

Detailed Answer Sheet with Topic Guide

English MCQs for FAST-NU and NUST NET Tests - 61 Questions

This PDF gives students three things in one place: a quick answer key, the topic behind each question, and detailed explanations written in easy language. Students should first revise the topic guide, then study the detailed answers.

Quick Answer Key

Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans
1	a)	22	c)	43	e)
2	e)	23	c)	44	e)
3	c)	24	a)	45	c)
4	a)	25	c)	46	b)
5	c)	26	d)	47	b)
6	e)	27	a)	48	c)
7	d)	28	b)	49	c)
8	b)	29	b)	50	c)
9	b)	30	b)	51	a)
10	b)	31	d)	52	d)
11	a)	32	b)	53	b)
12	d)	33	d)	54	c)
13	b)	34	c)	55	a)
14	a)	35	d)	56	c)
15	d)	36	a)	57	c)
16	a)	37	c)	58	e)
17	e)	38	e)	59	c)
18	d)	39	b)	60	c)
19	c)	40	d)	61	a)
20	c)	41	a)		
21	d)	42	d)		

Important note: Q9 and Q10 have slightly imperfect option sets. For Q9, the most natural standard preposition is "for", but it is not provided. For Q10, "smiles" would be very natural for a general habit, but it is also not provided. The answer sheet explains the best answer according to the given options.

Topic Guide Before Detailed Answers

Use this section as a preparation checklist. It tells students which English areas were tested and which question numbers belong to each area.

Topic	Question Numbers	What to Prepare
Vocabulary: meanings, synonyms, and antonyms	Q3, Q7, Q11, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q25, Q30, Q31, Q33, Q35, Q40, Q42, Q43, Q49, Q53, Q54, Q59, Q60	Prepare common meanings, one-word vocabulary, synonyms, and antonyms. Make a list of words with meanings and opposites.
Sentence correction and grammar accuracy	Q2, Q6, Q8, Q13, Q18, Q22, Q28, Q34, Q38, Q44, Q45, Q52, Q57	Practice finding the sentence that is complete, natural, and grammatically correct. Focus on fragments, punctuation, comparison, pronouns, and apostrophes.
Prepositions and fixed expressions	Q9, Q12, Q17, Q37, Q48, Q56	Learn fixed pairs: prepared for, collided with, impressed on, at midnight, in a day. These are mostly memorization plus usage.
Phrasal verbs	Q4, Q5, Q32, Q55	Study common verb + particle combinations such as put out, carry through, take after, and pick up.
Tenses, verb forms, and subject-verb agreement	Q1, Q10, Q15, Q23, Q26, Q29, Q47	Prepare bare infinitive after make, present continuous, be-verbs, modal perfect, irregular verbs, simple past, and say/tell.
Analogies and word relationships	Q24, Q27, Q41, Q50, Q51, Q61	Identify the relationship first: synonym, antonym, object-category, or degree/intensity. Then apply the same relationship to the second pair.
Contextual sentence completion	Q16, Q36, Q39, Q46, Q58	Read the whole sentence and choose the word that fits the meaning, tone, and grammar. Do not choose a word only because it looks difficult.
Articles, plurals, and possessive forms	Q14, Q52	Revise a/an/the, singular and plural nouns, and apostrophe placement for plural possession.

Suggested preparation order

1. Vocabulary meanings, synonyms, and antonyms. 2. Sentence correction. 3. Prepositions and phrasal verbs. 4. Tenses and verb forms. 5. Analogies. 6. Contextual sentence completion.

Question-wise Topic Map

This table helps students know the exact topic behind every MCQ before reading the explanation.

Q#	Topic	Skill Tested / Hint	Ans
1	Causative verbs	Bare infinitive after make: make someone do something.	a)
2	Comparative degree	Use more + adjective + than for comparison.	e)
3	Vocabulary - meaning	Meaning of construe.	c)
4	Phrasal verbs	Meaning of put out.	a)
5	Phrasal verbs	Meaning of carry through.	c)
6	Sentence correction	Natural infinitive structure after wanted.	e)
7	Antonyms	Opposite of artificial.	d)
8	Sentence correction	Correct prepositional opening: On a clear night.	b)
9	Prepositions	Fixed expression with imperative.	b)
10	Tense / verb form	Present continuous with as he works.	b)
11	Vocabulary - meaning	Meaning of stigma.	a)
12	Prepositions	Fixed phrase: prepared for.	d)
13	Passive voice	is/am/are + past participle.	b)
14	Articles and plurals	No article before plural six years.	a)
15	Subject-verb agreement	Singular subject Maria takes is.	d)
16	Contextual vocabulary	Atrophy means losing strength.	a)
17	Prepositions	Collided with.	e)
18	Sentence combining	Avoid comma splice; use while.	d)
19	Synonyms	Deplete = exhaust.	c)
20	Antonyms	Opposite of prefer.	c)
21	Synonyms	Manifold = many / diverse.	d)
22	Noun clause as subject	That + clause can act as subject.	c)
23	Modal perfect	may have + past participle.	c)
24	Analogies	Synonym relationship.	a)
25	Antonyms	Opposite of barren.	c)
26	Irregular verbs	Past tense of fly is flew.	d)
27	Analogies	Object category relation.	a)
28	Subject-verb agreement	Singular subject poppy takes grows.	b)
29	Simple past tense	Yesterday requires went.	b)
30	Antonyms	Opposite of faulty.	b)
31	Word formation / prefix	Immaterial means not material or irrelevant.	d)
32	Phrasal verbs	Take after = resemble.	b)
33	Synonyms	Wrath = anger.	d)
34	Pronoun reference	Use one for people in general.	c)
35	Antonyms	Sober opposite drunk.	d)
36	Contextual vocabulary	Controversy creates bitterness.	a)
37	Prepositions	Impress on someone.	c)
38	Pronoun case + past perfect	Formal subject case: It was we who had left.	e)
39	Word choice / collocation	Express gratitude.	b)
40	Antonyms	Mirth opposite sadness.	d)
41	Analogies	Degree/intensity relationship.	a)

Q#	Topic	Skill Tested / Hint	Ans
42	Antonyms	Graceful opposite ungainly.	d)
43	Synonyms	Closest option to despair.	e)
44	Sentence reduction	Use when she was sixty-five.	e)
45	Sentence correction	Complete independent clause.	c)
46	Double blank sentence completion	Vocabulary from context.	b)
47	Say vs tell	Tell needs a person object.	b)
48	Preposition of time	At midnight.	c)
49	Synonyms	Dormant = sleeping / inactive.	c)
50	Analogies	Synonym relationship.	c)
51	Analogies	Opposite relationship.	a)
52	Possessive apostrophe	Plural possessive: Girl Scouts'.	d)
53	Vocabulary - meaning	Haggle = bargain.	b)
54	Antonyms	Eulogistic opposite critical.	c)
55	Phrasal verbs	Pick up = lift.	a)
56	Preposition of time duration	In a day.	c)
57	Word order	Compound subject: my friends and I.	c)
58	Contextual vocabulary	Provokes with attacks.	e)
59	Vocabulary - meaning	Hapless = unlucky.	c)
60	Synonyms	Tangle = snarl.	c)
61	Analogies	Opposite relationship: reconcile/fight, hurry/procrastinate.	a)

Detailed Answers with Topic Behind Each Question

Each answer below includes the topic, correct option, simple explanation, and exam shortcut.

Q1. When I was late for class yesterday, my teacher made me _____ outside the classroom for half an hour!

Topic: Causative verbs - Bare infinitive after make: make someone do something.

Correct Answer: a) stand

Explanation: After the causative verb make, we use the base form of the verb without to. So we say "made me stand", not "made me to stand".

Exam shortcut: Formula: make + person + base verb.

Q2. Select the correct sentence about psychosis and neurosis.

Topic: Comparative degree - Use more + adjective + than for comparison.

Correct Answer: e) A Psychosis is a severe mental disorder, more serious than a neurosis.

Explanation: For comparison between two things, use "more serious than". The options with "as serious than" or "the most serious than" are wrong comparison structures.

Exam shortcut: When you see than, think comparative form: more + adjective + than.

Q3. To construe means:

Topic: Vocabulary - meaning - Meaning of construe.

Correct Answer: c) To interpret

Explanation: To construe means to understand, explain, or interpret the meaning of something. For example, a statement can be construed as criticism.

Exam shortcut: Construe is close to interpret, not construct.

Q4. Every weekend, we put the trash can _____ for garbage collection.

Topic: Phrasal verbs - Meaning of put out.

Correct Answer: a) out

Explanation: To put the trash can out means to place it outside so that garbage collectors can take the trash.

Exam shortcut: Phrasal verb: put out = place outside / extinguish, depending on context.

Q5. Finland example: possible to _____ very extensive readjustments.

Topic: Phrasal verbs - Meaning of carry through.

Correct Answer: c) carry through

Explanation: To carry through readjustments means to complete or successfully implement changes. The sentence talks about making extensive changes in a system.

Exam shortcut: Carry through = complete successfully.

Q6. Select the correct sentence about Aslam and the movies.

Topic: Sentence correction - Natural infinitive structure after wanted.

Correct Answer: e) Aslam wanted to go to the movies.

Explanation: This is the simplest, clearest, and most natural sentence. "Wanted to have went" is wrong because after have we need the past participle "gone", not "went". The sentence with "wanted to have gone" can be grammatical in special contexts, but here the best option is the simple one.

Exam shortcut: Prefer the clean, natural sentence unless the sentence clearly needs perfect infinitive.

Q7. Antonym of Artificial.

Topic: Antonyms - Opposite of artificial.

Correct Answer: d) natural

Explanation: Artificial means man-made or not natural. Its opposite is natural.

Exam shortcut: Artificial vs natural is a common antonym pair.

Q8. Select the correct sentence about a clear night and 6,000 stars.

Topic: Sentence correction - Correct prepositional opening: On a clear night.

Correct Answer: b) On a clear night the unaided eye can see about 6,000 stars.

Explanation: The phrase "On a clear night" correctly sets the time or situation. Other options are incomplete or unnatural.

Exam shortcut: Introductory phrase + complete sentence.

Q9. It is imperative ----- Muslims to pray to God.

Topic: Prepositions - Fixed expression with imperative.

Correct Answer: b) to

Note: This question has a slightly imperfect option set, so the best available option is selected.

Explanation: The best natural sentence would be "It is imperative for Muslims to pray to God", but for is not given. Among the provided options, "to" is the closest acceptable choice in the sense of "important to Muslims".

Exam shortcut: Note flawed option set: ideal answer is for, but it is missing.

Q10. He _____ as he works because he is happy.

Topic: Tense / verb form - Present continuous with as he works.

Correct Answer: b) is smiling

Note: This question has a slightly imperfect option set, so the best available option is selected.

Explanation: The sentence describes what he is doing while he works, so present continuous works: "He is smiling as he works." For a general habit, "smiles" would be more natural, but it is not given.

Exam shortcut: Note flawed option set: smiles would be ideal for habit, but is not available.

Q11. Stigma most nearly means.

Topic: Vocabulary - meaning - Meaning of stigma.

Correct Answer: a) stain

Explanation: Stigma means a mark, stain, or sign of disgrace. In social use, it means shame attached to something.

Exam shortcut: Remember: stigma = mark of disgrace.

Q12. He was fully prepared _____ the exam.

Topic: Prepositions - Fixed phrase: prepared for.

Correct Answer: d) for

Explanation: The fixed phrase is "prepared for" an exam, a test, a meeting, or an event.

Exam shortcut: Memorize: prepared for.

Q13. Select the correct sentence about chromium and stainless steel.

Topic: Passive voice - is/am/are + past participle.

Correct Answer: b) Chromium is used in the manufacture of stainless steel.

Explanation: This is passive voice. Chromium receives the action, so we say "is used". "Is using" means chromium is doing the action, which is wrong.

Exam shortcut: Passive voice: is/am/are + past participle.

Q14. Correct the phrase: staying there for a six years.

Topic: Articles and plurals - No article before plural six years.

Correct Answer: a) staying there for six years

Explanation: Years is plural, so we do not say "a six years". We simply say "for six years".

Exam shortcut: Do not use a/an before a plural noun like years.

Q15. Maria _____ never late for work.

Topic: Subject-verb agreement - Singular subject Maria takes is.

Correct Answer: d) is

Explanation: Maria is one person, so the correct be-verb is "is".

Exam shortcut: Singular subject = is.

Q16. After disuse, a muscle will atrophy, _____ both its strength and ability.

Topic: Contextual vocabulary - Atrophy means losing strength.

Correct Answer: a) losing

Explanation: Atrophy means becoming weaker or wasting away. So the muscle loses strength and function.

Exam shortcut: Use context: disuse makes a muscle weak, not strong.

Q17. Today, a route bus collided ----- a car.

Topic: Prepositions - Collided with.

Correct Answer: e) with

Explanation: The fixed expression is "collide with" something.

Exam shortcut: Memorize: collide with.

Q18. Correctly combine the newspaper sentence about sister and brother.

Topic: Sentence combining - Avoid comma splice; use while.

Correct Answer: d) Before reading the front page of the newspaper, my sister reads the sports section while my brother reads the comics.

Explanation: The original has two complete sentences joined only by a comma, which creates a comma splice. The word "while" correctly joins the two actions.

Exam shortcut: Avoid comma splice: use a conjunction or semicolon.

Q19. Synonym of Deplete.

Topic: Synonyms - Deplete = exhaust.

Correct Answer: c) exhaust

Explanation: To deplete means to use up or reduce a supply. Exhaust has a similar meaning: to use up completely.

Exam shortcut: Deplete = exhaust = use up.

Q20. Antonym of Prefer.

Topic: Antonyms - Opposite of prefer.

Correct Answer: c) Dislike

Explanation: To prefer means to like one thing more than another. A simple opposite is dislike.

Exam shortcut: Prefer is positive; dislike is negative.

Q21. Synonym of Manifold.

Topic: Synonyms - Manifold = many / diverse.

Correct Answer: d) divers

Explanation: Manifold means many, various, or of many kinds. Divers is an old/formal word meaning various.

Exam shortcut: Manifold = many / various.

Q22. Select the correct sentence about deserts being hot.

Topic: Noun clause as subject - That + clause can act as subject.

Correct Answer: c) That all deserts are hot is a common misconception.

Explanation: A that-clause can work as the subject of a sentence. Here, "That all deserts are hot" is the idea being called a misconception.

Exam shortcut: That + complete idea can be a noun clause.

Q23. Although working conditions _____ in many occupations...

Topic: Modal perfect - may have + past participle.

Correct Answer: c) may have improved

Explanation: The sentence says working conditions possibly improved in the past few years. For past possibility, use "may have + past participle".

Exam shortcut: Past possibility: may have + V3.

Q24. obstinate : stubborn :: staunch : _____.

Topic: Analogies - Synonym relationship.

Correct Answer: a) faithful

Explanation: Obstinate and stubborn are synonyms. In the same way, staunch means loyal or faithful.

Exam shortcut: First find the relationship, then apply it.

Q25. Antonym of Barren.

Topic: Antonyms - Opposite of barren.

Correct Answer: c) fertile

Explanation: Barren means unable to produce plants or children; infertile. Its opposite is fertile.

Exam shortcut: Barren is opposite of fertile.

Q26. Wiley Post _____ around the world in 1933.

Topic: Irregular verbs - Past tense of fly is flew.

Correct Answer: d) flew

Explanation: The past tense of fly is flew. "Flied" is only used in special cases like baseball, not here.

Exam shortcut: fly - flew - flown.

Q27. turban : _____ :: turbine : engine.

Topic: Analogies - Object category relation.

Correct Answer: a) headdress

Explanation: A turban is a type of headdress, just as a turbine is a part or type related to an engine.

Exam shortcut: Analogy checks category or association.

Q28. Select the correct sentence about the California poppy.

Topic: Subject-verb agreement - Singular subject poppy takes grows.

Correct Answer: b) Generally, the California poppy grows in the valleys and foothills of the Pacific Coast ranges.

Explanation: The subject "the California poppy" is singular, so the present simple verb is "grows".

Exam shortcut: Singular noun + verb with s/es in present simple.

Q29. Yesterday, I _____ to see my grandparents.

Topic: Simple past tense - Yesterday requires went.

Correct Answer: b) went

Explanation: Yesterday shows past time, so we need the simple past form "went".

Exam shortcut: Yesterday = simple past.

Q30. Antonym of Faulty.

Topic: Antonyms - Opposite of faulty.

Correct Answer: b) Perfect

Explanation: Faulty means defective or having mistakes. The opposite is perfect.

Exam shortcut: Faulty = defective; antonym = perfect.

Q31. _____ = not consisting of matter; not relating to the matter.

Topic: Word formation / prefix - Immaterial means not material or irrelevant.

Correct Answer: d) immaterial

Explanation: Immaterial means not physical, not consisting of matter, or not relevant to the subject being discussed.

Exam shortcut: Correct prefix is im-, not in- or dis- here.

Q32. You can tell she _____ her mother.

Topic: Phrasal verbs - Take after = resemble.

Correct Answer: b) takes after

Explanation: To take after someone means to resemble them in appearance, behavior, or habits.

Exam shortcut: Take after = resemble a family member.

Q33. Synonym of Wrath.

Topic: Synonyms - Wrath = anger.

Correct Answer: d) anger

Explanation: Wrath means extreme anger.

Exam shortcut: Wrath is a stronger word for anger.

Q34. Rewards and punishments are like two sides of the same coin. _____ must be ready to accept both.

Topic: Pronoun reference - Use one for people in general.

Correct Answer: c) One must be ready to accept both.

Explanation: The statement talks about people in general, not a specific man, woman, or thing. So "one" is the best general pronoun.

Exam shortcut: For general advice: one must / one should.

Q35. Antonym of Sober.

Topic: Antonyms - Sober opposite drunk.

Correct Answer: d) Drunk

Explanation: Sober means not drunk. Therefore, its opposite is drunk.

Exam shortcut: Sober vs drunk is a direct antonym pair.

Q36. The controversy is likely to create _____ between the two rivals.

Topic: Contextual vocabulary - Controversy creates bitterness.

Correct Answer: a) bitterness

Explanation: A controversy between rivals usually creates anger, resentment, or bitterness. Amity and love have the opposite sense.

Exam shortcut: Use the emotional direction of the sentence.

Q37. You need not to impress ----- me the importance of science subjects.

Topic: Prepositions - Impress on someone.

Correct Answer: c) on

Explanation: The expression is "impress on someone the importance of something", meaning to make someone understand its importance.

Exam shortcut: Memorize: impress on someone.

Q38. Select the correct sentence about leaving before he arrived.

Topic: Pronoun case + past perfect - Formal subject case: It was we who had left.

Correct Answer: e) It was we who had left before he arrived.

Explanation: In formal grammar after "It was", the subject form "we" is used. Also, "had left" is the correct past perfect form because the leaving happened before he arrived.

Exam shortcut: Past perfect shows the earlier of two past actions.

Q39. In her speech she expressed her _____ for all the help.

Topic: Word choice / collocation - Express gratitude.

Correct Answer: b) gratitude

Explanation: The common collocation is "express gratitude". It means to show thanks.

Exam shortcut: Common phrase: express gratitude.

Q40. Antonym of Mirth.

Topic: Antonyms - Mirth opposite sadness.

Correct Answer: d) Sadness

Explanation: Mirth means happiness, amusement, or laughter. Its opposite is sadness.

Exam shortcut: Mirth = joy/laughter.

Q41. INTEREST : FASCINATION :: _____.

Topic: Analogies - Degree/intensity relationship.

Correct Answer: a) DISLIKE : ABHORRENCE

Explanation: Fascination is a stronger form of interest. In the same way, abhorrence is a stronger form of dislike.

Exam shortcut: Look for degree: mild word to stronger word.

Q42. Antonym of Graceful.

Topic: Antonyms - Graceful opposite ungainly.

Correct Answer: d) ungainly

Explanation: Graceful means elegant and smooth in movement. Ungainly means awkward and clumsy, which is the opposite.

Exam shortcut: Graceful vs ungainly.

Q43. Synonym of Despair.

Topic: Synonyms - Closest option to despair.

Correct Answer: e) disappointment

Note: The exact synonym of despair is hopelessness, but that option is not given.

Explanation: Despair means complete loss of hope. None of the options is exact, but disappointment is the closest negative feeling given.

Exam shortcut: In MCQs, choose the closest option when the exact synonym is absent.

Q44. Samina published her first book _____.

Topic: Sentence reduction - Use when she was sixty-five.

Correct Answer: e) when she was sixty-five

Explanation: This option clearly and correctly tells the age at the time Samina published her first book. The other options are wordy or incorrect.

Exam shortcut: Prefer concise and grammatically clean wording.

Q45. Select the correct sentence about heavy industry in Alabama.

Topic: Sentence correction - Complete independent clause.

Correct Answer: c) Heavy industry developed so rapidly in Alabama primarily because of its rich natural resources.

Explanation: This is a complete sentence with a clear subject and verb. Other options are fragments because they start with that or when without completing the idea.

Exam shortcut: A correct sentence must have a subject and a main verb.

Q46. Double blank sentence about the titular character in The Confidence-Man.

Topic: Double blank sentence completion - Vocabulary from context.

Correct Answer: b) villainous ... evil

Explanation: The phrase "far more than being merely" shows the second blank should be stronger than the first. A villainous person is bad; evil is even stronger, and the devil clue supports it.

Exam shortcut: Use clues: devil = evil.

Q47. I've _____ you not to do that many times before.

Topic: Say vs tell - Tell needs a person object.

Correct Answer: b) told

Explanation: We say "told you", not "said you". Tell is followed by a person object.

Exam shortcut: Tell + person; say + words.

Q48. The cafe closes _____ midnight.

Topic: Preposition of time - At midnight.

Correct Answer: c) at

Explanation: For exact clock time, we use at. Midnight is a specific time.

Exam shortcut: At midnight, at 5 PM, at noon.

Q49. Dormant is most similar to.

Topic: Synonyms - Dormant = sleeping / inactive.

Correct Answer: c) slumbering

Explanation: Dormant means sleeping, inactive, or not active for a period. Slumbering means sleeping.

Exam shortcut: Dormant = inactive/sleeping.

Q50. design : devise :: upbraid : _____.

Topic: Analogies - Synonym relationship.

Correct Answer: c) reprimand

Explanation: Design and devise are synonyms. Upbraid means to scold or criticize, and reprimand has the same meaning.

Exam shortcut: Upbraid = reprimand = scold.

Q51. broadcast : obscure :: welcome : _____.

Topic: Analogies - Opposite relationship.

Correct Answer: a) eject

Explanation: Broadcast and obscure are opposites in the sense of making known versus hiding. Welcome and eject are also opposites: welcome means receive; eject means throw out.

Exam shortcut: Analogy type: antonym.

Q52. Correct possessive sentence about Girl Scouts' tents.

Topic: Possessive apostrophe - Plural possessive: Girl Scouts'.

Correct Answer: d) All the Girl Scouts' tents are damaged by the rainstorm.

Explanation: Girl Scouts is plural. For plural possessive ending in s, put the apostrophe after s: Scouts'.

Exam shortcut: Plural ending in s + apostrophe only.

Q53. Hagggle most nearly means.

Topic: Vocabulary - meaning - Hagggle = bargain.

Correct Answer: b) bargain

Explanation: To haggle means to argue or negotiate about the price.

Exam shortcut: Haggle = bargain over price.

Q54. Antonym of Eulogistic.

Topic: Antonyms - Eulogistic opposite critical.

Correct Answer: c) critical

Explanation: Eulogistic means full of praise. Critical means expressing criticism, which is the opposite.

Exam shortcut: Eulogy = praise; eulogistic = praising.

Q55. She picked ----- the load in her right hand.

Topic: Phrasal verbs - Pick up = lift.

Correct Answer: a) up

Explanation: To pick up a load means to lift it.

Exam shortcut: Pick up = lift / collect.

Q56. Could you walk thirty miles _____ a day?

Topic: Preposition of time duration - In a day.

Correct Answer: c) in

Explanation: We use "in a day" to mean within one day or during one day.

Exam shortcut: In a day = within the period of one day.

Q57. My _____ go dancing on Fridays.

Topic: Word order - Compound subject: my friends and I.

Correct Answer: c) friends and I often

Explanation: The correct subject is "my friends and I". The adverb often comes before the main verb go.

Exam shortcut: Subject + adverb + verb: My friends and I often go.

Q58. The Senator frequently _____ other members with unwarranted attacks.

Topic: Contextual vocabulary - Provokes with attacks.

Correct Answer: e) provokes

Explanation: Unwarranted personal attacks make other members angry, so the senator provokes them.

Exam shortcut: Provokes = causes anger or reaction.

Q59. To be hapless is to be:

Topic: Vocabulary - meaning - Hapless = unlucky.

Correct Answer: c) Unlucky

Explanation: Hapless means unfortunate or unlucky.

Exam shortcut: Hapless = unlucky.

Q60. Synonym of Tangle.

Topic: Synonyms - Tangle = snarl.

Correct Answer: c) snarl

Explanation: A tangle is a twisted mess. A snarl can also mean a tangled mess, especially of string, hair, or traffic.

Exam shortcut: Tangle = snarl.

Q61. reconcile : fight :: _____ : procrastinate.

Topic: Analogies - Opposite relationship: reconcile/fight, hurry/procrastinate.

Correct Answer: a) hurry

Explanation: Reconcile means to make peace, the opposite of fight. Hurry is the opposite of procrastinate, which means delay.

Exam shortcut: Analogy type: antonym.

Final Revision Checklist for Students

- Learn at least 100 common synonyms and antonyms for entry-test vocabulary.
- Revise fixed prepositions: prepared for, collide with, impress on, at midnight, in a day.
- Practice phrasal verbs: put out, carry through, take after, pick up.
- Revise sentence correction: fragments, comma splice, comparison, pronouns, passive voice, apostrophes.
- Revise irregular verbs: go/went/gone, fly/flew/flown, and say/tell usage.
- For analogies, first identify the relationship, then choose the option with the same relationship.