



ENGLISH LINGUICTIC QUIZ

SYLLABUS

GRADE 11 & 12



1. Which sentence contains a noun clause?
a) She is happy.
c) I know that she is honest.
b) He left yesterday.
d) He runs fast.
2. Identify the adverbial clause.
a) She is the girl who won the prize.
c) I went home because I was tired.
b) I know that he is late.
d) He bought the pen which is red.
3. Identify the adjective clause.
a) She is tall.
c) He ran quickly.
b) The man who is standing there is my uncle.
d) I left because I was tired.
4. Which is a complex sentence?
a) He came and she went.
c) She sings well.
b) I left because it was raining.
d) They played cricket.
5. Which is a compound sentence?
a) I saw him when he was leaving.
c) Because he was late, I left.
b) The sun set and the stars appeared.
d) She sings beautifully.
6. Choose the correct sentence.
a) Each of the boys are here.
c) Every boy are here.
b) Each of the boys is here.
d) All boy is here.
7. Correct sentence:
a) Neither of the answers are correct.
answers is correct.
b) Neither of the answers is correct. c) Neither
d) Neither answers are correct.
8. Which sentence is in subjunctive mood?
a) She is clever.
c) If I were a bird, I would fly.
b) He is late.
d) They are working.
9. Which is in future perfect tense?
a) He finishes his work.
c) He will have finished his work.
b) He has finished his work.
d) He will finish his work now.
10. Which is in past perfect tense?
a) She was crying. b) She had cried. c) She cries. d) She is crying.
11. Conditional sentence Type II is:
a) If he comes, I will help him.
c) If you heat ice, it melts.
b) If I were rich, I would help the poor.
d) If he had studied, he would have passed.
12. Conditional sentence Type III is:
a) If he comes, I will help.
c) If I had worked hard, I would have passed.
b) If I were you, I would try.
d) If you boil water, it evaporates.

13. Identify the gerund.

- a) to swim b) swam c) **swimming** d) swim

14. Identify the infinitive.

- a) swimming b) swim c) **to swim** d) swam

15. Which has a dangling participle?

- a) Walking in the garden, I saw flowers.
c) Reading, he smiled. **b) Walking down the street, the house appeared.**
d) Studying hard, he succeeded.

16. Which sentence is correct?

- a) The committee were divided in its opinion.
c) The committee are divided in opinion. **b) The committee was divided in its opinion.**
d) Committee divided in their opinions.

17. Correct sentence:

- a) One of my friend live here.
c) **One of my friends lives here.** b) One of my friend lives here.
d) One of my friends live here.

18. Which is correct?

- a) She don't like tea.
c) **She doesn't like tea.** b) She no like tea.
d) She not likes tea.

19. Which is correct?

- a) They was happy. **b) They were happy.** c) They is happy. d) They be happy.

20. Direct to indirect: He said, "I am busy."

- a) He said that he is busy.
c) He told he was busy. **b) He said that he was busy.**
d) He said he busy.

21. Direct to indirect: She said, "I have done my work."

- a) She said that she has done her work.
c) She said she did her work. **b) She said that she had done her work.**
d) She told she has done.

22. Direct to indirect: He said, "Where are you going?"

- a) He asked where I am going.
c) He told where I was going. **b) He asked me where I was going.**
d) He asked where you are going.

23. Direct to indirect: He said, "Did you finish the task?"

- a) He asked did I finish.
c) He asked had I finish. **b) He asked if I had finished the task.**
d) He asked if I finish task.

24. Direct to indirect: Teacher said, "Work hard."

- a) Teacher said us work hard.
c) **Teacher advised us to work hard.** b) Teacher told work hard.
d) Teacher said us to work.

25. Select the word that is an antonym for "gregarious."

- a) Sociable b) **Introverted** c) Friendly d) Outgoing

26. **Synonym of “ephemeral” is:**
 a) eternal b) permanent **c) short-lived** d) endless
27. **Antonym of “lucid” is:**
 a) clear b) bright **c) obscure** d) transparent
28. **Synonym of “mitigate” is:**
 a) worsen **b) lessen** c) increase d) heighten
29. **Antonym of “magnanimous” is:**
 a) generous **b) petty** c) noble d) kind
30. **Synonym of “candid” is:**
 a) dishonest b) secret **c) frank** d) false
31. **Antonym of “abstruse” is:**
 a) complex b) difficult **c) clear** d) hard
32. **Synonym of “tenacious” is:**
 a) weak b) soft **c) persistent** d) fragile
33. **Antonym of “ardent” is:**
 a) passionate **b) indifferent** c) eager d) devoted
34. **Synonym of “ambiguous” is:**
 a) clear **b) vague** c) definite d) certain
35. **Antonym of “benevolent” is:**
 a) kind b) generous **c) malevolent** d) helpful
36. **Synonym of “altruistic” is:**
 a) selfish b) greedy **c) selfless** d) arrogant
37. **Antonym of “innocuous” is:**
 a) harmless **b) harmful** c) safe d) gentle
38. **Synonym of “succinct” is:**
 a) lengthy b) detailed **c) concise** d) expanded
39. **Antonym of “placid” is:**
 a) calm **b) agitated** c) peaceful d) serene
40. **Synonym of “erudite” is:**
 a) ignorant b) foolish **c) learned** d) uneducated

41. Antonym of “boisterous” is:

- a) noisy b) quiet c) rowdy d) loud

42. Synonym of “prolific” is:

- a) barren b) productive c) empty d) fruitless

43. Antonym of “austere” is:

- a) strict b) severe c) luxurious d) harsh

44. Synonym of “melancholy” is:

- a) joyful b) sadness c) delight d) pleasure

45. Antonym of “meticulous” is:

- a) careful b) precise c) careless d) thorough

46. Synonym of “peril” is:

- a) safety b) danger c) peace d) relief

47. Antonym of “copious” is:

- a) abundant b) scarce c) plentiful d) overflowing

48. Synonym of “pragmatic” is:

- a) theoretical b) practical c) imaginary d) dreamy

49. Antonym of “vehement” is:

- a) forceful b) mild c) violent d) strong

50. Synonym of “transient” is:

- a) eternal b) temporary c) infinite d) lasting

51. “The child is the father of the man” is an example of:

- a) metaphor b) paradox c) simile d) irony

52. “Life is but a walking shadow” is:

- a) simile b) metaphor c) personification d) oxymoron

53. “The waves clasp one another” is:

- a) simile b) metaphor c) personification d) hyperbole

54. “He is as cunning as a fox” is:

- a) metaphor b) simile c) irony d) exaggeration

55. “All the world’s a stage” is:

- a) simile b) metaphor c) irony d) hyperbole

56. "The thunder roared in the sky" is:
a) simile b) personification c) metaphor d) exaggeration
57. "Sweet sorrow" is an example of:
a) simile b) metaphor c) oxymoron d) irony
58. "The pen is mightier than the sword" is an example of:
a) simile b) metaphor c) metonymy d) personification
59. "The crown will decide the matter" is:
a) simile b) metaphor c) metonymy d) synecdoche
60. "Pakistan won the match" (meaning the team won) is:
a) metaphor b) irony c) metonymy d) simile
61. "He is a lion in the battlefield" is:
a) simile b) metaphor c) exaggeration d) irony
62. "A fleet of ships" is:
a) paradox b) collective noun c) simile d) hyperbole
63. "The kettle is boiling" is:
a) personification b) metonymy c) simile d) irony
64. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" is:
a) irony b) synecdoche c) metaphor d) simile
65. "O death, where is thy sting?" is:
a) metaphor b) apostrophe c) irony d) simile
66. "She sells seashells by the seashore" is an example of:
a) simile b) metaphor c) alliteration d) personification
67. "He has no guts" is:
a) irony b) metaphor c) synecdoche d) oxymoron
68. "Hiss of the snake" is:
a) simile b) onomatopoeia c) metaphor d) alliteration
69. "Parting is such sweet sorrow" is:
a) irony b) oxymoron c) paradox d) exaggeration
70. "Her voice was music to my ears" is:
a) simile b) metaphor c) personification d) exaggeration

71. Which is correct passive: "They are repairing the road."
 a) The road has repaired. b) The road repairs.
 c) **The road is being repaired.** d) The road repaired.
72. Passive of: "She will write a letter."
 a) A letter is written. b) A letter was written.
 c) **A letter will be written.** d) A letter has written
73. Passive of: "They have done the work."
 a) The work is done. b) The work was done.
 c) **The work has been done.** d) The work completed.
74. Passive of: "She is singing a song."
 a) A song is sung. b) **A song is being sung.**
 c) A song was sung. d) A song has sung.
75. Passive of: "The police arrested the thief."
 a) The thief arrests. b) The thief was arrest.
 c) **The thief was arrested by the police.** d) The thief arresting.
76. Indirect: He said, "I can swim."
 a) He said he can swim. b) **He said that he could swim.**
 c) He said he swim. d) He said he swims.
77. Indirect: She said, "May I come in?"
 a) She asked may she come in. b) **She asked if she might come in.**
 c) She asked she may come in. d) She asked she might came.
78. Indirect: He said, "Where do you live?"
 a) He asked where I live. b) **He asked me where I lived.**
 c) He asked me where I am living. d) He asked where I lives.
79. Indirect: They said, "Shut the door."
 a) They said me shut the door. b) They told me shut the door.
 c) **They told me to shut the door.** d) They told me shut door.
80. Indirect: Ali said, "Let's play cricket."
 a) Ali said us to play cricket. b) Ali told us we play cricket.
 c) **Ali suggested that we should play cricket.** d) Ali said we to play cricket.
81. Which is a Type I conditional?
 a) If I were you, I would try. b) **If it rains, we will stay home.**
 c) If I had studied, I would have passed. d) If he comes, I go.

82. Which is a Type II conditional?

a) If he comes, I go.

c) If I were rich, I would help the poor.

b) If it rains, we will stay.

d) If you heat ice, it melts.

83. Which is a Type III conditional?

a) If you heat ice, it melts.

c) If I had worked hard, I would have passed.

b) If he comes, I go.

d) If I were you, I would try.

84. Identify the tense: "He will have been working for two hours."

a) Present perfect

c) Past continuous

b) Future perfect continuous

d) Future continuous

85. Identify the error: "She invited me in her birthday party."

a) in → into
invite

b) birthday → birthdays

c) in → to

d) invited →

86. "To blow one's own trumpet" means:

a) play music

b) praise oneself

c) complain

d) remain silent

87. "To bell the cat" means:

a) to fight with cats

c) to do impossible

b) to take risk for others

d) to help others

88. "To take to one's heels" means:

a) to walk slowly

b) to run away

c) to rest

d) to fight

89. "To end in smoke" means:

a) to catch fire

b) to result in nothing

c) to disappear

d) to confuse

90. "To keep body and soul together" means:

a) to live happily

b) to survive

c) to work hard

d) to rest

91. "To turn over a new leaf" means:

a) to start gardening

c) to forget the past

b) to change for the better

d) to read a book

92. "To hit below the belt" means:

a) to fight

b) to act unfairly

c) to joke

d) to be rude

93. "To burn one's fingers" means:

a) to be careless

c) to light a fire

b) to suffer from own actions

d) to hurt someone

94. "To be at one's wit's end" means:

a) to be happy

b) to be confused

c) to be angry

d) to be hopeful

95. "To throw cold water on" means:
 a) to bathe b) to discourage c) to waste time d) to refresh
96. A topic sentence usually:
 a) ends the paragraph b) introduces the main idea
 c) quotes evidence d) asks a question
97. A summary should be:
 a) detailed b) lengthy c) brief and clear d) confusing
98. A fact is something that:
 a) cannot be proven b) can be proven c) is always an opinion d) is imaginary
99. Skimming is used for:
 a) finding details b) reading slowly
 c) reading quickly for main idea d) memorizing text
100. Scanning is used for:
 a) reading for fun b) reading quickly
 c) finding specific information d) writing notes
101. Identify the correct sentence.
 a) He has went home. b) He has gone home.
 c) He gone home. d) He going home.
102. Correct the error: "Neither of the books are interesting."
 a) Neither of the book is interesting. b) Neither of the books is interesting.
 c) Neither books are interesting. d) Neither book are interesting.
103. Identify the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement.
 a) Each of the girls have a pen. b) Each of the girls has a pen.
 c) Each of the girl have a pen. d) Every girls has a pen.
104. Which is in the past perfect continuous tense?
 a) He was playing. b) He has been playing.
 c) He had been playing. d) He is playing.
105. Identify the compound-complex sentence.
 a) He came, and she left. b) He went home because he was tired.
 c) I wanted to go, but I stayed because it was late. d) He reads books daily.
106. Which is in future perfect continuous tense?
 a) He has been working. b) He had been working.
 c) He will have been working. d) He is working.

107. Identify the sentence fragment.

- a) He went home.
- b) She was tired.
- c) **Because he was late.**
- d) They are studying.

108. Which is a misplaced modifier?

- a) I almost drove for six hours.
- b) **I drove for six hours almost.**
- c) I drove almost six hours.
- d) I nearly drove for six hours.

109. Which has a dangling participle?

- a) While reading, I fell asleep.
- b) **Walking down the street, the tree was tall.**
- c) While studying, she took notes.
- d) Swimming fast, he won.

110. Correct sentence:

- a) He suggested me to read.
- b) **He suggested that I read.**
- c) He suggested I to read.
- d) He suggested for me to read.

111. Which is in active voice?

- a) The book was read by her.
- b) The match was played.
- c) **She read the book.**
- d) The thief was caught.

112. Which is in passive voice?

- a) He wrote a letter.
- b) They are playing cricket.
- c) **A letter was written by him.**
- d) She sings a song.

113. Identify the correct indirect speech: He said, "I am reading a book."

- a) He said that he is reading a book.
- b) **He said that he was reading a book.**
- c) He said he is reading book.
- d) He said he read a book.

114. Correct indirect: She said, "Have you done your homework?"

- a) She asked did I do homework.
- b) She asked have I done homework.
- c) **She asked if I had done my homework.**
- d) She asked if I did homework.

115. Correct indirect: Teacher said, "Be punctual."

- a) Teacher told us punctual.
- b) **Teacher advised us to be punctual.**
- c) Teacher said us be punctual.
- d) Teacher told punctual.

116. Correct indirect: He said, "Let us go out."

- a) He told us let us go out.
- b) He said we should go out.
- c) **He suggested that we should go out.**
- d) He said us to go out.

117. Correct indirect: He said, "Where is your father?"

- a) He asked me where is my father.
- b) He asked where was my father.
- c) **He asked me where my father was.**
- d) He asked my father where is he.

118. Correct indirect: "She said, "Do not waste time."

- a) She said not waste time.
- b) She told waste not time.
- c) **She told us not to waste time.**
- d) She told us not waste time.

119. Passive voice: "They will finish the work."

- a) The work finished.
- b) The work is finished.
- c) **The work will be finished.**
- d) The work finishes.

120. Passive voice: "She was writing a letter."

- a) A letter is written.
- b) A letter wrote.
- c) **A letter was being written.**
- d) A letter has written.

121. Synonym of "abrogate" is:

- a) support
- b) approve
- c) **abolish**
- d) confirm

122. Antonym of "callous" is:

- a) harsh
- b) cruel
- c) **compassionate**
- d) unkind

123. Synonym of "deleterious" is:

- a) helpful
- b) **harmful**
- c) safe
- d) protective

124. Antonym of "ebullient" is:

- a) cheerful
- b) **depressed**
- c) joyful
- d) energetic

125. Synonym of "furtive" is:

- a) open
- b) **secretive**
- c) loud
- d) frank

126. Antonym of "garrulous" is:

- a) talkative
- b) **silent**
- c) chatty
- d) noisy

127. Synonym of "hubris" is:

- a) humility
- b) **arrogance**
- c) modesty
- d) shyness

128. Antonym of "immutable" is:

- a) unchangeable
- b) **changeable**
- c) permanent
- d) lasting

129. Synonym of "laconic" is:

- a) talkative
- b) **brief**
- c) noisy
- d) long

130. Antonym of "munificent" is:

- a) generous
- b) **stingy**
- c) noble
- d) kind

131. Synonym of "obstinate" is:

- a) flexible
- b) **stubborn**
- c) weak
- d) soft

132. Antonym of “precipitous” is:
 a) steep b) gradual c) sudden d) sharp
133. Synonym of “quixotic” is:
 a) practical b) unrealistic c) real d) logical
134. Antonym of “reticent” is:
 a) shy b) reserved c) talkative d) silent
135. Synonym of “sagacious” is:
 a) foolish b) wise c) silly d) weak
136. Antonym of “taciturn” is:
 a) reserved b) talkative c) quiet d) silent
137. Synonym of “ubiquitous” is:
 a) rare b) present everywhere c) absent d) scarce
138. Antonym of “voracious” is:
 a) greedy b) satisfied c) hungry d) gluttonous
139. Synonym of “wane” is:
 a) grow b) decrease c) rise d) expand
140. Antonym of “zenith” is:
 a) peak b) nadir c) summit d) climax
141. “He kicked the bucket” means:
 a) hit a bucket b) died c) played football d) washed clothes
142. “I came, I saw, I conquered” is an example of:
 a) simile b) asyndeton c) metaphor d) oxymoron
143. “Government of the people, by the people, for the people” is:
 a) paradox b) epistrophe c) hyperbole d) synecdoche
144. “He is the Newton of our age” is:
 a) metaphor b) allusion c) simile d) irony
145. “The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew” is:
 a) metaphor b) alliteration c) simile d) personification
146. “The wind whispered secrets” is:
 a) simile b) personification c) metaphor d) apostrophe

147. "Youth is wasted on the young" is:

a) simile

b) irony

c) paradox

d) oxymoron

148. "Silence speaks louder than words" is:

a) irony

b) paradox

c) metaphor

d) simile

149. "My father is a rock" is:

a) simile

b) metaphor

c) personification

d) hyperbole

150. "He is drowning in money" is:

a) simile

b) hyperbole

c) irony

d) metaphor

151. "The flames devoured the house" is:

a) metaphor

b) personification

c) simile

d) irony

152. "Life is like a dream" is:

a) metaphor

b) simile

c) hyperbole

d) irony

153. "The ship ploughed the sea" is:

a) simile

b) metaphor

c) personification

d) exaggeration

154. "The stars danced playfully" is:

a) simile

b) metaphor

c) personification

d) irony

155. "A rolling stone gathers no moss" is:

a) paradox

b) proverb

c) simile

d) irony

156. "He is the black sheep of the family" is:

a) simile

b) metaphor

c) irony

d) proverb

157. "The silence was thunderous" is:

a) simile

b) oxymoron

c) paradox

d) irony

158. "The leaves whispered in the wind" is:

a) simile

b) hyperbole

c) personification

d) irony

159. "All hands on deck" is:

a) metaphor

b) proverb

c) synecdoche

d) simile

160. "He is wiser than Solomon" is:

a) metaphor

b) allusion

c) proverb

d) irony

161. "To bite the dust" means:

a) to eat food

b) to die

c) to sleep

d) to fight

162. “To add fuel to the fire” means:

- a) to cook
- c) to help

- b) to make a situation worse**
- d) to burn

163. “To cut the Gordian knot” means:

- a) to cut a rope
- c) to delay

- b) to solve a problem boldly**
- d) to confuse

164. “To cry wolf” means:

- a) to call a wolf
- c) to shout

- b) to raise false alarm**
- d) to fight

165. “To feather one’s nest” means:

- a) to care for birds
- c) to sleep

- b) to profit dishonestly**
- d) to work hard

166. “To grease someone’s palm” means:

- a) to apply cream
- c) to shake hands

- b) to bribe**
- d) to thank

167. “To keep the wolf from the door” means:

- a) to stop wolf
- c) to guard house

- b) to avoid hunger/poverty**
- d) to escape

168. “To take French leave” means:

- a) to visit France
- c) to study abroad

- b) to leave without permission**
- d) to travel

169. “To throw down the gauntlet” means:

- a) to drop gloves
- c) to surrender

- b) to issue a challenge**
- d) to lose

170. “To wash one’s dirty linen in public” means:

- a) to clean clothes
- c) to expose lies

- b) to discuss private matters publicly**
- d) to blame others

171. Main purpose of skimming is:

- a) read slowly
- c) memorize

- b) read quickly for main idea**
- d) analyze

172. Main purpose of scanning is:

- a) read everything
- c) study deeply

- b) find specific details**
- d) write summary

173. A topic sentence usually:

- a) ends the text
- c) quotes

- b) introduces the main idea**
- d) explains evidence

174. A summary should be:

- a) confusing

- b) short and clear**

- c) long

- d) irrelevant

175. An author's purpose in a play is:

- a) to argue

- b) to inform

- c) to entertain**

- d) to analyze

176. A fact is:

- a) belief

- b) opinion

- c) something provable**

- d) assumption

177. Which has a noun clause?

- a) She is tall.

- b) He went home.

- c) I know what he said.**

- d) He runs.

178. Which has an adjective clause?

- a) She is honest.

- c) I left early.

- b) The man who spoke is my teacher.**

- d) He runs fast.

179. Which has an adverbial clause?

- a) He is tall.

- c) I stayed home because it rained.**

- b) She knows that I am right.

- d) He is clever.

180. Which is a compound sentence?

- a) Because he was late, I left.

- c) The man who spoke is my friend.

- b) I came, and she went.**

- d) She runs fast.

181. Correct indirect: He said, "Did you see the movie?"

- a) He asked if I saw the movie.

- c) He asked had I seen.

- b) He asked if I had seen the movie.**

- d) He asked did I see.

182. Correct indirect: She said, "Where are you going?"

- a) She asked where I was going.

- c) She asked me where I am going.

- b) She asked me where I was going.**

- d) She asked where I go.

183. Correct indirect: He said, "I will call you tomorrow."

- a) He said he calls me tomorrow.

- c) He said that he would call me the next day.**

- b) He said he will call me the next day.

- d) He told he call tomorrow.

184. Passive voice: "They are building a house."

- a) A house built.

- c) A house is being built.**

- b) A house builds.

- d) A house built by them.

185. **Passive voice: "They had completed the project."**

- a) The project is completed.
- b) The project completes.
- c) **The project had been completed.**
- d) The project completed.

186. **Passive voice: "She is cooking food."**

- a) Food cooks.
- b) Food has cooked.
- c) **Food is being cooked.**
- d) Food was cooked.

187. **Passive voice: "They will announce the result."**

- a) The result announces.
- b) The result is announced.
- c) **The result will be announced.**
- d) The result announced

188. **Identify the tense: "She has been waiting for two hours."**

- a) Present perfect
- b) **Present perfect continuous**
- c) Past perfect
- d) Future perfect

189. **Identify the tense: "They had been working since morning."**

- a) Present perfect
- b) Present continuous
- c) **Past perfect continuous**
- d) Future continuous

190. **Identify the tense: "He will have finished by tomorrow."**

- a) Future continuous
- b) **Future perfect**
- c) Present perfect
- d) Past perfect

191. **Identify the tense: "He was writing a letter."**

- a) Present continuous
- b) Future continuous
- c) **Past continuous**
- d) Past perfect

192. **Correct the error: "She has went to school."**

- a) She has go.
- b) She went.
- c) **She has gone to school.**
- d) She going.

193. **Correct the error: "One of my friends have arrived."**

- a) One of my friend has arrived.
- b) One of my friend have arrived.
- c) **One of my friends has arrived.**
- d) One of my friends are arrived.

194. **Correct the error: "Each boy were present."**

- a) Each boys were present.
- b) Each boy are present.
- c) **Each boy was present.**
- d) Each boy present.

195. **Correct the error: "He do not like tea."**

- a) He not like tea.
- b) He did not likes tea.
- c) **He does not like tea.**
- d) He not likes tea.

196. **Correct the error: "They was absent yesterday."**

- a) They be absent.
- b) They were absent.
- c) **They were absent yesterday.**
- d) They absent.

197. Correct the error: "The team are playing well."

- a) The team is play well.
- c) The team were playing well.

- b) The team is playing well.
- d) The team playing well.

198. Correct the error: "He go to school daily."

- a) He goes school.
- c) He goes to school daily.

- b) He going daily.
- d) He gone school.

199. Correct the error: "She have completed the task."

- a) She had complete.
- c) She has completed the task.

- b) She completed task.
- d) She has complete.

200. Correct the error: "We was late."

- a) We be late.
- b) We are late.

- c) We were late.
- d) We being late.

**Good
Luck**



CATSO INTERNATIONAL EVENTS
MAZZININE FLOOR, IT TOWER, GULBERG III, LAHORE.
CONTACT DETAILS: 042-35238999, 0309-8999135

