Charles Lamb's "Dream Children" is notable for its:

- (a) Crushing tragedy
- (b) Humor
- (c) Whimsical Pathos
- (d) Cynicism

(c) Whimsical Pathos

(14) The Victorian age can be dated by which of the following events and years:

- (a) Mills's "on liberty" (1859) to end of century (1900)
- (b) Reform Bill (1832) to end of Boer War (1902)
- (c) Birth of Tennyson (1809) to his death (1892)
- (d) Tennyson's Poems, Chiefly Lyrical (1830) to death of Queen Victoria (1901)

(d) Tennyson's Poems, Chiefly Lyrical (1830) to death of Queen Victoria (1901)

(15) Which of the following works 'had the greatest influence on the Victorian Age?

- (a) Mill's "On Liberty"
- (b) Tennyson's "In memoriam"
- (c) Darwin's "Origin of Species"
- (d) Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus"
- (e) Ruskin's "The stones of Venice"

(b) Tennyson's "In memoriam"

(16) In which of the following Genres did Victorian Literature achieve its greatest success:

- (a) Drama
- (b) Epic Poetry
- (c) Lyric Poetry
- (d) The Essay
- (e) The Novel

(e) The Novel

(17) Identify the sources of the quotations listed below:

1. "Hail to thee blithe spirit"
2. "Spirit of beauty that dost consecrate"
3. "Paint/Must never hope to reproduce the- faint Halfflush that dies along her throat".
4. " Where are the songs of Spring? Ay,- where are they?
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too
5. "Ah, happy, happy boughs! that cannot shed your leaves, nor ever bid the Spring adieu",
6. "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting"
7. "A hand may first and then a lip be kist;
For my part, to such doings I'm a stranger"
8. "My hair is grey, but not with years, nor grew it white, In a single night"

- A "May Last Duchess"
- B "To a sky Lark"
- C "Ode to Autumn"
- D "Don Juan"
- E "The Prisoner of Chillon"
- F "Ode on a Grecian Urn"
- G "Intimations of Immortality' (Ode)
- H "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty"

- 1-B
- 2-H
- 3-A
- 4-C
- 5-F
- 6-G
- 7-D
- 8-E

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ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - II

(1) Who wrote "Shakespeare's Later Comedies'?"

- (a) A.C. Bradley
- (b) Palmer D.J.
- (c) Dr. Johnsofl

(b) Palmer D.J.

(2) Which of the following is not a dramatist?

- (a) Ben Johnson
- (b) Eliot
- (c) S. Backett

(3) Which. of the following is not a play by Shakespeare?

- (a) Tempest
- (b) Pygmalion
- (c) King Lear

(b) Pygmalion

(4) Who is the author of 'After Strange Gods'?

- (a) Shaw
- (b) Robert Frost
- (c) Eliot

(c) Eliot

(5) Who is the Villain in 'Hamlet'?

- (a) Horatio
- (b) Iago
- (c) Claudius

(c) Claudius

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(6) Who is the heroine of 'Hamlet'?

- (a) Cordelia
- (b) Portia
- (c) Ophelia

(c) Ophelia

(7) After whom the Elizabethan Age is named:

- (a) Elizabeth I
- (b) Elizabeth II
- (c) Elizabeth Browning

(a) Elizabeth I

(8) Who wrote 'Common Pursuit'?

- (a) Leavis, F.R.
- (b) Cecil, D.
- (c) E.M.Foster

(a) Leavis, F.R.

(9) ' Paradise Lost is an epic by:

- (a). Spenser
- (b) Chaucer
- (c) Milton

(c) Milton

(10) "After Apple Picking" is written by:

- (a) Robert Browning
- (b) Robert Frost

(b) Robert Frost

(11) Ernest Hemingway wrote:

- (a) Mr. Chips
- (b) Pride and Prejudice
- (c) Old Man and the Sea
- (c) Old Man and the Sea

(12) "Intellectual Beauty" is written by:

- (a) Bertrand Russell
- (b) Huxley
- (c) P.B.Shelley

(c) P.B.Shelley

(13) Who wrote "20th Century Views"?

- (a) Abrahams, M. H.
- (b) Palmer, D. J.
- (c) Bertrand Russell

(a) Abrahams, M. H.

(14) 'Desert Places' is a:

- (a) Poem
- (b) Play
- (c) Novel

(a) Poem

(15) The University Wits were:

- (a) Poets
- (b) Playwrights
- (c) Novelists

(b) Playwrights

(16) William Shakespeare was Born in:

- (a) 1564
- (b) 1534
- (c) 1616

(a) 1564

(17) Francis Bacon died in:

- (a) 1616
- (b) 1626
- (c) 1648

(b) 1626



MOST IMPORTANT MCQS FOR PREPARATION OF LECTURER (ENGLISH)



(18) The period between 1660 to 1750 is known as:

- (a) The Age of Classicism
- (b) The Restoration
- (c) The age of Milton

(b) The Restoration

(19) Who wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress"?

- (a) John Bunyan
- (b) Daniel Defoe
- (c) Dryden

(a) John Bunyan

(20) "The Conduct of the Allies" is a famous work of:

- (a) Jonathan Swift
- (b) Samuel Johnson
- (c) Oliver Goldsmith

(a) Jonathan Swift

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - I

1) The abstract theory of utilitarianism is the theme of Dicken's novel:

- a) Bleak House
- b) A Tale of Two Cities
- c) Hard Times
- d) Great Expectations
- e) None of these

c) Hard Times

2. The one remains, the many change and pass;
Heaven's light for ever shines, earth's shadows fly;
The above two lines occur in:

- a) Keats' Hyperion
- b) Shelley's Hymn to Intellectual Beauty
- c) Shelley's Adonis
- d) Keats' Ode to Psyche
- e) None of these

c) Shelley's Adonis

3. Name the character of a novel of Thomas Hardy, which is much like Oedipus, King Lear and Faust.

Answer. Tess.

4. She can not fade, though thou hast not the bliss,
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair!

The above two lines have been taken from:

- a) Keats' Ode to a Nightingale
- b) A Thing of Beauty
- c) La Belle Dame Sans Mercy
- d) Ode on a Grecian Urn

d) Ode on a Grecian Urn

5. 'Withdrawal from an uncongenial world of escape either to death or more often, to an ideal dream world', is the theme of Tennyson's:

- a) Ulysses
- b) The Palace of Arts
- c) The Lotos - Eaters
- d) None of these

c) The Lotos - Eaters

6. Philip Waken, Aunt Pallet and Tom Tulliver are the characters of G. Eliot's novel:

- a) Silas Manner
- b) Adam Bede
- c) Middle March
- d) The Mill on the Floss

d) The Mill on the Floss

7. "In all things, in all natures, in the stars,
This active principle abides,"

Identify the poet and his peculiar belief that can be understood from the above lines.

Answer. William Wordsworth as he was of the opinion that in this universe 'nature' is the point of focus for everything.

8. "Thy, Damnation, Slunbreth, Not"

Name the writer, his book and the character who uttered/wrote these words.

Writer – Thomas Hardy

Book – Tess of the D'Urbervilles

Character – a young man who is traveling the countryside painting scripture on the sides of barns walks

9. In Memoriam by Tennyson is:

- a) an elegy
- b) a collection of elegies
- c) a lyric
- d) a dramatic lyric
- e) None of these

a) an elegy

10. The poem, "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell" was written by:

- a) Shelley
- b) Blake
- c) Byron
- d) Browning
- e) None of these

b) Blake

11. 'Unto This Last' is a book written by:

- a) Mill on economic reforms
- b) Carlyle on moral reforms
- c) Ruskin on moral reforms
- d) None of these

c) Ruskin on moral reforms

12. Mathew Arnold said: “An ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain”, about:

- a) Keats
- b) Byron
- c) Shelley
- d) Blake
- e) None of these

c) Shelley

13. For whom it is said: “sensuousness is a paramount bias of his genius”:

- a) Blake
- b) Keats
- c) Tennyson
- d) Shelley
- e) None of these

b) Keats

14. “Meeting at Night” by Browning is a:

- a) Monologue
- b) Dramatic Lyric
- c) Dramatic Monologue
- d) Dramatic Romance
- e) None of these

a) Monologue

15. A pioneer is psychological analysis in fiction is:

- a) Charles Dickens
- b) Thackeray
- c) Charlotte Bronte
- d) G. Eliot
- e) None of these

d) G. Eliot

16. “Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty’s form Glasses itself in tempest”.

The above line occur in Byron’s:

- a) Fame
- b) Waterloo
- c) Roll on, Thou deep and dark Blue Oceans

c) Roll on, Thou deep and dark Blue Oceans

17. Dickens gives a tragic picture of the French Revolution in his novel:

- a) Little Dorrit
- b) Hard Times
- c) Bleak House
- d) A Tale of Two Cities

d) A Tale of Two Cities

18. Love of political freedom, always the noblest of Byron's passions, inspired him to write:

- a) Manfred
- b) The Island
- c) The prisoner of Chillon
- d) The Prophecy of Dante

c) The prisoner of Chillon

19. An aesthetic delight in art and a streak of extreme sadistic cruelty can be observed in Browning's Poem:

- a) Paracelsus
- b) My Last Duchess
- c) Sordello
- d) Pippa Passes

d) Pippa Passes

20. Edward Fitzgerald's "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" inspired Browning to write:

- a) The Last Ride Together
- b) Rabbi Ben Ezra
- c) Ester Day
- d) Abt Vogler

b) Rabbi Ben Ezra

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - II

1) Shakespeare uses soliloquy for:

- a) revelation of character
- b) dramatic purposes
- c) establishing the theme
- d) None of these

a) revelation of character

2. 'Gulliver's Travels' is a:

- a) Thrilling story
- b) Tragedy
- c) Satire
- d) None of these

c) Satire

3. Hemingway wrote:

- a) The Sun also Rises
- b) The Rivals
- c) The Jew of Malta
- d) None of these

a) The Sun also Rises

4. The heroine of Pride and Prejudice is

- a) Emma
- b) Elizabeth
- c) Lydia
- d) None of these

b) Elizabeth

5. 'Hyperion' by Keats may be classified as:

- a) An Ode
- b) Sonnet
- c) An Epic
- d) None of these

c) An Epic

6. T. S. Eliot wrote:

- a) The Pasture
- b) The Waste Land
- c) Birches
- d) None of these

b) The Waste Land

7. G.B. Shaw's principles of criticism are similar to those of:

- a) Karl Marx
- b) S. Butler
- c) None of these

a) Karl Marx

8. "The Waste Land" is:

- a) An Allegory
- b) A Sonnet
- c) Blank verse
- d) None of these

c) Blank verse

9. Yeats poetry possess the imaginative mysticism of:

- a) Nationalism
- b) Criticism
- c) Romanticism
- d) None of these

b) Criticism

10. Who considers Hamlet to be an Artistic failure

- a) Bradley
- b) Eliot
- c) Kermode
- d) None of these

b) Eliot

11. Which influence is shown in the work of Shaw?

- a) French
- b) German
- c) None of these

a) French

12. Eliot shows a bent towards

- a) Romanticism
- b) Victorianism
- c) None of these

a) Romanticism

13. Mrs. Dalloway is the masterpiece of:

- a) M. Drabble
- b) V. Woolf
- c) None of these

b) V. Woolf

14. The Central Figure among the Victorian Poets is:

- a) Keats
- b) Tennyson
- c) Milton
- d) None of these

b) Tennyson

15. Browning is known for his:

- a) Dramatic Monologue
- b) Parody
- c) Blank verse
- d) None of these

a) Dramatic Monologue

16. Which novel is written by D. H. Lawrence?

- a) The Ice Age
- b) Sons and Lovers
- c) None of these

b) Sons and Lovers

17. The 'Arcadia' by Sir Philip Sydney is a:

- a) Pastoral
- b) Romance
- c) Comedy
- d) None of these

b) Romance

18. 'The Faerie Queene' was written by:

- a) Milton
- b) Lyly
- c) Spenser
- d) None of these

c) Spenser

19. 'The Crowns of Wild Olive' was written by:

- a) Huxley
- b) Ben Johnson
- c) Ruskin
- d) None of these

c) Ruskin

20. David Copper Field, Hard Times and Little Dorrit, all were written by:

- a) Hardy
- b) Dickens
- c) Moore
- d) None of these

b) Dickens



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - I

1) 'All good poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings' who made this statement?

- a) Shelly
- b) De Quincey
- c) Wordsworth
- d) None of these

c) Wordsworth

2. "A long poem is a combination of short poems." Who has held the above opinion?

- a) Coleridge
- b) Keats
- c) Wordsworth
- d) None of these

c) Wordsworth

3. Rabbi Ben Ezra was written by?

- a) Tennyson
- b) Browning
- c) Matthew Arnold
- d) None of these

b) Browning

4. In 1857, Matthew Arnold as Professor of Poetry at Oxford delivered his inaugural lecture in:

- a) English
- b) Latin
- c) Greek
- d) None of these

a) English

5. The second generation of the romantic poets (Shelley, Byron and Keats) was dead by:

- a) 1820
- b) 1825
- c) 1830
- d) None of these

b) 1825

6. The Advertisement added to the Lyrical Ballads was published in:

- a) 1800
- b) 1802
- c) 1798
- d) None of these

c) 1798

7. Hero and Hero Worship was written by:

- a) Ruskin
- b) Carlyle
- c) J. S. Mill
- d) None of these

b) Carlyle

8. Which poem of Tennyson was particularly like by Queen Victoria?

- a) The Idylls of the kings
- b) Charge of the Light Brigade
- c) In Memoriam
- d) None of these

c) In Memoriam

9. Hardy's Nature is:

- a) Friendly
- b) Indifferent
- c) Vindictive
- d) None of these

b) Indifferent

10. Does the personal name Lucy (in Wordsworth's poetry) stands for

- a) Anneta Vallon
- b) Dorothy
- c) Drawn from folk song heroines
- d) None of these

b) Dorothy

11. 'Who knows but the world many end to-night.' In which of Browning's poems the above line appears?

- a) The Last Ride together
- b) One Word More
- c) The Last Duchess
- d) None of these

a) The Last Ride together

12. The Prelude was written in"

- a) 1810
- b) 1840
- c) 1805
- d) None of these

d) None of these

13. The Crown of Wild Olive is written by:

- a) Charles Lamb
- b) Carlyle
- c) Ruskin
- d) None of these

c) Ruskin

14. Oscar Wilde believed in:

- a) Aestheticism
- b) Escapism
- c) Pragmatism
- d) None of these

a) Aestheticism

15. 'Bliss was it, in that Dawn to be alive But to be young was very heaven.' Who has written these lines?

- a) Shelley
- b) Browning
- c) Wordsworth
- d) None of these

c) Wordsworth

16. When was the poem Tintern Abbey written?

- a) 1793
- b) 1795
- c) 1798
- d) None of these

c) 1798

17. The correct date of French Revolution:

- a) 1793
- b) 1802
- c) 1789
- d) None of these

c) 1789

18. Human situation in Hardy's novels is controlled by:

- a) Social Forces
- b) Providence
- c) Fate
- d) None of these

c) Fate

19. "Prophets of Nature
..... What we have loved
Other will love"

In which poem by Wordsworth do these lines appear?

- a) Excursion
- b) One Summer Evening
- c) Prelude
- d) None of these

b) One Summer Evening

20. "But God's eternal Laws are kind And break the heart of stone." In which poem do these lines appear?

- a) We Are Seven (Wordsworth)
- b) Ballad of Reading Goal (Oscar Wilde)
- c) Prisoner of Chillon (Byron)
- d) None of these

b) Ballad of Reading Goal (Oscar Wilde)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - II

1) Fortinbras is a character of the play:

- a) Othello
- b) Hamlet
- c) King Lear
- d) None of these

b) Hamlet

2. Who wrote preface to Shakespeare:

- a) Sir Philip Sydney
- b) Dryden
- c) Dr. Johnson
- d) None of these

c) Dr. Johnson

3. The 'Tragic Flaw' is also called:

- a) Catharsis
- b) Catastrophe
- c) Hamartia
- d) None of these

c) Hamartia

4. The Winter's Tale is Shakespeare

- a) Dramatic monologue
- b) Comedy
- c) Tragedy
- d) None of these

a) Dramatic monologue

5. Who is believed to be suffering from Oedipus Complex:

- a) Oedipus
- b) Hamlet
- c) Macbeth
- d) None of these

a) Oedipus

6. Whose comedies are called 'Comedies of Mask':

- a) Ben Johnson's
- b) Bernard Shaw's
- c) Shakespeare's
- d) None of these

b) Bernard Shaw's

7. Who belongs to the theatre of Absurd

- a) Oscar Wilde
- b) Beckett
- c) Ibsen
- d) None of these

b) Beckett

8. Which of the novels of Hemingway is called Hemingway's Waste Land?

- a) The Old Man and the Sea
- b) Farewell to Arms
- c) For Whom the Bell Tolls
- d) None of these

d) None of these

9. Poetry is defined as ‘Spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling’ by:

- a) Shelley
- b) Coleridge
- c) Wordsworth
- d) None of these

c) Wordsworth

10. Which is called the Victorian Age:

- a) 18th Century
- b) 19th Century
- c) 20th Century
- d) None of these

b) 19th Century

11. A poem which consists of fourteen line is called:

- a) A Sonnet
- b) An Ode
- c) A ballad
- d) None of these

a) A Sonnet

12. ‘Murder in the Cathedral’ is written by”

- a) Yeats
- b) T. S. Eliot
- c) D. H. Lawrence
- d) None of these

b) T. S. Eliot

13. ‘End Game’ is written by:

- a) Hemingway
- b) Somerset Maugham
- c) Beckett
- d) None of these

c) Beckett

14. My soul had been a lawn besprinkled O'er with flowers, and Stirring Shades, and baffled dreams is an example of:

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile
- c) Personification
- d) None of these

a) Metaphor

15. Iron, times of doubts, disputes, distraction and Fear is an example of:

- a) Oxymoron
- b) Conceit
- c) Alliteration
- d) None of these

c) Alliteration

16. 'Pleasant Pain' is an example of"

- a) Metaphor
- b) Paradox
- c) Oxymoron
- d) None of these

c) Oxymoron

17. Which of the plays is not written by T. S. Eliot?

- a) The Rock
- b) The Family Reunion
- c) The importance of being Earnest
- d) None of these

c) The importance of being Earnest

18. Which of the novels is not written by Jane Austen?

- a) Adam Bede
- b) Mansfield Park
- c) Emma
- d) None of these

a) Adam Bede

19. 'Lapis Lazuli' is:

- a) A Poem
- b) Novel
- c) Drama
- d) None of these

a) A Poem

20. 'My Fair Lady' is a Cinematic Version of:

- a) Pygmalion
- b) Candida
- c) Getting Married
- d) None of these

a) Pygmalion

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - I

1) Who said 'The true opposite of Poetry is not Prose but Science'.

- a) Wordsworth
- b) T. S. Eliot
- c) Coleridge
- d) None of these

c) Coleridge

2. "The first in beauty should be first in might" ... is the line spoken in Hyperion by:

- a) Oceanus
- b) Hyperion
- c) Apollo
- d) None of these

b) Hyperion

3. The Eve of St. Agnes is written by:

- a) Keats
- b) Blake
- c) Tennyson
- d) None of these

a) Keats

4. Adonis is modeled on:

- a) Bion's lament for Adonis
- b) Lycidas
- c) In Memoriam
- d) None of these

a) Bion's lament for Adonis

5. Hardy is a:

- a) Pessimist
- b) Meliorist
- c) Mystic
- d) None of these

a) Pessimist

6. Who is one of the lake poets:

- a) Coleridge
- b) Blake
- c) Browning
- d) None of these

a) Coleridge

7. Ernest De Selincourt is the editor of:

- a) Prometheus the Unbound
- b) The Prelude
- c) Songs of innocence and of experience
- d) None of these

b) The Prelude

8. Who usually caricatures his characters?

- a) Dickens
- b) George Eliot
- c) Hardy
- d) None of these

a) Dickens

9. Tradition and Individual Talent is a critical essay by:

- a) Shelley
- b) Oscar Wilde
- c) T. S. Eliot
- d) None of these

c) T. S. Eliot

10. 'Hebrew Melodies' is written by:

- a) Tennyson
- b) Byron
- c) Keats
- d) None of these

b) Byron

11. 'She dwells with beauty – beauty that must die' is a line from

- a) Ode to Nightingale
- b) Ode on Indolence
- c) Ode to Melancholy
- d) None of these

c) Ode to Melancholy

12. 'A Little Girl Lost' is written by:

- a) Wordsworth
- b) Blake
- c) Keats
- d) None of these

b) Blake

13. The first eight lines of a sonnet are called

- a) Octave
- b) Sestet
- c) Refrain
- d) None of these

a) Octave

14. The Revolt of Islam is a:

- a) Novel
- b) An epic
- c) Lyrical Drama
- d) None of these

c) Lyrical Drama

15. The repetition of sounds in a sequence of words is called

- a) Assonance
- b) Rhythm
- c) Alliteration
- d) None of these

c) Alliteration

16. 'The child is the father of man' is a line from Wordsworth's:

- a) Immortality Ode
- b) The Prelude
- c) My heart leaps when I Behold a Rainbow in the Sky.
- d) None of these

c) My heart leaps when I Behold a Rainbow in the Sky.

17. 'Lady Windermere's fan' is written by:

- a) Oscar Wilde
- b) Galsworthy
- c) T. S. Eliot
- d) None of these

a) Oscar Wilde

18. Who wrote 'Tales From Shakespeare'?

- a) Charles Lamb and his sister
- b) Dr. Johnson
- c) Dryden
- d) None of these

a) Charles Lamb and his sister

19. 'East Coker' is written by:

- a) Browning
- b) Wordsworth
- c) T. S. Eliot
- d) None of these

c) T. S. Eliot

20. In which poem lies the line 'The One remain, the many change and pass'?

- a) Adonis
- b) Hymn to Intellectual Beauty
- c) The cloud
- d) None of these

a) Adonis

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER - II

1) OF all his predecessors, the following exerted a direct influence upon Shakespeare.

- a) Lyly and Marlowe
- b) Robert Greene and Thomas Nash
- c) George Peele and Thomas Lodge
- d) None of these

a) Lyly and Marlowe

2. Shakespeare has written

- a) Comedies
- b) Tragedies
- c) Historical Plays
- d) All of these

d) All of these

3. Jane Austen's other writings are:

- a) Sense and Sensibility
- b) Emma
- c) Persuasion
- d) All of these

d) All of these

4. Texts like Waiting for Godot are:

- a) Ageless
- b) Rare
- c) Priceless
- d) None of these

a) Ageless

5. "We are such stuff as dreams are made". Whose words are these.

- a) Shakespeare
- b) Marlowe
- c) Philip Sydney
- d) None of these

a) Shakespeare

6. The only play by Shakespeare which confirms to the classical unities is:

- a) Hamlet
- b) Twelfth Night
- c) Romeo and Juliet
- d) None of these

b) Twelfth Night

7. Yahoo's according to Gulliver were:

- a) European
- b) Indians
- c) American
- d) None of these

a) European

8. 'Young leading the young is like blind leading the blind' who has said these words:

- a) Carlyle
- b) Bacon
- c) Mantaine
- d) None of these

d) None of these

9. Arms and the Man – a novel is written by:

- a) George Bernard Shaw
- b) Samuel Beckett
- c) Jane Austen
- d) None of these

a) George Bernard Shaw

10. 'Proper study of Mankind is man' – who has said these words:

- a) Pope
- b) Swift
- c) Shelley
- d) None of these

a) Pope

11. 'Supernaturalism' was an important feature of the poetry of:

- a) Wordsworth
- b) Byron
- c) Coleridge
- d) None of these

c) Coleridge

12. 'Sweet Hellen make me immortal with kiss'. Who has said these words?

- a) Marlow
- b) Shakespeare
- c) Benjonson
- d) None of these

a) Marlow

13. Who did write/publish preface to lyrical ballads:

- a) Wordsworth
- b) Shelley
- c) Keats
- d) None of these

a) Wordsworth

14. The word renaissance means:

- a) Rebirth
- b) Revival
- c) Renewal
- d) None of these

a) Rebirth

15. 'Of Studies' an essay is written by:

- a) Francis Bacon
- b) Carlyle
- c) Montaigne
- d) None of these

a) Francis Bacon

16. Spenser was:

- a) Novelist
- b) Dramatist
- c) Prose writer
- d) None of these

d) None of these

17. All is well that ends well is a:

- a) Comedy
- b) Tragedy
- c) Historical Play
- d) None of these

a) Comedy

18. The second shortest play of Shakespeare is:

- a) The Winter's Tale
- b) Much ado about nothing
- c) Tempest
- d) None of these

b) Much ado about nothing

19. 'Paradise Lost' is written by:

- a) Milton
- b) Pope
- c) Swift
- d) None of these

a) Milton

20. 'Money is a tie of all ties. It is a tie which ties and unties all ties' is quotation from

- a) Past and Present
- b) Of Money
- c) Of Marriage
- d) None of these

b) Of Money

The priest is _____ at the beginning of the play.

- (a) Asking the gods for help
- (b) Accusing Oedipus
- (c) Asking Teiresias for help
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

The priest is doing this because _____.

- (a) Oedipus asked him
- (b) There is a plague on the city
- (c) The Sphinx has attacked the city
- (d) None of these

Answer: b

At the beginning of the play, Oedipus sends Creon to _____.

- (a) Corinth
- (b) The Pythian Oracle
- (c) Exile
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

Creon reported that _____.

- (a) Teiresias killed Laius
- (b) He will kill his father
- (c) Laius's killer must be found
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

According to the report, the man, they will find, must _____.

- (a) Become the next king
- (b) Be sacrificed to the Sphinx
- (c) Be banished or killed
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

No one investigated Laius's murder at the time because _____.

- (a) The Sphinx was attacking the city
- (b) There was a plight on the city
- (c) They didn't want anyone to know that Oedipus did it
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

Oedipus announced to the Theban people that _____.

- (a) If any man confesses, he will only be banished
- (b) He too will be punished if he helps the killer
- (c) If anyone knows who killed Laius, he should come forward
- (d) All of the above

Answer: d

_____ is rumoured to have killed Laius.

- (a) Teiresias
- (b) Jocasta
- (c) Robbers
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Creon advised Oedipus to send for _____.

- (a) A Shepherd
- (b) Teiresias
- (c) The Sphinx
- (d) None of these

Answer: b

When Teiresias arrived, he said that _____.

- (a) He will not tell who did it
- (b) The Sphinx did it
- (c) Jocasta did it
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

When Teiresias charged Oedipus with killing Laius, he responded by _____.

- (a) Calling Teiresias a blind fool
- (b) Accusing Creon of killing Laius
- (c) Accusing Teiresias of conspiring with Creon
- (d) All of the above

Answer: d

According to Teiresias Oedipus will _____.

- (a) Leave Thebes in triumph
- (b) Marry Antigone
- (c) Leave Thebes a blind beggar
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

What does Oedipus ask Creon?

- (a) Why Teiresias conspired with the Sphinx
- (b) Why Jocasta married Laius
- (c) Why Teiresias didn't say anything at the time of Laius's death
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Does Creon say he wants to be king?

- (a) Yes
- (b) Only if he can marry Jocasta
- (c) No
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Jocasta convinced Oedipus to _____ to Creon.

- (a) Abandon
- (b) Kill
- (c) Forgive
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Jocasta attempts to prove to Oedipus that _____.

- (a) There is no truth in prophesy
- (b) Teiresias is really his father
- (c) Creon killed Laius
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

Jocasta said that she _____.

- (a) Sacrificed her baby on the altar of Athena
- (b) Drowned her baby in the well
- (c) Left her baby exposed on a mountain
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Laius was killed _____.

- (a) In jail
- (b) In his bath
- (c) At a crossroads
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Jocasta's story upset Oedipus because _____.

- (a) His father was killed in a similar way
- (b) He was a witness to this death
- (c) He killed a man at a crossroads
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

What made Oedipus go to the oracle when he was young?

- (a) A man called him a bastard
- (b) Teiresias told him to
- (c) Creon tried to kill him
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

The oracle told Oedipus that he _____.

- (a) Should stay away from Thebes
- (b) Would become blind
- (c) Would kill his father and marry his mother
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

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Oedipus left Corinth because he was _____.

- (a) Summoned to kill the Sphinx
- (b) Finding his real dad
- (c) Afraid of what the oracle said
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

The next time Jocasta leaves the palace, she was _____.

- (a) Killing her children
- (b) Running away from Thebes
- (c) Praying to the gods
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

What news does the messenger bring from Corinth?

- (a) That Polybus was not Oedipus's father
- (b) That Corinth wants Oedipus to be its king
- (c) That Polybus is dead
- (d) All of the above

Answer: d

_____ gave Oedipus to Polybus and Merope.

- (a) The Sphinx
- (b) Teiresias
- (c) The messenger
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Which of the three Theban plays was probably written last?

- (a) Oedipus at Colonus
- (b) No one knows
- (c) Oedipus the King
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

Oedipus have _____ children.

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

In Oedipus the King, murder of _____ must be avenged to end the plague in Thebes.

- (a) Creon's
- (b) Polybus's
- (c) Laius's
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Of Oedipus's children _____ does not appear in Oedipus at Colonus.

- (a) Antigone
- (b) Polynices
- (c) Eteocles
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Literal meaning of "Oedipus" is _____.

- (a) "Incest-monger"
- (b) "King of Thebes"
- (c) "Swollen foot"
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Which of the three plays was probably written first?

- (a) No one knows
- (b) Oedipus the King
- (c) Antigone
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Oedipus was raised in _____.

- (a) Colonus
- (b) Thebes
- (c) Corinth
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Teiresias does not appear in _____.

- (a) Oedipus the King
- (b) Antigone
- (c) Oedipus at Colonus
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

What sentence does Creon impose upon Antigone for violating his edict prohibiting Polynices' burial?

- (a) She must be hanged.
- (b) Her eyes must be stabbed out.
- (c) She must be buried alive.
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Creon's is _____ of Jocasta.

- (a) Brother
- (b) Father
- (c) Son
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

Oedipus used _____ to stab out his own eyes.

- (a) Knives
- (b) Sticks
- (c) The brooches from Jocasta's robe
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Oedipus rescued Thebes from _____ curse.

- (a) The Sphinx's
- (b) Laius's
- (c) Apollo's
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

_____ speaks last in each of the Theban plays.

- (a) Ismene
- (b) Creon
- (c) The Chorus
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

Antigone was meant to marry_____.

- (a) Polynices
- (b) Haemon
- (c) Eteocles
- (d) None of these

Answer: b

Athenian theatrical performances celebrated the_____ god.

- (a) Athena
- (b) Zeus
- (c) Dionysus
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

_____ remains alive throughout the three Theban plays.

- (a) Oedipus
- (b) Creon
- (c) Antigone
- (d) Jocasta

Answer: b

Laius killed _____.

- (a) On a one-lane bridge
- (b) Between a rock and a hard place
- (c) At a three-way crossroads
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

In Oedipus at Colonus, how does Creon attempt to coerce Oedipus to return to Thebes?

- (a) He kidnaps his daughters.
- (b) He bribes Theseus.
- (c) He threatens war with Polynices.
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

Oedipus prophesied about Polynices and Eteocles that they will _____.

- (a) Rule Thebes together.
- (b) Die at each other's hands.
- (c) Be betrayed by Creon.
- (d) None of these

Answer: b

_____ is the last remaining survivor of Oedipus's family.

- (a) Ismene
- (b) Antigone
- (c) Oedipus
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

Death of _____ occurs onstage.

- (a) Oedipus
- (b) Jocasta
- (c) Antigone
- (d) None of these.

Answer: d

What does Creon do just before he finds Antigone dead?

- (a) Banishes Teiresias
- (b) Argues with his wife, Eurydice
- (c) Gives Polynices a proper burial
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

_____ helps Oedipus in Oedipus at Colonus.

- (a) Merope
- (b) Polybus
- (c) Theseus
- (d) None of these

Answer: c

_____ does not commit suicide.

- (a) Antigone
- (b) Ismene
- (c) Haemon
- (d) None of these

Answer: b

The woods, where Oedipus at Colonus takes place belong to _____.

- (a) Euripides
- (b) The Eumenides
- (c) Eteocles
- (d) None of these

Answer: b



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TEACHING METHODS MCQS FOR THE POSTS OF LECTURERS, EDUCATORS / ESE / TEACHERS (SET-I)

1. _____ is the most important quality of a teacher at primary level.
 - (a) Eagerness to teach
 - (b) Patience and perseverance (Answer)
 - (c) Knowledge of subjects
 - (d) None of these

2. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would _____.
 - (a) Carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behaviour
 - (b) Rely on observations of subjects' responses to questionnaires
 - (c) Observe behaviour as it happens outside the laboratory or clinic. (Answer)
 - (d) None of these

3. A teacher believes that one group of children is very bright and that a second is below average in ability. Actually, the groups are identical, but the first group progresses more rapidly than the second. This demonstrates _____.
 - (a) The self-fulfilling prophecy (Answer)
 - (b) The Placebo effect in a natural experiment
 - (c) Observer bias in naturalistic observation
 - (d) None of these

4. _____ is a sign of motivated teaching.
 - (a) Maximum attendance in the class
 - (b) Remedial work given by the teacher
 - (c) Questioning by students (Answer)
 - (d) None of these

5. Research findings suggest that one of the ways effective teachers can increase learning time and, more importantly, student engagement during learning is _____.
 - (a) Maintain a quiet classroom where students can concentrate and work undisturbed
 - (b) Provide tangible rewards for work well done, such as free reading time, passes to the library, or extra credit
 - (c) Ensure that assignments are interesting, worthwhile, and easy enough to be completed by each learner at his or her current level of understanding (Answer)
 - (d) None of these

6. _____ is least likely to promote achievement among students of lower socioeconomic status.
 - (a) Warm classroom climate
 - (b) Frequent correction of wrong answers (Answer)
 - (c) Peer and cross-age tutors
 - (d) None of these

7. To make assessment a 'useful and interesting' process, one should be careful about _____.

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- (a) Making comparisons between different students
 (b) Labelling students as intelligent or average learners
 (c) Using a variety of ways' to collect information about the student's learning across the scholastic and co-scholastic boundaries (Answer)
 (d) None of these
8. 'Dyslexia' is a _____.
 (a) Mental disorder
 (b) Mathematical disorder
 (c) Reading disorder (Answer)
 (d) None of these
9. Parents should play a _____ role in the learning process of young children.
 (a) Negative
 (b) Proactive (Answer)
 (c) Sympathetic
 (d) None of these
10. The student _____ does not manifest a sign of an intelligent young child.
 (a) Who has the ability to cram long essays very quickly (Answer)
 (b) Who has the ability to communicate fluently and appropriately
 (c) Who carries on thinking in an abstract manner
 (d) None of these
11. The child's 'cognitive' development is defined in the best way in _____.
 (a) Playground
 (b) School and classroom environment (Answer)
 (c) Home
 (d) None of these
12. In the field of education, the term 'curriculum' refers to _____.
 (a) Methods of teaching and the content to be taught
 (b) Overall programme of the school which students experience on a day-to-day basis (Answer)
 (c) Evaluation process
 (d) None of these
13. "Development is a never-ending process." This idea is associated with _____.
 (a) Principle of interrelation
 (b) Principle of continuity (Answer)
 (c) Principle of integration
 (d) None of these
14. The 'insight theory of learning' was augmented by _____.
 (a) 'Gestalt' theorists (Answer)
 (b) Pavlov
 (c) Jean Piaget
 (d) None of these

15. A teacher allows students to sit all over the class. Some sit together and discuss or do group reading. Some sit quietly, and read themselves. A parent does not like it. The best way to handle the situation is that the parents should_____.

- (a) Complain against the teacher to the principal
- (b) Request the principal to change the section of their ward
- (c) Show trust in the teacher and discuss the problem with the teacher (Answer)
- (d) None of these

16. "Children actively construct their understanding of the world" is a statement attributed to_____.

- (a) Piaget (Answer)
- (b) Pavlov
- (c) Kohlberg
- (d) None of these

17. _____ is not related to the socio-psychological needs of the child.

- (a) Need for appreciation or social approval
- (b) Need for emotional security
- (c) Regular elimination of waste products from the body (Answer)
- (d) None of these

18. All of the following statements can be considered as a feature of the process of learning except _____.

- (a) Educational institutions are the only place where learning takes place (Answer)
- (b) Learning is a comprehensive process
- (c) Learning is goal-oriented
- (d) None of these

19. The stage in which a child begins to think logically about objects and events is called_____.

- (a) Sensori-motor stage
- (b) Formal operational stage
- (c) Pre-operational stage
- (d) None of these (Answer)

20. Learning can be enriched if_____.

- (a) Situations from the real world are brought into the class in which students interact with each other and the teacher facilitates (Answer)
- (b) More and more teaching aids are used in the class
- (c) Teachers use different types of lectures and explanation
- (d) None of these

21. A student of V-grade with 'visual deficiency' should be_____.

- (a) Excused to do a lower level of work
- (b) Helped with higher routine-work by parents and friends
- (c) Treated normally in the classroom and provided support through Audio CDs (Answer)
- (d) None of these

22. _____ identified the four distinct stages of children's intellectual development.

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- (a) Kohlberg
- (b) Erikson
- (c) Piaget (Answer)
- (d) None of these

23. Education of children with special needs should be provided _____.

- (a) Along with the normal children (Answer)
- (b) By methods developed for special children in special Schools
- (c) In special school
- (d) None of these

24. A girl does not talk much at home but talks a lot at school. It shows that _____.

- (a) The school provides opportunities to children to talk a lot
- (b) Her thoughts get acknowledged at school (Answer)
- (c) She does not like her home at all
- (d) None of these

25. "A young child responds to a new situation on the basis of the response made by him/her in a similar situation as in the past." This is related to _____.

- (a) 'Law of Analogy' of learning
- (b) 'Law of Effect' of learning (Answer)
- (c) 'Law of Attitude' of learning process
- (d) None of these

26. In _____ children become active members of their peer group.

- (a) Adolescence (Answer)
- (b) Adulthood
- (c) Early childhood
- (d) None of these

27. _____ is not a sign of 'being gifted'.

- (a) Creative ideas
- (b) Fighting with others (Answer)
- (c) Novelty in expression
- (d) None of these

28. _____ is related to the objective that a teacher should make an attempt to understand the potentialities of students.

- (a) Educational Sociology
- (b) Social Philosophy
- (c) Educational Psychology (Answer)
- (d) None of these

29. Motivation, in the process of learning _____.

- (a) Sharpens the memory of learners
(b) Differentiates new learning from the old one
(c) Creates interest for learning among young learners (Answer)
(d) None of these
30. In an experiment to find out if taking ginseng increases IQ scores, the IQ scores would be
(a) The dependent variable
(b) A control variable
(c) An extraneous variable (Answer)
(d) None of these
31. A major strength of ecological theory is its framework for explaining_____.
(a) Environmental influences on development (Answer)
(b) Biological influences on development.
(c) Cognitive development.
(d) None of these
32. All of the following advanced principles of child development that are closely allied to the stimulus response learning theory, except_____.
(a) Pavlov
(b) Gesell (Answer)
(c) J. B. Watson
(d) None of these
33. The process whereby the genetic factors limit an individual's responsiveness to the environment is known as_____.
(a) Canalization
(b) Discontinuity
(c) Range of reaction (Answer)
(d) None of these
34. In order to develop the spirit of labour in students the teacher should _____.
(a) Himself indulge in labour
(b) Deliver lectures on the importance of labour
(c) Students should be given opportunities to do labour from time to time (Answer)
(d) None of these
35. A child belonging to a backward family has been admitted to your school from the cultural viewpoint. You will
(a) Keep him in a class in which, there are many more students of backward background from the cultural viewpoint
(b) Send a teacher to know more about the backward cultural background of the child
(c) Keep him in a normal class but will make special arrangements for teaching him, keeping his special needs in view (Answer)
(d) None of these
36. All of the following can be signs that a child is gifted, except_____.

- (a) Early development of a sense of time
 (b) Interest in encyclopaedias and dictionaries
 (c) Uneasy relationships with peers (Answer)
 (d) None of these
37. Frobel's most important contribution to education was his development of the _____.
 (a) Vocational school
 (b) Public high school
 (c) Kindergarten (Answer)
 (d) None of these
38. Of the following, the main purpose of state certification of teachers is to _____.
 (a) Monitor the quality of teacher training institutions
 (b) Provide for a uniform standard of entry-level teacher competency throughout the state (Answer)
 (c) Exclude from the profession those not trained in pedagogy
 (d) None of these
39. The key difference between evolutionary and cultural change is that evolutionary change alters _____ whereas cultural change alters _____.
 (a) Reproduction; environment
 (b) Heredity; environment (Answer)
 (c) Environment; behaviour
 (d) None of these
40. The current view of childhood assumes that _____.
 (a) Children are similar to adults in most ways
 (b) Children are best treated as young adults
 (c) Childhood is a unique period of growth and change (Answer)
 (d) None of these
41. In preparing a fifth grade class to take a standardized reading test the teacher is best advised to _____.
 (a) Tell the children the test is very important and they should do the best they can
 (b) Ditto key questions from a previous test and allow the pupils to answer them
 (c) Give the pupils practice in answering questions similar to the type that will appear on the test (Answer)
 (d) None of these
42. A normal child of twelve years of age is most likely to _____.
 (a) Have difficulty with gross motor coordination
 (b) Be eager for peer approval (Answer)
 (c) Confine his/her interests to here and now
 (d) None of these
43. Creative writing should be an activity planned for _____.

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- (a) Only those children reading on grade level
 (b) Only those children who can spell and also, can write cohesive sentences
 (c) Only those children who want to write for the newspaper of the class (Answer)
 (d) All of the above
44. The most promising step for a teacher to take in order to improve class discipline is to _____.
 (a) Note specific infractions of class rules in the marking book
 (b) Evaluate his/her materials, methods and approaches to children (Answer)
 (c) Consult the class and agree upon a graduated series of punishments
 (d) None of these
45. The question "Will the shy child who never speaks turn into a quiet, shy adult or will the child become a sociable, talkative person?" is concerned with _____.
 (a) Maturation
 (b) Continuity and discontinuity
 (c) Nature and nurture (Answer)
 (d) None of these
46. A child from a disorganised home will experience the greatest difficulty with _____.
 (a) Well structured lessons
 (b) Independent study
 (c) Programmed instruction
 (d) None of these
47. Most psychologists believe that development is due _____.
 (a) Largely to nature
 (b) Largely to nurture
 (c) To an interaction of nature and nurture (Answer)
 (d) None of these
48. The normal twelve-year-old child is most likely to _____.
 (a) Be eager for peer approval (Answer)
 (b) Have anxiety feelings about pleasing adults
 (c) Confine his/her interests to the here and now
 (d) None of these
49. The reason why students run from school is
 (a) Callous attitude of teachers towards the problem (Answer)
 (b) Lack of interest in studies on the part of students
 (c) Not giving punishment to students
 (d) None of these
50. You find a student to be intelligent. You will _____.
 (a) Remain pleased with him
 (b) Not give him additional homework
 (c) Motivate him so that he can make more progress (Answer)
 (d) None of these

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1. The earliest surviving work in English Literature is
Ans: Caedmon's Hymn
2. The epic poem Beowulf consists
Ans: 3182 alliterative lines
3. Which epic poem from old English Literature has been declared the national epic poem of England?
Ans: Beowulf Epic Poem
4. The epic poem Beowulf is written in
Ans: Scandinavian Script
5. Who wrote the epic poem Beowulf?
Ans: Anonymous
6. The Old English "Martyrology" is a Merican collection of
Ans: Hagiographies
7. Eynsham was a prolific 10th-century writer of
Ans: Hagiographies and Homilies
8. The earliest English poet whose name is known is;
Ans: Caedmon
9. King Alfred's reign ended in
Ans: 9th century
10. In the battle of Maldon in 991, The Anglo-Saxons failed to prevent
Ans: Vikings' Invasion
11. "The Wanderer" is an old English poem that consists
Ans: 115 Lines of alliterative verse
12. A poem that mourns a loss, or has the more general meaning of a simply sorrowful piece of writing is called;
Ans: Elegy
13. The English Literature is generally seen as beginning with the;
Ans: Epic Poem Beowulf
14. Normans conquered the England in
Ans: 1066
15. Which language became the standard language of courts, parliament and polite society during the reign of Normans?
Ans: Law French

16. Who translated the Bible in the Middle English Period?

Ans: Wycliffe

17. Which pre-Reformation movement rejected many of the distinctive teachings of the Roman Catholic Church?

Ans: The Lollard Movement

18. The term "Lollard" refers to whom?

Ans: The followers of John Wycliffe

19. A prominent theologian who was dismissed from the University of Oxford in 1381 for criticism of the Church was;

Ans: John Wycliffe

20. Middle English Period lasts up till the;

Ans: 1470

21. Patience and Purity are alliterative poems written by;

Ans: Sir Gawain

22. What is the term "Chancery Standard" meant in English Literature?

Ans: A form of London-based English

23. Where is the Geoffrey Chaucer buried in?

Ans: Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey

24. Geoffrey Chaucer is best known for his;

Ans: Canterbury Tales

25. The first recorded association of Valentine's Day is in Chaucer's;

Ans: Parliament of Fools

26. Who was the personal friend of Geoffrey Chaucer?

Ans: John Gower

27. Which book is believed to be the first published book written by a woman in the English language?

Ans: Revelation of Divine Love

28. William Caxton invented the printing press in

Ans: 1476

29. Pilgrim's progress is a famous allegory of medieval period written by;

Ans: John Bunyan

30. Renaissance is usually regarded as beginning in 14th-century in;

Ans: Italy

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31. The term Renaissance in English Literature means

Ans: Re-birth

32. The English Renaissance was actually the;

Ans: Cultural and Artistic Movement

33. John Florio was an excellent;

Ans: Linguist and Lexicographer

34. Sonnet was introduced into English Literature from

Ans: Italian Literature

35. The Faerie Queene, an epic poem was written by

Ans: Edmund Spencer

36. The defense of the poetry is the work of

Ans: Sir Philip Sidney

37. What is significant about "Gorboduc" the first verse drama in English Literature?

Ans: Blank Verse was used in it for the first time ever

38. Reign of the Elizabeth-I started in

Ans: 1558

39. Reign of the James-I started in

Ans: 1603

40. Thomas Wyatt is one of the earliest English poet of

Ans: Renaissance Age

41. Who is known as the poets' poet in English Literature?

Ans: Edmund Spencer

42. Sonnet is a

Ans: 14-lines poem

43. What is called the first eight lines of Sonnet?

Ans: Octave

44. What is called the last six lines of Sonnet?

Ans: Sestet

45. What is the rhyming scheme of Octave in sonnet?

Ans: a-b-b-a-a-b-b-a

46. What is the rhyming scheme of sestet in sonnet?

Ans: : c-d-e-c-d-e or c-d-c-c-d-c.

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47. William Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Christopher Marlowe were
 Ans: Elizabethan age playwrights.

48. Dr. Faustus is the very famous play, written by
 Ans: Christopher Marlowe

49. The Alchemist, comedy was written by
 Ans: Ben Johnson

50. The 'Table Alphabeticall' is believed to be first ever dictionary in English language was written in 1604 by;
 Ans; Robert Cawdrey

51. Who is known as the most important figure among the meta physical poets?
 Ans: John Donne

52. English Civil War was fought during the reign of
 Ans: King Charles I

53. Who was the last great poet of the age of renaissance?
 Ans. John Milton

54. John Milton got blind at the age of
 Ans. 40

55. The most dominant figure of the age of Restoration is
 Ans. John Dryden

56. The first ever significant female novelist was
 Ans. Aphra Behn

57. The first official/formal poet laureate is believed to be
 Ans. John Dryden

58. Who introduced Alexandrine and Triplet into English poetry for the first time?
 Ans. John Dryden

59. The age of enlightenment which started in 18th century is also known as
 Ans. Age of reason/Augustan age

60. Which English poet is most discussed after Shakespeare?
 Ans. Robert Burns

61. What is the meaning of the term "Magnum Opus"?
 Ans: Master Piece

62. Which English poet was born with deformed feet?
 Ans: Lord Byron

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63. Which drug did Samuel Taylor Coleridge use to take?

Ans: Opium

64. Name the English poet, who got blind at the age of 40.

Ans: John Milton

65. Which Irish poet, dramatist and novelist was accused of pons and sodomite.

Ans: Oscar Wild

66. Democracy is the tyranny of majority. Who said this?

Ans: JS Mill

67. Democracy is the bludgeoning of the people, for the people and by the people. Whose statement is this?

Ans: Oscar Wilde

68. Due to which unique quality Oscar Wilde is so famous?

Ans: Hard Hitting Quotations

69. Man can be destroyed but can't be defeated. These words are taken from

Ans: Old Man and the Sea

70. How Ernest Hemingway was died?

Ans: He had killed himself/Suicided.

71. Gulliver's travels is the Magnum opus of

Ans: Jonathon Swift

72. Who is believed as the father of English Literature?

Ans: Geoffrey Chaucer

73. How many total stories are there in The Canterbury Tales?

Ans: 24

74. King James Bible that was first ever bible written in English Language, published in

Ans: 1611

75. Renaissance Movement is believed to be started first in fourteenth century in

Ans: Italy

76. Who is credited to introduce sonnet in English Literature?

Ans: Thomas Wyatt.

77. Who has written one of the all times best novel war and piece?

Ans: Leo Tolstoy (a Russian novelist)

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78. Name the very famous French novelist who wrote Madame Bovary?

Ans: Gastave Flaubert

79. How many total acts are in Shakespeare's comedy A Midsummer' Night's Dream?

Ans: Five

80. Who is considered the most significant author after Shakespeare in English Literature?

Ans: John Milton

More

1. Geoffrey Chaucer = The Father of English Literature
2. Geoffrey Chaucer = The Father of English Poetry
3. Geoffrey Chaucer = The Father of English Language
4. Geoffrey Chaucer = The Morning Star of the Renaissance
5. Geoffrey Chaucer = The First National Poet
6. Venerable Bede = The Father of English Learning.
7. Venerable Bede = The Father of English History
8. King Alfred the Great = The Father of English Prose
9. Aeschylus = The Father of Tragedy
10. Nicholas Udall = The First English Comedy Writer
11. Edmund Spenser = The Poet's poet (by Charles Lamb)
12. Edmund Spenser = The Child of Renaissance
13. Edmund Spenser = The Bridge between Renaissance and Reformation
14. Gutenberg = The Father of Printing
15. William Caxton = Father of English Press
16. Francis Bacon = The Father of English Essay
17. John Wycliffe = The Morning Star of the Reformation
18. Christopher Marlowe = The Father of English Tragedy
19. William Shakespeare = Bard of Avon
20. William Shakespeare = The Father of English Drama
21. William Shakespeare = Sweet Swan of Avon
22. William Shakespeare = The Bard

23. Robert Burns = The Bard of Ayrshire (Scotland)
24. Robert Burns = The National Poet of Scotland
25. Robert Burns = Rabbie
26. Robert Burns = The Ploughman Poet
27. William Dunbar = The Chaucer of Scotland
28. John Dryden = Father of English criticism
29. William of Newbury = Father of Historical Criticism
30. John Donne = Poet of love
31. John Donne = Metaphysical poet
32. John Milton = Epic poet
33. John Milton = The great master of verse
34. John Milton = Lady of the Christ College
35. John Milton = Poet of the Devil's Party
36. John Milton = Master of the Grand style
38. John Milton = The Blind Poet of England
39. Alexander Pope = Mock heroic poet
40. William Wordsworth = The Worshipper of Nature
41. William Wordsworth = The High Priest of Nature
42. William Wordsworth = The Poet of Nature
43. William Wordsworth = The Lake Poet
44. William Wordsworth = Poet of Childhood.

ENGLISH LITERATURE MCQS (PART2)

1. It is a song, sung at the time when the chorus enters the stage in Greek tragedy
 - a. Exoclos
 - b. Parados**
 - c. Prologue
 - d. Embolima

2. Musical interludes between the episodes in a Greek tragedy are called
 - a. Embolima**
 - b. Exodos
 - c. Prologue
 - d. Parados

3. The final scene in Greek tragedy is called
 - e. Embolima
 - f. Exodos**
 - g. Prologue
 - h. Parados

4. The term which is used for mistaken use of words
 - a. Irony
 - b. Malapropism**
 - c. Epilogue
 - d. Imagery

5. In which part of the play characters and the theme is introduced
 - a. Denouement
 - b. Climax
 - c. Exposition**
 - d. Conflict

6. Final part of the play in which all the complications are removed
 - e. Catastrophe Denouement**
 - f. Climax
 - g. Exposition
 - h. Conflict

7. A play ending in happiness for some and unhappiness for other characters is called
 - a. Romantic play
 - b. Heroic Tragedy
 - c. Tragi-comedy**
 - d. Tragedy

8. "The Mouse Trap" in Hamlet, which means
 - a. **Play within play**
 - b. Closet scene
 - c. Ghost
 - d. Suicide

9. The Winter's Tale by Shakespeare is a
 - a. Tragedy
 - b. Comedy
 - c. **Tragi-comedy**
 - d. Epic

10. The father of comedy of ideas is
 - a. **G.B. Shaw**
 - b. Oscar Wild
 - c. Ibsen
 - d. W.B. Yeats

11. The father of comedy of manners is
 - e. G.B. Shaw
 - f. **Oscar Wild**
 - g. Ibsen
 - h. W.B. Yeats

12. Who is called amibonoclast or a Demolition Expert
 - i. **G.B. Shaw**
 - j. Oscar Wild
 - k. Ibsen
 - l. W.B. Yeats

13. Who is Chocolate hero of " Arms and the Man"
 - a. Major Petkoff
 - b. **Bluntschli**
 - c. Sergious
 - d. Raina

14. "Arms and the Man" the title is taken from the opening words of the epic named **Aenied** by
 - a. Homer
 - b. **Vergil**
 - c. Chaucer
 - d. Langland

15. Who used the term “**The Theatre of the Absurd**” first of all
- T.S. Eliot
 - Martin Esslin**
 - G.B. Shaw
 - Ibsen
16. In ‘Waiting for Godot’ the timid, weak build, and fearful character is
- Vladimir
 - Pozzo
 - Lucky
 - Estragon**
17. “The Wild Duck” by Ibsen is
- Tragedy
 - Comedy
 - Tragic-comedy**
 - Novel
18. Word ‘Tragedy’ is a Greek word which means
- Suffering
 - Sudden death
 - Goat song**
 - Horse sound
19. Medicine is my lawful wife and literature is my mistress” said by
- Anton Chekhov**
 - S.T. Coleridge
 - Samuel Becket
 - Harold Painter
20. Who wrote Cherry Orchard?
- Anton Chekhov**
 - S.T. Coleridge
 - Samuel Becket
 - Harold Painter
21. Characters which grow and develop psychologically under the stress of circumstances are called
- Round**
 - Flat
 - Simple
 - Realistic

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22. Who is the creator of historical novel?
- Jane Austen
 - Sir Walter Scott**
 - Henry Fielding
 - Samuel Richardson
23. The father of English novel or the first novelist is
- Richardson
 - Fielding**
 - Smollett
 - Hardy
24. The most important influence on Fielding's work was of
- Pamela
 - Don Quixote**
 - Richardson
 - Godwin
25. The write of " Vicar of Wakefield" is
- Oliver Goldsmith**
 - Thomas Hardy
 - Charles Dickens
 - Henry Fielding
26. A short poem, descriptive of rustic life is called
- Lyric
 - Ode
 - Idyll**
 - Balled
27. Choose the prominent writer of Gothic novels
- Mathew Gregory
 - Robert Maturin
 - Mrs. Ann Radcliffe**
 - George Eliot
28. Who is called first modern novelist
- George Eliot**
 - Hardy
 - Thackeray
 - E.M. Foster

29. ‘Lost Generation’ is the people of
- After World War One**
 - After World War second
 - Before First World War
 - 20TH Century
30. “Monday or Tuesday” is a novel written by
- James Joyce
 - Virginia Woolf**
 - Dickens
 - Eliot
31. Who coined the phrase “stream of consciousness”?
- Virginia Woolf
 - James Joyce
 - William James**
 - Eliot
32. William Golding won Nobel Prize for literature in
- 1984
 - 1987
 - 1988
 - 1983**
33. Who becomes the Lord of Flies in the end of the play?
- Ralph
 - Jack**
 - Piggy
 - Simon
34. The writer of “ The Jewel of the Crown” is
- Joseph Conrad
 - William Golding
 - Paul Scott**
 - Marlow
35. Who is the writer of “ The Ice Age”
- Paul Scott
 - George Eliot
 - Margaret Drabble**
 - Thomas Hardy

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36. Which of the following novels is the parody of Pamela written by Richardson?
- Shamella
 - Joseph Andrews**
 - Heart at Darkness
 - Tom Johns
37. How many marriages take place in Pride and Prejudice?
- 3
 - 4**
 - 5
 - 6
38. Which of the following novels serves as a treatise of French Revolution 1789?
- A Tale of Two Cities**
 - Adam Bede
 - The Return of the Native
 - Barchester Tower
39. Who is the "Rousseau of Egdon" in The Return of the Native?
- Clym
 - Diggory Venn
 - Wildeve**
 - Tess
40. What is the profession of Adam Bede?
- Teacher
 - Blacksmith
 - Carpenter**
 - Lawyer
41. Barchester Tower is the work of
- James Joyce
 - Anthony Trollope**
 - T.S. Eliot
 - Joseph Conrad
42. Which of the following novels of D.H. Lawrence were banned because of frank treatment of sex?
- The Rainbow
 - Lady Chatterley
 - Both**
 - None

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43. What is a “Bildungsroman”?
- A novel Dealing with a person’s formative years of intellectual growth or spiritual education**
 - A novel with cheep themes
 - A novel with Supernatural Machinery
 - A novel about Nature
44. Things Fall Apart is written by
- George Eliot
 - T.S. Eliot
 - Ahmad Ali
 - Albert Chinualumago Achebe**

LINGUISTICS MCQS (PART 1)

1. According to Hinduism, language came from
- Sarasvati (Answer)
 - Brahma
 - Vishnu
 - Ishvara
2. Language might be started by the imitation of sounds which early men and women heard around them. This describes
- Ye-heave-ho theory
 - Bow-wow theory (Answer)**
 - Oral-gesture theory
 - Divine source theory
3. The sounds of a person involved in physical effort could be the source of our language describes
- Ye-heave-ho theory (Answer)**
 - Bow-wow theory
 - Oral-gesture theory
 - Divine source theory
4. The biological basis of formation and development of human language is called
- Glossogenetics (Answer)**
 - Biogenetics
 - Physogenetics
 - Morphology

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LINGUISTICS MCQS (PART 2)

1. When the name of a company becomes the name of its product, it is called
 - a. **Coinage**
 - b. Calques
 - c. Blending
 - d. Compounding

2. When one part of a word is joined with other part of other word, we get a new word. This process is known as
 - e. Coinage
 - f. Calques
 - g. **Blending**
 - h. Compounding

3. When one part of a word is joined with other part of other word, we get a new word. Such type of words in linguistics terminology are called
 - a. Acronyms
 - b. **Portmanteau**
 - c. Palindrome
 - d. Slang

4. A word, phrase or sentence having same sequence of alphabet from left to right and right to left(for example, madam, nurses run) are called
 - e. Acronyms
 - f. Portmanteau
 - g. **Palindrome**
 - h. Slang

5. If a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorten form (for example; laboratory to lab, gasoline to gas, advertisement to ad) this process will be termed as
 - a. Compounding
 - b. **Clipping**
 - c. Hypocorism
 - d. Conversion

6. If a long word is reduced to single syllable and then “y” or “ie” is added to end to make new words (example handkerchief to hankie, and breakfast to breaky) the process is called
 - e. Compounding
 - f. Clipping
 - g. **Hypocorism**
 - h. Conversion

7. A change in the function of a word, when a noun is used as verb or a verb is used as a noun it is called
 - i. Compounding
 - j. Clipping
 - k. Hypocorism
 - l. Conversion**

8. NASA, NATO, UNESCO are the example of
 - a. Abbreviations
 - b. Acronyms**
 - c. Compounding
 - d. Mixing

9. To form new words by attaching affixes with existing words is called
 - a. Abbreviation
 - b. Acronym
 - c. Conversion
 - d. Derivation**

10. The study of forms (words) is called
 - a. Phonetics
 - b. Phonology
 - c. Morphology**
 - d. Assimilation

11. originally, morphology is a
 - a. Linguistic term
 - b. Literary term
 - c. Biological term**
 - d. Mathematical term

12. A minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function or a minimum unit of word is called
 - a. Phoneme
 - b. Morpheme**
 - c. Lexeme
 - d. Phone

13. A word or a group of word which has one meaning is called
 - e. Phoneme
 - f. Morpheme
 - g. Lexeme**
 - h. Phone

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14. The morphemes which are independent to give meaning and they can stand by as single words are called
- Free morphemes**
 - Bound morphemes
 - Inflectional morphemes
 - Derivational morphemes
15. The morphemes which are dependent to other words give meaning and they cannot stand by as single words are called
- Free morphemes
 - Bound morphemes**
 - Lexical morphemes
 - Derivational morphemes
16. All the affixes in English are
- Free morphemes
 - Bound morphemes**
 - Lexical morphemes
 - Independent morphemes
17. The word to which affixes are attached is technically known as
- Phoneme
 - Morpheme
 - Stem**
 - Lexeme
18. Lexical and functional morphemes are two types of
- Free morphemes**
 - Bound morphemes
 - Derivational morphemes
 - Inflectional morphemes
19. Nouns, verbs and adjectives come under
- Lexical morphemes**
 - Functional morphemes
 - Derivational morphemes
 - Inflectional morphemes
20. Articles, pronouns and prepositions cover
- Lexical morphemes
 - Functional morphemes**
 - Derivational morphemes
 - Inflectional morphemes

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21. Which of type of morphemes is used to indicate the grammatical function of a word
- Lexical morphemes
 - Functional morphemes
 - Derivational morphemes
 - Inflectional morphemes**
22. There are total _____ inflectional morphemes in English language.
- 5
 - 6
 - 8**
 - 10
23. The study of rules of a language covers
- Grammar**
 - Syntax
 - Semantics
 - Pragmatics
24. Following two languages are considered Classical languages
- Arabic and Greek
 - Greek and Latin**
 - Greek and English
 - Latin and Dutch
25. English followed _____ language for making rules of grammar
- Greek
 - Latin**
 - Dutch
 - Scottish
26. Which of the following approaches deals with the set of grammar rules and focuses on the teaching of grammar rules?
- Descriptive Approach
 - Prescriptive Approach**
 - Generative approach
 - Mystic approach
27. Mention the approach which discourages the too much focus on rules of language, according to it, how language is used is important rather than how language should be used.
- Descriptive Approach**
 - Prescriptive Approach
 - Generative approach
 - Mystic approach

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28. Syntax is originally taken from a _____ word
- Greek**
 - Latin
 - Germen
 - Russian
29. The study of order or arrangements of words is called
- Grammar
 - Syntax**
 - Semantics
 - Pragmatics
30. The study of meaning of forms is called
- Grammar
 - Syntax
 - Semantics**
 - Pragmatics
31. "The table was listening to the music". This sentence syntactically is correct, but _____ wrong.
- Semantically**
 - Grammatically
 - Pragmatically
 - Morphologically
32. When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another form it is called
- Hyponymy**
 - Polysemy
 - Homonymy
 - Prototypes
33. Horse is _____ of animal
- Hyponym**
 - Co-hyponym
 - Homonym
 - Homophone
34. When two words have different different spellings have same pronunciations (for example, meet, meat, flour flower) they are called
- Homonyms
 - Homophones**
 - Hyponyms
 - Metonyms

35. When one word has two or more meanings or two words have two different meanings but same spellings are called. (examples; bank- of river, bank- a financial institution)
- Homonyms**
 - Homophones
 - Hyponyms
 - Metonyms
36. When one form have different meanings which are all related by extension, the term is named
- Hyponymy
 - Polysemy**
 - Homonymy
 - Prototypes
37. Words frequently occurring together are termed as (examples; husband and wife,salt-pepper)
- Synecdoche
 - Metonymy
 - Collocation**
 - Polysemy
38. When a part represents a whole entity it is known as
- Synecdoche**
 - Metonymy
 - Collocation
 - Polysemy
39. The study of intended speaker meaning is called
- Semantics
 - Syntax
 - Pragmatics**
 - Grammar
40. The set of words used in the same phrase or sentence is called linguistics context. It is also known as
- Co-text**
 - Dixie
 - Anaphora
 - Inference

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41. Words that cannot be interpreted at all without the physical context of the speaker are called
- Co-text
 - Dixies**
 - Anaphora
 - Inference
42. Any additional information used by the listener to connect what is said to what must be meant is called
- Co-text
 - Dixies
 - Anaphora
 - Inference**
43. A subsequent reference to an already introduced entity is called
- Co-text
 - Antecedent
 - Anaphora**
 - Inference
44. Linkage of ideas in a text is called
- Cohesion
 - Coherence**
 - Anaphora
 - Co-text
45. A conventional knowledge structure which exists in memory is called
- Cohesion
 - Schema**
 - Anaphora
 - Co-text
46. When we feel extreme difficulty in production of speech which part of our brain is damaged?
- Broca's Area**
 - Wernicke's area
 - Motor cortex
 - Arcuate fasciculus
47. Damage in Wernicke's Area of brain causes difficulty in
- Speech production
 - Speech comprehension**
 - Speech listening
 - Speech memorizing

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48. Which of the following part of the brain controls the articulatory muscles, jaw, tongue and larynx?
- e. Broca's Area
 - f. Wernicke's area
 - g. Motor cortex**
 - h. Arcuate fasciculus
49. Which of the following parts forms a crucial connection between Broca's area and Wernicke's area?
- i. Vex Area
 - j. Motor cortex
 - k. Arcuate fasciculus**
 - l. John's Area
50. Language ability is located in _____ of the brain
- a. Right Hemisphere
 - b. Left Hemisphere**
 - c. Both
 - d. None
51. Bacon spent
- a. Theatre life
 - b. Court life**
 - c. Rural life
 - d. Commercial life
52. "The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind" guess the person.
- a. Pope
 - b. Donne
 - c. Bacon**
 - d. Milton
53. "I have taken all knowledge to be my province" who said this?
- a. Ruskin
 - b. Bacon**
 - c. Milton
 - d. Aristotle
54. Essay as a literary form had been invented by
- a. Bacon
 - b. Russell
 - c. Montaigne**
 - d. Swift

55. Gulliver's Travels is written by Jonathon Swift in
- 1726**
 - 1736
 - 1746
 - 1756
56. 'Eminent Victorians' is written by _____ who is famous for biographies.
- Swift
 - Johnson
 - Addison
 - Lytton Strachey**

LINGUISTICS MCQS (PART 3)

- According to Hinduism, language came from
 - Sarasvati**
 - Brahma
 - Vishnu
 - Ishvara
- Language might be started by the imitation of sounds which early men and women heard around them. This describes
 - Ye-heave-ho theory
 - Bow-wow theory**
 - Oral-gesture theory
 - Divine source theory
- The sounds of a person involved in physical effort could be the source of our language describes
 - Ye-heave-ho theory**
 - Bow-wow theory
 - Oral-gesture theory
 - Divine source theory
- The biological basis of formation and development of human language is called
 - Glossogenetics**
 - Biogenetics
 - Physogenetics
 - Morphology

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5. Human beings can talk about their present, past and future. This property of language is called
 - a. Duality
 - b. Arbitrariness
 - c. Displacement**
 - d. Productivity

6. There is no connection between a linguistic form and its meaning describes
 - e. Duality
 - f. Arbitrariness**
 - g. Displacement
 - h. Productivity

7. We can utter new and novel words and sentences but animal can't. It describes which property?
 - i. Duality
 - j. Arbitrariness
 - k. Displacement
 - l. Productivity**

8. A little change in the sound can change the meaning describes which property of human language?
 - a. Duality
 - b. Displacement
 - c. Discreteness**
 - d. Cultural Transmission

9. The general study of characteristics of speech sounds is called
 - a. Phonetics**
 - b. Phonology
 - c. Articulatory Phonetics
 - d. Auditory Phonetics
 - e. Acoustic Phonetics

10. The study of movement of speech organs in articulation of speech or the study of how the speech sounds are made is called
 - Phonetics
 - f. Phonology
 - g. Articulatory Phonetics**
 - h. Auditory Phonetics
 - i. Acoustic Phonetics

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11. The study of physical properties of a language is called
- Phonetics
 - Phonology
 - Articulatory Phonetics
 - Auditory Phonetics
 - Acoustic Phonetics**
12. The study of perceptions of speech sounds is called
- Phonetics
 - Phonology
 - Articulatory Phonetics
 - Auditory Phonetics
 - Acoustic Phonetics**
13. The study of sounds involving speaker's identification and analysis of recorded utterances is called
- Forensic phonetics**
 - Acoustic Phonetics
 - Articulatory Phonetics
 - Auditory Phonetics
14. When the vocal cords are spread apart and the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded (without any stoppage) the sound is called
- Unvoiced
 - Voiceless
 - Both**
 - Voiced
15. When there is some vibration in vocal cord while producing sound, the sound will be
- Voiced**
 - Unvoiced
 - Voiceless
 - None
16. There are total _____ sounds in English Language
- 42
 - 44**
 - 46
 - 48

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17. Total number of vowel and consonant sounds in English respectively
- 24, 20
 - 20, 24**
 - 22, 22
 - 19, 25
18. The sounds in English language are classified as Bilabials, Dentals, Alveolar etc it is according to their
- Place of Articulation**
 - Manner of Articulation
 - Both
 - None
19. The sounds which are formed using both upper and lower lips (/m/, /b/, /w/) are called
- Bilabials**
 - Labiodentals
 - Dentals
 - Alveolar
20. /f/ and /v/ are
- Bilabials
 - Labiodentals**
 - Dentals
 - Alveolar
21. The sounds formed with tongue tip behind (between) the upper front teeth (ð, θ) are called
- Bilabials
- Labiodentals
 - Dentals (interdentals)**
 - Alveolar
22. /t/, /d/, /s/, /n/ and /z/ are called _____ because they are pronounced with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge.
- Bilabials
 - Labiodentals
 - Dentals
 - Alveolar**

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23. /k/ and /g/ are called
- Bilabials
 - Velars**
 - Dentals
 - Alveolar
24. There a sound that is produced without the active use of the tongue and the other parts of the mouth. What is it called?
- Bilabials
 - Velar
 - Glottal**
 - Alveolar
25. IPA stands for
- International Phonetic Association(Alphabet)**
 - International Phonetic Authority
 - International Phonetic Academy
 - International Phonic Association
26. The consonants sounds resulting from a blocking effect on air stream is called
- Nasals
 - Affricates
 - Fricatives
 - Plosives or Stops**
27. /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/ and /g/ are 6
- Plosives**
 - Nasals
 - Liquids
 - Fricatives
28. The consonants having the air push through the narrow opening are called
- Plosives
 - Nasals
 - Liquids
 - Fricatives**
29. Find the examples of Affricates
- /m/, /n/, /b/
 - /f/, /v/
 - /ð/, /θ/
 - /tʃ/, /dʒ/**

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30. /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/ are called _____ consonants.
- Plosive
 - Nasal**
 - Liquid
 - Fricative
31. /w/, /r/ and /j/ are called _____ consonants.
- Nasal
 - Gliding
 - Approximant
 - Both B and C**
32. Find out liquid consonants.
- /l/, /r/**
 - /l/, /m/
 - /l/, /n/
 - /t/, /p/
33. What are the syllabic consonants in the following
- /l/, /r/
 - /l/, /m/
 - /l/, /n/**
 - /t/, /p/
34. In American English if /t/ occurs between vowels, it is pronounced as /d/; for example, writer as rider and metal as medal. Name this term.
- Flapping**
 - Taping
 - Stopping
 - Mashing
35. The only lateral sound is
- /l/**
 - /t/
 - /b/
 - /h/
36. The _____ sounds are mostly articulated with obstruction in the vocal cart.
- Vowel
 - Consonant**
 - Abstract
 - Diphthongs

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37. The sounds which are pronounced without any obstruction in air passage, and are produced with a free flow of air are called
- Vowel**
 - Consonant
 - Abstract
 - Diphthongs
38. Mark the number of monothongs and diphthongs respectively.
- 12, 8**
 - 8,12
 - 14.6
 - 14.8
39. Read the transcription and judge the words ('/flaʊə/, /ɔ:təməbi:l/, /'kri:tʃə/)
- Flower, Reach, mobile
 - Flour, mobile. Crèches
 - Flour, Automobile, Creature**
 - Flower, Mobile, Richer
40. The study of speech patterns is called
- Phonetics
 - Phonology**
 - Morphology
 - Pragmatics
41. The smallest unit of speech sound is called
- Morpheme
 - Phoneme**
 - Lexeme
 - Allophone
42. The versions of one phone are called
- Morpheme
 - Phoneme
 - Lexeme
 - Allophone**
43. A sound pronounced with one puff of air is called (a sound with one vowel sound)
- Vowel
 - Consonant
 - Syllable**
 - Coda

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44. Syllable consists of onset and rime while rime is further divided into
- Onset and nucleus
 - Onset and coda
 - Nucleus and onset
 - Nucleus and coda**
45. The consonants after the nucleus are called
- Rime
 - Onset
 - Coda**
 - Syllable
46. The syllables having onset and nucleus but not coda are called
- Open syllables**
 - Closed syllable
 - Light syllable
 - Heavy syllable
47. The syllables having nucleus and coda but no onset are called
- Open syllables
 - Closed syllable**
 - Light syllable
 - Heavy syllable
48. There are one or more consonants before or after nucleus which describes
- Consonant Cluster**
 - Elision
 - Assimilation
 - Syllable
49. When two phonemes occurring in a sequence, and some aspect of one phoneme is taken or copied by other phoneme, this process is called
- Consonant Cluster
 - Elision
 - Assimilation**
 - Syllable
50. The omission or deletion of some sound from a word is known as
- Consonant Cluster
 - Elision**
 - Assimilation
 - Syllable

LINGUISTICS MCQS (PART-4)

1. The inability to produce or comprehend the speech because of damage to certain parts of brain is called

Anaphora

Aphasia

Cataphora

Diexes

2. When the baby is three month old, they can produce velar sounds /k/, /g/ and vowels /i/ and /u/ this stage is known as

Cooing

Babbling

Holophrastic

Telegraphic

3. By the six month, a baby can produce nasal and fricative sounds. This stage is called

Cooing

Babbling

Holophrastic

Telegraphic

4. What is difference between acquisition of a language and learning of a language?

Learning is natural while acquisition is conscious way of getting language

Acquisition is natural and learning is conscious effort to get language

Acquisition focuses on grammar while learning not

None

5. Which one is a traditional method of learning a language?

GTM

Audio lingual

Silent

Drill method

6. When you mix L1 and L2 and make another language is called **a. Interlanguage**

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IMPORTANT MCQS FROM PPSC ENGLISH LECTURERS PAST PAPERS (SET-I)

Which of the following sets consists of exclusively English thinkers? (English Lecturer Paper 2013)

- (a) Newton, Hobbes, Locke
- (b) Locke, Hume, Kant
- (c) Locke, Smith, Kant
- (d) Goethe, Paine, Franklin

Answer. a

Who ascended to throne during the Glorious Revolution? (English Lecturer Paper 2011)

- (a) Louis XIV
- (b) Charles I
- (c) James II
- (d) William and Mary

Answer. d

Identify the correct chronological arrangement of these English events: (English Lecturer Paper 2015)

- (a) Leviathan published, Glorious Revolution occurs, Two Treatises of Government published, Wealth of Nations published
- (b) Glorious Revolution occurs, Leviathan published, Two Treatises of Government published, Wealth of Nations published
- (c) Wealth of Nations published, Leviathan published, Glorious Revolution occurs, Two Treatises of Government published
- (d) None of these

Answer. a

Which of the following was an immediate downside of the Industrial Revolution? (English Lecturer Paper 2016)

- (a) The economies of industrialized countries collapsed
- (b) Industry effectively destroyed religion
- (c) Workers were mistreated and forbidden to form unions
- (d) Prices of most goods increased

Answer. C

In what way was Rome first connected to Renaissance Florence? (English Lecturer Paper 2011)

- (a) Intellectually
- (b) Spiritually
- (c) Territorially
- (d) Financially

Answer. d

During the Renaissance, which of the following groups contributed most to the destruction of the buildings of ancient Rome? (English Lecturer Paper 2013)

- (a) The Huns
- (b) Architects
- (c) Thieves
- (d) The imperial army

Answer. b

Which of the following best describes the government of Venice? (English Lecturer Paper 2016)

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Oligarchy
- (c) Aristocracy
- (d) Plutocracy

Answer. b

Which of the following is considered the greatest sculptor of the Renaissance? (English Lecturer Paper 2015)

- (a) Raphael
- (b) Ghiberti
- (c) Brunelleschi
- (d) Donatello

Answer. d

At what age did Michaelangelo enter the school for sculptors established by the Medici? (English Lecturer Paper 2013)

- (a) 13
- (b) 16
- (c) 23
- (d) 30

Answer. a

Which of the following was not a reason for the revival of botany? (English Lecturer Paper 2011)

- (a) Artists sought to better understand their subjects
- (b) Scientists sought to find the poison which caused the Plague
- (c) Medicine was centered on herbal drugs
- (d) New specimens for study arrived from the New World

Answer. b

Which of the following is not associated with high modernism in the novel? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) stream of consciousness
- (b) free indirect style
- (c) irresolute open endings
- (d) narrative realism

Answer. d

Which novel did T. S. Eliot praise for utilizing a new “mythical method” in place of the old “narrative method” and demonstrates the use of ancient mythology in modernist fiction to think about “making the modern world possible for art”? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Virginia Woolf’s The Waves
- (b) Joseph Conrad’s Heart of Darkness
- (c) James Joyce’s Finnegans Wake
- (d) James Joyce’s Ulysses

Answer. d

Who wrote the dystopian novel Nineteen-Eighty-Four in which Newspeak demonstrates the heightened linguistic self-consciousness of modernist writers? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) George Orwell
- (b) Virginia Woolf
- (c) Evelyn Waugh
- (d) Orson Wells

Answer. a

When was the ban finally lifted on D. H. Lawrence's novel Lady Chatterley's Lover, written in 1928. (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1945
- (c) 1960
- (d) 2000

Answer. c

Which of the following was originally the Irish Literary Theatre? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) the Irish National Theatre
- (b) the Globe Theatre
- (c) the Abbey Theatre
- (d) both a and c

Answer. d

Which phrase best characterizes the late-nineteenth century aesthetic movement which widened the breach between artists and the reading public, sowing the seeds of modernism? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) art for intellect's sake
- (b) art for God's sake
- (c) art for the masses
- (d) art for art's sake

Answer. d

With which enormously influential perspective or practice is the early-twentieth-century thinker Sigmund Freud associated? (Lecturer 2011)

- (a) eugenics
- (b) psychoanalysis
- (c) phrenology
- (d) anarchism

Answer. b

Which scientific or technological advance did not take place in the first fifteen years of the twentieth century? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) Albert Einstein's theory of relativity
- (b) wireless communication across the Atlantic
- (c) the creation of the internet
- (d) the invention of the airplane

Answer. c

What characteristics of seventeenth-century Metaphysical poetry sparked the enthusiasm of modernist poets and critics? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) its intellectual complexity
- (b) its union of thought and passion
- (c) its uncompromising engagement with politics
- (d) Both a and b

Answer. d

Which poet could be described as part of “The Movement” of the 1950s? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) Thom Gunn
- (b) Dylan Thomas
- (c) Philip Larkin
- (d) Both a and c

Answer. d

Which of the following writers did come from Ireland? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) W. B. Yeats
- (b) James Joyce
- (c) Oscar Wilde
- (d) All of the above

Answer. d

What year was the Battle of Trafalgar? (Lecturer 2011)

- (a) 1815
- (b) 1789
- (c) 1805
- (d) 1906

Answer. c

What year was the Battle of Waterloo? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) 1799
- (b) 1815
- (c) 1856
- (d) 1805

When did The Titanic sink? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) 1967
- (b) 1934
- (c) 1876
- (d) 1912

Answer. b

Of which of these did Edward VIII become the Governor after he abdicated from the British throne?
(Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Canada
- (b) Isle of Man
- (c) Rhodesia
- (d) The Bahamas

Answer. d

What was the collective name to describe the ports of Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich?
(Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Cinque Ports
- (b) Royal Five
- (c) Channel Ports
- (d) Kentish Ports

Answer. a

How did Judge Jeffrey's earn himself his bad reputation? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) By having the Chartists hanged
- (b) By having the Monmouth rebels hanged
- (c) By having the Lollards burned at the stake
- (d) By having the theatres closed

Answer. b

Which of these Parliaments came first in history? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Short Parliament
- (b) Rump Parliament
- (c) Long Parliament
- (d) Barebones Parliament

Answer. a

Who was the only British Prime Minister to be assassinated? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) Clement Attlee
- (b) Earl of Wilmington
- (c) Spencer Perceval
- (d) Viscount Goderich

Answer. c

The Romans ruled Britain for... (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) 267 years
- (b) 367 years
- (c) 467 years
- (d) the fun of it

Answer. b

Which best describes the general feeling expressed in literature during the last decade of the Victorian era? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) studied melancholy and aestheticism
- (b) sincere earnestness and Protestant zeal
- (c) paranoid introspection and cryptic dissent
- (d) None of these

Answer. a

Which of the following acts were not passed during the Victorian era? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) a series of Factory Acts
- (b) the Custody Act
- (c) the Women's Suffrage Act
- (d) the Married Women's Property Rights Acts

Answer. c

Which contemporary discussions on women's rights did Tennyson's The Princess address? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) the grueling working conditions for women in textile factories
- (b) the debate on women's suffrage
- (c) the need to enlarge and improve educational opportunities for women, resulting in the establishment of the first women's college in London
- (d) None of these

Answer. c

Which of the following Victorian writers regularly published their work in periodicals? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Thomas Carlyle
- (b) Matthew Arnold & Charles Dickens
- (c) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
- (d) All of the above

Answer. d

What best describes the subject of most Victorian novels? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) The representation of a large and comprehensive social world in realistic detail
- (b) A surrealist exploration of alternate states of consciousness
- (c) The attempt of a protagonist to define his or her place in society
- (d) Both a and c

Answer. d

Why did the novel seem a genre particularly well-suited to women? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) It did not carry the burden of an august tradition like poetry.
- (b) It was a popular form whose market women could enter easily.
- (c) It was seen as a frivolous form where one shouldn't make serious statements about society.
- (d) None of these

Answer. d

What was the relationship between Victorian poets and the Romantics? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) The Romantics remained largely forgotten until their rediscovery by T. S. Eliot in the 1920s.
- (b) The Romantics were seen as gifted but crude artists belonging to a distant, semi-barbarous age.
- (c) The Victorians were strongly influenced by the Romantics and experienced a sense of belatedness.
- (d) None of these

Answer. c

What type of writing did Walter Pater define as “the special and opportune art of the modern world”?
(Lecturer 2016)

- (a) the novel
- (b) nonfiction prose
- (c) the lyric
- (d) comic drama

Answer. b

For what do Matthew Arnold’s moral investment in nonfiction and Walter Pater’s aesthetic investment together pave the way? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) a renewed secularism in the twentieth century
- (b) modern literary criticism
- (c) late–nineteenth-century and early–twentieth-century satirical drama
- (d) the surrealist movement

Answer. b

Which of the following comic playwrights made fun of Victorian values and pretensions? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan
- (b) Oscar Wilde
- (c) George Bernard Shaw
- (d) All of above

Answer. d

And where was Mary, Queen of Scots’ husband, Darnley, killed? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Kirk o’ Field
- (b) Smithfield
- (c) Glasgow
- (d) Salzburg

Answer. a

What is the main reason that Elizabeth I ordered Mary’s execution? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Mary almost killed Elizabeth’s lover
- (b) Mary had tried to kill her son, James VI
- (c) It was determined that Mary had killed her husband
- (d) She was the head of many plots to overthrow Elizabeth as Queen

Answer. d

What did James I make a habit of lecturing Parliament on? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Divine right of kings
- (b) How England should advance technologically
- (c) Why Scotland was superior
- (d) How to eat bread correctly

Answer. a

In what year were the Jews expelled from England? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) 1460
- (b) 1290
- (c) 1060
- (d) 1672

Answer. b

Which did the Rump Parliament NOT abolish by February 7, 1649? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) House of Commons
- (b) House of Lords
- (c) Monarchy
- (d) Privy Council

Answer. a

When some fisherman brought James back to London, what happened? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) He was hanged.
- (b) He was basically ignored and told to go to the coast.
- (c) He took back the city with forces he gathered on the way.
- (d) William died before he got there.

Answer. b

The 1701 Act of Settlement stated that after Anne's rule, which dynasty would inherit the throne? (Lecturer 2011)

- (a) Hanover
- (b) Windsor
- (c) Stuart
- (d) Tudor

Answer. a

The Act of Union (1707) united what two parts of the Kingdom? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) England and Scotland
- (b) England and Wales
- (c) England and Ireland
- (d) Scotland and Ireland

Answer. a

Which metrical form was Pope said to have brought to perfection? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) heroic couplet
- (b) blank verse
- (c) free verse
- (d) the ode

Answer. a

Which poets collaborated on the Lyrical Ballads of 1798? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) Mary Wollstonecraft and William Blake
- (b) Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley
- (c) William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- (d) Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt

Answer. c

Which of the following was a typically Romantic means of achieving visionary states? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Opium
- (b) Dreams
- (c) Childhood
- (d) All of these

Answer. d

Queen Victoria refused to give her consent to an Act of Parliament making lesbianism illegal. Why? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) She was not amused
- (b) She was a lesbian
- (c) She did not believe women would do such a thing
- (d) She had a headache

Answer. c

What happened in October of 1641? (Lecturer 2011)

- (a) Irish Catholic peasants slaughtered their Protestant masters
- (b) The King went to Ireland to slaughter the population
- (c) Ireland was brought into the United Kingdom
- (d) The Republic of Ireland was created

Answer. d

Who did the Roundheads support? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) The royal family
- (b) The Irish
- (c) The French
- (d) A radicalized Parliament

Answer. d

In what city did Charles raise his standard, starting the civil war? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Nottingham
- (b) Exeter
- (c) London
- (d) Staffordshire

Answer. a

Why did the King's forces ultimately take back what they lost in the July 1644 Battle of Marston Moor? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) The King had more men
- (b) Parliament's forces never followed-up on their victory
- (c) Parliament was using inferior weapons
- (d) The King's forces got French troops to help

Answer. b

Which of these is magnum opus of Chaucer? (Lecturer 2011)

- (a) Troilus and Criseyde
- (b) House of fame
- (c) The Canterbury tales
- (d) Parliament of fowls.

Answer. c

In which language the stories of Canterbury tale are written? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) French
- (b) Latin
- (c) Middle English
- (d) English

Answer. c

"The Jacobean Era" refers to a period of time in the early 17th century in which of the following countries? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) Jordan
- (b) Tunisia
- (c) Malaysia
- (d) England

Answer. d

Which of the following sixteenth-century poets was not a courtier? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Philip Sidney
- (b) George Puttenham
- (c) Walter Raleigh
- (d) Thomas Wyatt

Answer. b

Which of the following statements is not an accurate reflection of education during the English Renaissance? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) It was aimed primarily at sons of the nobility and gentry.
- (b) Its curriculum emphasized ancient Greek, the language of diplomacy, professions, and higher learning.
- (c) It was conducted by tutors in wealthy families or in grammar schools.
- (d) It was ordered according to the medieval trivium and quadrivium.

Answer. b

Who succeeded Elizabeth I on the throne of England? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) Elizabeth II
- (b) Henry IX
- (c) James I
- (d) Charles I

Answer. c

Which of the following plays was not authored by Shakespeare in the Jacobean period? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) Othello
- (b) Volpone
- (c) The Tempest
- (d) King Lear

108. b

Who authored the scholarly biography, Life of Donne? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) Izaak Walton
- (b) Katherine Philips
- (c) John Skelton
- (d) Isabella Whitney

Answer. a

What literary work best captures a sense of the political turmoil, particularly regarding the issue of religion, just after the Restoration? (Lecturer 2011)

- (a) Gay's Beggar's Opera
- (b) Butler's Hudibras
- (c) Fielding's Jonathan Wild
- (d) Dryden's Absalom and Achitophe

Answer. d

Which of the following best describes the doctrine of empiricism? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) All knowledge is derived from experience.
- (b) Human perceptions are constructed and reflect structures of political power.
- (c) The search for essential or ultimate principles of reality.
- (d) The sensory world is an illusion.

Answer. a

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Rene Descartes is credited with introducing which of the following? (Lecturer 2015)

- (a) The theory of an infinite universe
- (b) The heliocentric theory
- (c) Inductive reasoning
- (d) Deductive reasoning

Answer. d

News of the advances made by Europe's scientific societies was spread primarily by which means? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) Scientific journals
- (b) Newspaper reports
- (c) Word of mouth
- (d) None of the above

Answer. a

Which Parisian landmark was raided by revolutionaries in pursuit of arms? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) The Bastille
- (b) The Louvre
- (c) Musée d'Orsay
- (d) Versailles

Answer. a

Which event did not take place during the summer of 1789? (Lecturer 2011)

- (a) The Tennis Court Oath
- (b) The Great Fear
- (c) The Reign of Terror
- (d) The August Decrees

Answer. c

Which document declared that all men are free and equal? (Lecturer 2013)

- (a) The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- (b) The Constitution of 1791
- (c) The Civil Constitution of the Clergy
- (d) The Concordat of Worms

Answer. a

In which century were Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales written? (Lecturer 2016)

- (a) Fourteenth
- (b) Fifteenth
- (c) Sixteenth
- (d) Seventeenth

Answer. a

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ANTONYMS MOST IMPORTANT MCQS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMS
(WITH URDU MEANINGS)

PATHOLOGICAL

- (a) Sick
- (b) Healthy
- (c) Unrealizable
- (d) Selective
- (e) Chemicals

Answer: (b)

Pathological means صحت مند تندرست **Healthy means** بیمار مریض

DETACH

- (a) Separate
- (b) Pack
- (c) Bottom line
- (d) Scratch
- (e) Ambulatory

Answer: (b)

Detach means ٹھونسنا **Pack means** علیحدہ کرنا

SYNCHRONIZED

- (a) Arrhythmic
- (b) Resonating
- (c) Harmonized
- (d) Bough
- (e) Chronological

Answer: (a)

Synchronized means بے قاعدہ **Arrhythmic means** ملانا, ہم آہنگ کرنا

CHAOTIC

- (a) Immersive
- (b) Orderly
- (c) Hectic
- (d) Nervous
- (e) Embarrassing

Answer: (b)

Chaotic means صاف ستھرا با ترتیب **Orderly means** بد نظمی کی حالت, افراتفری کی حالت

Source of Information:
<http://ppscpastpapers.blogspot.com/>
<https://www.csstimes.pk>
<https://www.docshares.com>
<https://www.atifpedia.com>

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BOMBASTIC

- (a) Creative
- (b) Selfish
- (c) Artistic
- (d) Polite
- (e) Overbearing

Answer: (d)

Bombastic means خوش اخلاق مہذب نفیس طبع **Polite means** جوشیلی متکبرانہ.

GARRULOUS

- (a) Barren
- (b) Funnel
- (c) Censored
- (d) Deaf
- (e) Notable

Answer: (d)

Garrulous سننے سے محروم بہرا **means Deaf means** باتوں سے بھرپور بکواسی

ELEVATED

- (a) Suspended
- (b) Moody
- (c) Subterranean
- (d) Grounded
- (e) Excited

Answer: (c)

“Elevated” means عظیم باوقار اعلیٰ و ارفع **“Grounded” means** زمین ، ٹھوس اور سخت مٹی **“Subterranean” means** زیر زمین زبر زمین ہونا پوشیدہ

REDUNDANT

- (a) Insufficient
- (b) Expanded
- (c) Profound
- (d) Numerous

Answer: (a)

Redundant تھوڑا ناکافی **means Insufficient means** زائد اضافی

INANE

- (a) Bawdy
- (b) Serious
- (c) Mature
- (d) Anonymous
- (e) Opposite

Answer: (b)

Inane means غوروفکر کرنے والا سنجیدہ **Serious means** بیوقوف , احمق

MITE

- (a) Weakness
- (b) Tend
- (c) Bulk
- (d) Drive

Answer: (c)

Mite means بڑی تعداد وافر مقدار ، **Bulk means** ہلکا سا ذائقہ

Supernal

- (a) Nocturnal
- (b) Special
- (c) Despicable
- (d) Hellish

Answer: (d)

Reprobate

- (a) Sage
- (b) Elevated
- (c) Possess
- (d) Dismiss

Answer: (b)

Reprobate means عظیم باوقار اعلیٰ و ارفع **Elevated means** عیاش بد معاش آوارہ شخص اوربائش لچا

Specious

- (a) Genuine
- (b) Logical
- (c) Common
- (d) Deliberate

Answer: (a)

Specious means اصلی مخلص کھرا **Genuine means** بظاہر ٹھیک جعلی دوغلا نقلی

Effete

- (a) Conquer
- (b) Proper
- (c) Prosperous
- (d) Civilized

Answer: (b)

Effete means راست, معقول, مناسب **Proper means** عیاش

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Separation

- (a) Order
- (b) Clear
- (c) Open
- (d) Union

Answer: (d)

Separation means اتحاد اتفاق متحد ہونے کی حالت Union means علیحدگی

CANDID

- (a) Bluff
- (b) Devious
- (c) Equal
- (d) Blunt

Answer: (b)

Candid meaning صاف صاف دو ٹوک کہم کہلا Devious means پر تدبیر فریبی چالاک

AMENDING

- (a) Alter
- (b) Ameliorate
- (c) Better
- (d) Debase

Answer: (d)

Amending means سدھارنا سنوارنا بہتر بنانا درست کرنا Debase means برباد کرنا بگاڑنا خراب کرنا اخلاق تباہ کرنا مسخ کرنا

AMENABLE

- (a) Uncooperative
- (b) Persuadable
- (c) Biddable
- (d) Docile

Answer: (a)

Amenable means بد لحاظ ہے مروت Uncooperative means اطاعت پذیر فرمانبردار

AMENITY

- (a) Advantage
- (b) Comfort
- (c) Enrichment
- (d) Abomination

Answer: (d)

Amenity means شدید نفرت تنفر حقارت کے ساتھ نفرت انتہائی نفرت ناگواری Abomination means خوشگواری آسائش نفرت

ENTANGLE

- (a) Untwist
- (b) Twist
- (c) Hook
- (d) Impede

Answer: (a)

Entangle means پھنسانا

BELLYACHE شکایت کرنا

- (a) Fuss
- (b) Groan
- (c) Appreciate
- (d) Whine

Answer: (c)

RECONDITE عسیر الفہم عمیق پیچیدہ مشکل کٹھن

- (a) Occult
- (b) Pedantic
- (c) Hermetic
- (d) Manifest

Answer: (d)

CURTAIL پابندی لگانا حذف کرنا کم کرنا گھٹانا

- (a) Cramp
- (b) Prolong
- (c) Chop
- (d) Clip

Answer: (b)

DEVIANT منحرف۔ کج رو۔ متفرق۔ منجائز۔

- (a) Devious
- (b) Regular
- (c) Atypical
- (d) Bent

Answer: (b)

DEXTEROUS دستی کام میں مہارت ماہر منجھا ہوا

- (a) Able
- (b) Active
- (c) Acute
- (d) Inexpert

Answer: (d)

تعلیم پذیر پڑھائے جانے کے قابل DOCILE

- (a) Unyielding
- (b) Pliable
- (c) Pliant
- (d) Quiet

Answer: (a)

خیاطی سے متعلق ، پوشاک ، لباس خصوصاً ان کی تراش اور وضع سے متعلق ، خیاطانہ ، درزی کا یا اس سے SARTORIAL متعلق (تشریح الاعضا) پٹھے کا بارے میں

- (a) Sincere
- (b) Inelegant
- (c) Cheerful
- (d) Homespun

Answer: (d)

اکسانا ٹھیس پہنچانا اچانک غصے میں آنا PIQUE

- (a) Irk
- (b) Joy
- (c) Huff
- (d) Hurt

Answer: (b)

عام فہم ، عملی سمجھ بوجھ ، شعور GUMPTION

- (a) Sagacity
- (b) Initiative
- (c) Nerve
- (d) Apathy

Answer: (d)

چپ - خاموش - چپ - چاب TACIT

- (a) Punish
- (b) Dictated
- (c) Grand
- (d) Small

Answer: (b)

تھوڑی سی مقدار ، ہلکا سا ذائقہ MITE

- (a) Bit
- (b) Bug
- (c) Insect
- (d) Whole

Answer: (d)

NEBULOUS دھندلا

- (a) Misty
- (b) Apparent
- (c) Murky
- (d) Shadowy

Answer: (b)

PRODIGAL فضول خرچ

- (a) Spendthrift
- (b) Squandering
- (c) Thrifty
- (d) Wanton

Answer: (c)

WEAN دودھ چھڑانا ، ماں کا دودھ چھڑانا

- (a) Attach
- (b) Detach
- (c) Discourage
- (d) Halt

Answer: (a)

FRIVOLOUS غیر سنجیدہ شغل پسند

- (a) Trivial
- (b) Silly
- (c) Petty
- (d) Wise

Answer: (d)

DUCTILE آسانی سے مڑنے والا لچکدار لچک دار موڑنے کے قابل ملائم نرم کھینچے جانے کے قابل

- (a) Docile
- (b) Pliable
- (c) Stiff
- (d) Supple

Answer: (c)

NIGGARDLY بخیلانہ

- (a) Skimpy
- (b) Generous
- (c) Chintzy
- (d) Closefisted

Answer: (b)

نقطہ عروج کسی شے کا بلند ترین نقطہ APEX

- (a) Nadir
- (b) Zenith
- (c) Sublimity
- (d) Meridian

Answer: (a)

لکیر کا فقیر PHILISTINE

- (a) Smutty
- (b) Uncultured
- (c) Cultured
- (d) Unpolished

Answer: (c)

جامد خاموش QUIESCENT

- (a) Active
- (b) Asleep
- (c) Deactivated
- (d) Fallow

Answer: (a)

فریب کارانہ FALLACIOUS

- (a) Credit
- (b) Clean
- (c) Truthful
- (d) Dishonest

Answer: (c)

بخل کنجوسی PARSIMONY

- (a) Verbosity
- (b) Generosity
- (c) Clan
- (d) Tenderness

Answer: (b)

غمناک غم زدہ رنج زدہ DOLEFUL

- (a) Empty
- (b) Full
- (c) Witty
- (d) Vivacious

Answer: (d)

GARBLED غیر منطقی غیر حجتی بے ربط بے تعلق الگ ٹوٹا ہوا

- (a) Slant
- (b) Unscramble
- (c) Obscure
- (d) Pervert

Answer: (b)

SENILE بوڑھا بڑھاپے سے متعلق

- (a) Doting
- (b) Anile
- (c) Alert
- (d) Ancient

Answer: (c)

INORDINATE حد سے زیادہ ، ناجائز حد تک

- (a) Moderate
- (b) Wanton
- (c) Wasteful
- (d) Dizzying

Answer: (a)

LUCID سمجھ آنے والا قابل فہم

- (a) Evident
- (b) Obvious
- (c) Explicit
- (d) Vague

Answer: (d)

INGEST ذہن نشین کرنا اپنے اندر سمو لینا

- (a) Disgorge
- (b) Disrupt
- (c) Absorb
- (d) Devour

Answer: (a)

ELATED مسرور نازاں

- (a) Roused
- (b) Blissful
- (c) Sad
- (d) Happy

Answer: (c)

DENIGRATE ختم کرنا اہمیت کم کرنا منسوخ کرنا

- (a) Asperse
- (b) Boost
- (c) Besmirch
- (d) Vilify

Answer: (b)

[40 Most Important IDIOMS with the word "First"](#)
for CSS, PMS, PCS, PPSC, SPSC, BPSE, KPKPSC, NTS, BTS, OTS and all other
Competitive Exams

- 1. First aid:** medical care for minor injuries such as mild abrasions, cuts, bruises, and burns
 - She gave him first aid for his sprained ankle.
- 2. First among equals:** the sentiment that a leader is merely the premier person among his or her colleagues
 - The prime minister is first among equals in the cabinet.
- 3. First base:** the first step or stage in a process or procedure, from baseball terminology
 - He used to be a catcher, but now he plays first base.
- 4. (Draw) First blood:** To be the first to gain an advantage or score against an opponent.
 - If someone draws first blood in a game or conflict, they are the first to score or succeed.
- 5. (At) first blush:** referring to reconsideration of one's initial thought
 - At first blush, I thought the house was great
- 6. First call:** the right to priority in use of something
 - Her children had first call on her time.
- 7. First cause:** the philosophical concept of the original self-created cause of which all other causes are by-products
 - Facebook has been known to make changes to News Feed that at first cause discord with its user base.
- 8. First chair:** the lead musician among those playing a particular instrument in an orchestra (such as first violin)
 - The first chair second violinist is probably a better player than the second chair.
- 9. First class:** the best category of travel accommodations, or the best in terms of performance or quality
 - This preferential ticket entitles you to travel first class.
- 10. First come, first served:** the principle that the customer who arrives first is given priority
 - Seats will be assigned on a first-come-first-serve basis.
- 11. First cousin:** a son or daughter of one's aunt or uncle
 - My first cousin has blonde curly hair.

12. **First crack:** the earliest chance or opportunity
13. **First dance:** the tradition of the guests of honor being the first couple on the dance floor to start a ball or other dance event
14. **First dibs:** choice of (something) before anyone else gets to pick
15. **First down:** the first in a series of plays in American football after one team takes possession of the ball from the other team
16. **First edition:** the initial publication of a book
17. **First estate:** the clergy as the highest of the three orders of society in the middle Ages and for some time afterward (the others were the nobility and the common people)
18. **First floor:** the ground floor (in American English usage) or the second floor (in British English usage)
19. **First flush (of success):** an initial period of achievement (the term is also used technically to refer to the initial runoff of rainwater after a storm)
20. **First glance:** a superficial examination or review
21. **(At) first hand:** with direct experience (as an adjective, firsthand)
22. **First impression:** the initial evaluation of information or an experience, generally before having time to consider or ponder
23. **First lady:** the wife of a government's leader
24. **First leg:** the first part of a journey
25. **First light:** the earliest part of day
26. **First night:** the evening of a premiere performance, or the premiere performance itself
27. **In the first place:** in the beginning, or as an initial consideration
28. **(Right of) first refusal:** the privilege of being able to accept or reject an offer or proposal before anyone else is given consideration
29. **(Love at) first sight:** the sentiment of an instant romantic connection
30. **(The) first step (is always the hardest):** the notion that starting a task is the most difficult part
31. **(Cast the) first stone:** used to refer to hypocritical behavior akin to throwing a stone at someone as punishment for a crime when the thrower may be culpable for the same crime or another one
32. **First string:** the group of athletes who participate from the beginning an athletic competition, as opposed to players who may substitute for first string teammates at some point; by extension, the best among any group
33. **(Don't) know the first thing about:**
the model for an expression stating that someone is unacquainted with even the basics of a certain procedure or topic
34. **First things first:**
refers to the importance of considering the relative priority of steps

35. First-timer:

someone engaging or participating in some activity the person has not done before

36. First water:

the highest quality, especially in gems but also said figuratively of people of high character

37. First world:

the developed, industrialized nations

38. (If at) first you don't succeed (try again):

the sentiment that one should persist after initial failure

39. Ladies first:

a sentiment that, according to proper etiquette, females should have priority in passing through a doorway or into another area

40. Shoot first (and ask questions later):

referring to the supposed wisdom, in a confrontation, of disabling a potential adversary first and then ascertaining whether the person is in fact a foe.

JASTECHUB

English Grammar: Idioms And Phrases (“Set-M/N”) for CSS, PMS, PCS, NTS

Maiden speech

(One’s first speech) – Mehreen’s maiden speech was a complete failure. She cut a sorry figure by forgetting her points.

Make a bolt for it

(Run away suddenly) – The prisoners made a bolt for it when the guard wasn’t looking.

Make a clean breast of

(To make full confession) – The judge will give the convict a lighter sentence if he makes a clean breast of his involvement. (ii) She resolved to make a clean breast of it before she died.

Make a clean sweep

(To get rid of everything unnecessary or unwanted) – The new manager made a clean sweep of all the lazy people in the department.

Make a fool of

(Trick him) – You certainly made a fool of him by giving him the old book as new.

Make a scene

(Create an embarrassing situation by displaying emotion) – He made a scene in the bar because his friend was drinking too much.

Make amends

(To do something to improve the situation after doing something wrong, stupid etc.) – He gave her a present to make amends for his rudeness.

Make eyes at

(Look lovingly at) – She saw her husband making eyes at another girl.

Make one’s mark

(Become distinguished) – She has made her mark in writing poetry.

Make someone’s blood run cold

(To frighten or horrify (someone) very much) – The terrible scream made her blood run cold.

Make up one’s mind

(Decide) I can’t make up my mind whether to spend the vacation at home or in Abbotabad.

Meet halfway

(Compromise) – The employees wanted all their demands to be met. The management eventually met halfway by accepting three fourths of their demands.

Neat as a pin

(Very neat and tidy) – Everything was as neat as a pin in the house.

Neck and neck

(keen and close; close together of two competitors in a contest) – If newcomers were to bring in the system of neck-and-neck trading.



MOST IMPORTANT MCQS FOR PREPARATION OF LECTURER (ENGLISH)



Never say die

(Don't despair) – Tell him I bid him never say die.

Now and then

(Occasionally; from time to time) – Now and then a car passed; otherwise the two of us were all by ourselves walking the moonlight.

Null and void

(Ineffective) – The Supreme Court has declared our state's law on land holding null and void.

JASTECHUB

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE MCQs FOR ALL TEST/EXAMS

1. Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya"s Dargah is located at Delhi.
2. Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.
3. Waris shah is called the "Shakespeare of Punjabi literature".
4. Tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti is in Ajmer.
5. 2nd President of ML was Sir Ali Mohd: Khan when Agha Khan III resigned in 1913.
6. Sir Mohammad Shafik was the second general secretary of Muslim League.
7. Syyed Amir Ali established ML London in 1908.
8. Quaid attended 1st time Muslim League session in 1912. (chk)
9. Quaid resigned from Imerial Legislative Council as a protest against Rowlatt Act in 1919.
10. Quaid became ML president 1919-1924 (chk it).
11. Quaid joined ML 10 Oct 1913.
12. Syed Amir Ali resigned from ML in 1913.
13. Quaid resigned from Congress and Home Rule League in Dec: 1920 (Nagpur Session) became ML president in 1916. (chk it)
14. Quaid held joint membership of ML & Congress for 7 years i.e from 1913-1920
15. He presided the ML Lucknow session of 1916 and Delhi session of 1924, became permanent president of ML in 1934.
16. Lord Minto came to India as viceroy in 1915.
17. Minto Morley reforms 1909: introduced separate electorates.
18. Minto Morley reforms: Minto was Indian Viceroy and Morley was state secretary for India.
19. Montague Chemsford Reforms came in 1919.
20. ML demanded principle of self rule for India in 1913.
21. Kanpur mosque incident took place in 1913.
22. Jillanwalla Bagh is in Amritsar. It was place where a number of Indian killed by the English on 13th April, 1919.

23. General Dair was the army commander of Amritsar during Jullianwala bagh slaughter (1919).
24. Lucknow Pact came in Nov: 1916.
25. Home Rule Movement was founded by Mrs. Annie Basent an English Parsi lady in 1916 after
26. Lucknew pact.
27. Rowalt Act was passed in 1919.
28. Khilafat Movement started in 1919 and ended in March 1921.
29. All Indai Khilafat committee was founded in Bombay on 5th Juley 1919 and Seth Chuttani became its first president.
30. First meeting of All Indai Khilafat Movement was held on 23rd Nov: 1919 and was presided over by Molvi Fazal Haq of Bengl. Its headquarter was at Bombay.
31. Khilafat day was observed on 27th October, 1919.
32. Indian Khilafat Delegation met with Lloyd George.
33. Mopala uuprising in Malabar 1921.
34. Chauri Chuara incident tookplace in 1922.
35. Non-cooperation movement was called off by Gandhi because of Chauri-Chaura incident 1922.
36. Shuddi and Sangathan movement was started at the end of Tahreek Khilafat.
37. Sangathan movement was started by Pandit Malavia.
38. Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.
39. Mustafa Kamal: first president of Turkey on 23rd Oct: 1923.
40. Atta Turk means the father of Turks.
41. Khilafat was abolished in 1924.
42. Last caliph of Turkish State was Abdul Majeed Afandi.
43. Hijrat Movement took place in 1924
44. Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781(Faraizi Movement 1830-57)
45. The main aim of Brahma Samaj was Reform in Hinduism.
46. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.

47. Ani- Muslim Arya Samaj (1877) was founded by Dayanand Sirasoti. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 (chk)
48. In 1805, British made Sri Lanka a colony.
49. British annexed NWFP in 1849.
50. Wardha scheme written by Zakir Hussain.
51. Sati was abolished by Lord William Bantink.
52. First census in India made during the period of Lord Mayo.
53. Moen-jo-Daro & Herapa discovered in 1922.
54. Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen jo Daro in 1922.
55. East India Company was formed in 1600 in London.
56. In India French East India company was established in 1664.
57. Raishm Romal campaign started by Ubaidullah Sindhi before war of Independence.
58. War of independence started on 7th May, 1857 from Delhi.
59. Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during Sepoy Mutiny.
60. In India the first gate of entrance of Europeans was Bengal.
61. At Meerath firstly the war of independence was fought.
62. War of independence started on 9th May, 1857.
63. The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was Lord Canning.
64. Queen's Proclamation was made in 1858.
65. Indian National Congress made by Allan O. Hume in 1885.
66. First president of Congress was W.C. Benerjee.
67. 72 members attended the first meeting of Congress at Bombay out of them only 2 were Muslims.
68. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Bengal.
69. Hindi-Urdu controversy started in 1867.
70. Mohsin-ul-Mulk founded Urdu Defence Association.
71. Syed Ahmed Khan born on 17th Oct: 1817 in Delhi & died March 24, 1898 at Ali Gargh.
72. Sir Syed is buried in Ali Garh Muslim University.
73. Tahzibul Ikhelaque was published in 1870. (1867 chk)

74. Asrar-us-Sanadeed was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
75. Sir Syed wrote Loyal Mohammandan"s of India & Causes of Indian
76. Hayate-e-Javed is written by Maulana Hali about Sir Syed.
77. In Indai English education was first initiated in Bengal in 1835.
78. Shah Waliullah was born in Delhi.
79. Madressah Rahimiya was established by Shah Abdul Rahim.
80. Scientific society was established in 1863.
81. Albert Bill was presented in 1883
82. NWFP was separated from Punjab by the British in 1901, Lord Curzon was then the viceroy and GG of British India.
83. Mohammadan Educational Conference was formed on 27 Dec: 1886 by Sir Syed.
84. Muhammadan Literacy Society of Calcutta founded in 1860.
85. "Indian Patriotic Association" was founded in 1861.
86. Nidwatul Ulema (1884) was founded by Molvi Abdul Ghafoor Qasim Nativi. Nadvat-ul-Ulema was founded in 1894 and Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor was its founder.(chk)
87. Darul-ut Deoband (1867) was founded by Mohd: Qasim Nanavatavi. MAO College founded on Jan: 8, 1877 and inaugurated by Governor General Lord Lyton.
88. Present Sindhi alphabets made by Sir Barter Frere in 1883.
89. Anjuman-e-himayat-Islam was founded in 1884.
90. Sindh Madrasa built by Hassan Ali Afandi on 1st Sep: 1885.
91. DJ (Diwan Dayaram Jethmal) Science College was opened by Governor of Bombay Lord Reay on 17th Jan: 1887.
- Who amongst the following were the first to invade India? Arabs
92. Real name of Mohammad-bin-qasims was Amadudin Mohammad (Pillar of Deen).
93. Mohd: Bin Qasim was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayyad Period). He came to Sindh with 12 thousand men.
94. Mohd: bin Qasim conquered Sindh during Ummayyads.
95. Siskar was Waziir of Dahir.
96. Mohd: bin Qasim tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman.

97. The Abbasid governor Hisham came to Sindh in 757 A.D.
98. Shabudding Ghori was the founder of Islamic State in India.
99. Qutubudin Aibk was the founder of slave dynasty after Ghoris. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.
100. Aurangzeb reimposed „Jaziya“?
101. Ibn Batutah visited India in reign of Muhammad-bin Tughluq
102. Babur used artillery in warfare.
103. Emperor Shahjahan= Khurram Shihab-ud-din
104. Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati?
105. McGregor terms the two models as ‘Theory X’, which stresses the importance of strict supervision and external rewards and penalties; and ‘Theory Y’, which highlights the motivating role of job satisfaction and allows scope for workers to approach tasks creatively.
106. Theory X considers that on the whole, workers dislike their work, and have little inherent motivation to perform well.
107. Theory Y is based on the belief that, given appropriate working conditions, most people perform well.
108. The Pakistan National Policy for the Education and Rehabilitation of the Disabled was formulated in 1985. The government of Pakistan approved this policy in October, 2002.
109. Samuel Kirk coined the term “learning disability”
110. The construction of reality in the child is written by Jean Piaget
111. Micro teaching started in which year? 1960
112. Pakistan achieved independence from over a century of British colonial rule in August 1947 and at the time of independence, 85 percent of the population of Pakistan was illiterate
113. A National Education Conference was convened in 1947, which recommended that universal primary education should be achieved within a period of 20 years.

114. Which German scholar is considered the ‘founding father’ of social pedagogy?
Karl Mager
115. Progressive education is a pedagogical movement. Who was the founder of this movement? W. D. Boyce
116. Which Brazilian educator is considered the ‘founding father’ of critical pedagogy? Paulo Freire
117. Psychological foundations of curriculum help curriculum developers to understand the nature of? Learners
118. The way of judging how well student is doing by looking at his work during educational process is? Evaluation
119. The construction, administration and scoring of tests as the measurement process, interpreting such scores saying whether they are good or bad for a specific purpose is evolution. This was stated by? Stanley and Hopkins
120. Assessment and evaluation are? Continuous process
121. Which one is the process of finding the value of something? Evaluation
122. Educational measurement refers to any device for the general study and practice of testing, scaling and appraising the outcomes of? Educational process
123. The allocation of scores to the results of instruction and/or learning at school is called? Educational measurement
124. The difference between a speed test and a power test has to do with? The time limit allotted for completion of the items
125. The learning method that is associated with observing of behavior of other is called? Learning by Limitation
- 126.
127. The concept of educating child on the basis of his interest and inclination is called? Psycho base
128. Results of analog computers are reliable? Less
129. Charts, maps, and drawings that are copied on sheets of acetate are called?
Transparencies Visual aids should be used? To add new information

130. A visual aid with the main points from a speech outline a? Briefing chart
131. A small recreation of an electric vehicle would be an example of a? Model
132. The number of peripherals attached to a computer is greater than all of the other computers? Super Computer
133. Mainframe and Minicomputer can process data at the speed of several? TIPS
134. Computer which are made of integrated circuits? digital
135. Question that consists of two or more questions joined together is called a double-barreled question
136. Open-ended questions provide primarily qualitative data
137. A question during an interview such as "why do you feel that way?" is known as a probe
138. The speed of analog computer is than digital computer? Faster
139. Curriculum play a vital role in attaining the aims and objectives of education:-
140. Curriculum in its broadest sense, includes the complete school environment, involving all the course, activities, reading and associations, furnished to the pupils in school:-
141. Syllabus is a list of topics of a subject that is prepared for? Public examination, fulfillment of national objectives & National education program
142. It is appropriate for a speaker to employ a visual aid? when it makes the speech more interesting
143. Listing main ideas on a poster is an illustration of which type of visual aid? Word or text chart
144. Line, bar, and pie charts and tables are all considered to be? Graphs
145. A quick, efficient way of gathering information from a large number of employees is experiment
146. The most popular form of interview is? The unstructured interview
147. According to Plato, how goodness is apprehended? By reason
148. Where do the forms exist, according to Plato? In our mind, as ideas
149. How the forms are apprehended, according to Plato? By reason

150. Plato was born in 427 BC and died at the age of? 80
151. Plato was a? Idealist
152. High technical quality is assured in? Standardized tests
153. Direction for administering and scoring are so precisely stated in? Standardized tests
154. Norm are based on national samples of students in the grades in? Standardized tests
155. Standardized tests are Inflexible in nature
156. National education assessment system (NEAS) has been established under ministry of education? Sector reform action plan
157. PISA test assesses students' skills of? Knowledge, comprehension, application
158. PEC stands for? Punjab Examination commission
159. Punjab examination commission is an autonomous body responsible for conducting examinations for? Grade 5 & grade 8
160. Models Can be used when the original article is large and unmanageable or simply not available:
161. Control group is a characteristic of? Experimental Research
162. Data is collected through questionnaire, interview or observation in? Descriptive Research
163. Scale model, physical objects, drawings, and people are all considered to be? Visual aids
164. The sampling in which group rather than individuals are selected is? Cluster sampling
165. The sampling in which individuals are selected from a list at specific interval/sequence is? Systematic Sampling
- 166.
167. Physical growth is a affected by? Biological factors & Environmental factor
168. Educational Psychology, is the Applied branch of psychology:-
169. The discipline of psychology started in? Eighteenth century

170. The degree to which equally competent scorers obtain the same results in a test is called? Objectivity
171. What is a hypothesis? Prediction of a relationship between certain variable
172. Chalkboards, porcelain boards, feltboards, and magnetic boards are examples of? Demonstration boards
173. Management may be classified in 3 levels:-
174. The lowest level of management includes? Supervisors
175. Top level management require conceptual skills
176. How many functions of management is presented in the word POSDCORB? 7
177. Motivation driven by an interest or enjoyment in the task itself: Intrinsic motivation
178. The existentialist teacher is most likely to view teaching as? A performance that evokes student insight or learning
179. The branch of philosophy that deals with the nature, origin and scope of knowledge is? Epistemology
180. Axiology deals with the philosophical problems and? Values
181. There are two theories of leadership, trait & Behavioral theory
182. Intelligence test measure? Academic potential
183. Who was the first to measure human intelligence? Binet
184. Mental age of child is a measure of? Level of mental maturity
185. Who believes experimental knowledge, is real? Progressivism
186. Gestalt means? Shape
187. Kimiya-i-saadat was written by Amam Ghazaali
188. The research concerned with development of theories is called? Basic Research
189. The research concerned with the use of testing of theories is? Applied Research
190. The research involved in explaining events of the past? Action Research
191. Data arranged in groups or classes is called? grouped data
192. The number obtained by dividing the sum of the scores by their number is called? Mean

193. Reality does not exist in this world is said by? Plato
194. Who is the father of religious existentialism? Soren Kierkegaard
195. Plato wrote the famous book? The republic
196. The concept of free education was given by? Karl Marx
197. Summative evaluation takes place? At the end
198. Which education policy suggested to give equal weight to general science and technical education? 1972
199. In planning and implementing curricula school makes its selection from? Culture

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