

KMUCAT English Past MCQs

We Compiled these MCQs from KMUCAT Allied Health Sciences Past Papers

(All Past Exams till Date)

1. _____ me, I would be happy to dedicate a few extra hours for the humanitarian cause.

- A. As of
- B. As for
- C. As from
- D. As to

Explanation: B

"As for me" here means that as long as I am concerned.

2. Choose the correct possessive form of the noun:

"The book belongs to _____"

- A. It's
- B. It
- C. Its'
- D. Its

Explanation: B

"It" is the only correct objective pronoun, as it is the object of the sentence.

3. Are we _____ to leave on vacation?

- A. already
- B. altogether
- C. all together
- D. all ready

Explanation: D

"All ready" is the most appropriate option. already means "by this/that time", so it is unsuitable.

4. He is very careful. He _____ his children to drive his car in rush hour traffic.

- A. does not allow
- B. did not allow
- C. allowed
- D. allow

Explanation: A

The first sentence is in present simple tense (sub+ 1st verb+ object). Therefore the other part of the sentence also takes simple present tense. "does not allow" follows the present simple tense according to a singular subject "he".

5. The coach's insistence on fitness has become _____. He yells at players all the time.

- A. Emotional
- B. dilatory
- C. obsessive
- D. rational

Explanation: C

According to the context of the sentence, "obsessive" is the most appropriate option. Obsessive means to be too attached to something.

• Dilatory means "slow to act".

6. What is the meaning of the idiom "Break a leg"?

- A. Literally breaks a leg
- B. Bad luck
- C. Good luck
- D. Running fast

Explanation: C

Break a leg means to wish someone good luck.

7. What is the antonym for "generous"?

- A. Giving
- B. Stingy
- C. Kind
- D. Selfish

Explanation: D

Generous means "selfless, giving". The opposite of generous is "selfish".

8. Which of the following is a synonym of "Exquisite"?

- A. Beautiful
- B. Ugly
- C. Mediocre
- D. Boring

Explanation: A

Exquisite means "beautiful".

9. CHUCKLE means:

- A. Bouquet of flowers
- B. Displeasing manner
- C. Suppressed laughter
- D. Religious manner

Explanation: C

Chuckle is a quiet or suppressed laughter.

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10. BRILLIANT implies:

- A. Sparking
- B. Glorious
- C. Talented
- D. Slowly

Explanation: A

Brilliant is closest in meaning to "sparkling, shining".

11. There are _____ fishes in the pond.

- A. Much
- B. Any
- C. More
- D. Many

Explanation: D

"Many fishes in the pond" means there are many opportunities in the world.

12. Mathematics _____ difficult but fantastic.

- A. Seems
- B. Seeming
- C. Seemed
- D. Seem

Explanation: A

Mathematical is a singular subject, therefore it will take a singular verb "seems", in the present tense.

13. We are eager _____ the scientist.

- A. To meet
- B. Meet
- C. To have meet
- D. Meeting

Explanation: A

"to meet" is the most appropriate option. The others are grammatically incorrect in this context.

14. Two and two _____ four.

- A. Can be
- B. Makes
- C. Make
- D. Is equal to

Explanation: C

Compound subjects having "and/or" take a plural verb, here "make".

15. Don't poke your nose _____ my affairs.

- A. In
- B. On
- C. Into
- D. Onto

Explanation: C

"Poking nose into someone's business" is a famous idiom that means to meddle in someone else's affairs.

16. I was tired _____ I went to bed.

- A. So
- B. For
- C. Since
- D. Yet

Explanation: A

"So" is the most appropriate preposition, showing cause and effect according to the context.

17. I use my umbrella _____ it rains.

- A. When
- B. Whenever
- C. Unless
- D. Until

Explanation: B

Whenever is most suitable according to the context of the sentence which is in present tense.

18. He is good _____ chess.

- A. In
- B. At
- C. With
- D. By

Explanation: B

"At" preposition is used when talking about being good at games and sports.

19. She writes _____ ink.

- A. With
- B. Of
- C. In
- D. From

Explanation: C

When we use (pen) to write, we use (ink) instead of (pen). Then we have to use the preposition (in) but not (with). Eg. I write in ink.

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When we use pencil, we have to use (with) but not (in). Eg. I wrote with a pencil.

"I write in ink".

"Or I write with a pencil".

20. I have to get up early _____ Tuesday morning.

A. On

B. In

C. At

D. During

Explanation: A

We use in with morning, afternoon, evening and night, but we use on when we talk about a specific morning, afternoon, etc

21. She is _____ beautiful.

A. So

B. Very

C. Much

D. All are correct

Explanation: D

All options can be used here.

22. She _____ speak Pashto.

A. May

B. Can

C. Might

D. Ought

Explanation: B

Can shows the ability to do something, it is the most suitable auxiliary .

23. This house is her house. The house is _____.

A. Hers

B. Her

C. She

D. She's

Explanation: A

Among these options, "hers" is the only correct possessive pronoun . She is a simple pronoun ; while "she's" is a contraction of she is.

24. The railway system is very efficient as the train always arrive _____ time.

A. Up

B. For

C. At

D. On

Explanation: D

We use "at" before time when we mention a specific time. As in — at 5 o' clock. Else, Arrived on time is used generally which means arriving exactly at the scheduled time.

25. You _____ quit smoking or it will damage your lungs.

A. must

B. have to

C. Might

D. should

Explanation: D

"Should" is used to give a suggestion.

26. What is a figure of speech in which two unlike things are compared using "like" or "as"?

A. Metaphor

B. Simile

C. Personification

D. Hyperbole

Explanation: A

Similes use words "like" or " as" e.g cool as a cucumber

27. Which of the following words is a synonyms for "happy"?

A. Sad

B. Angry

C. Joyful

D. Boring

Explanation: A

Joyful is closest in meaning to happy.

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28. What is the name for a group of words that contains a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought.

- A. Phrase
- B. Clause
- C. Sentence
- D. Imperative

Explanation: A

Phrase is a group of words that doesn't express a complete thought.

29. What is the term for a sentence that gives a command to make a request?

- A. Statement
- B. Question
- C. Exclamation
- D. Imperative

Explanation: D

An imperative sentence is a sentence that expresses a direct command, request, invitations, warning, or instruction.

30. What is the synonym for the word "beautiful"?

- A. Ugly
- B. Pretty
- C. Handsome
- D. Gorgeous

Explanation: B

Pretty is another word or synonym for beautiful.

31. What is the term for a sentence that expresses strong emotion or surprise?

- A. Statement
- B. Question
- C. Exclamation
- D. Imperative

Explanation: C

An exclamatory sentence conveys a strong emotion and ends with an exclamation mark.

32. Select the synonym for "ubiquitous":

- A. Rare
- B. Common
- C. Unique
- D. Extravagant

Explanation: B

Ubiquitous means something that is present, appearing, or found everywhere.

33. What is the synonym for the word "ephemeral"?

- A. Eternal
- B. Temporary
- C. Permanent
- D. Endless

Explanation: B

Ephemeral means something that is temporary or lasts for a very short time.

34. Which figure of speech involves the use of exaggeration for emphasis or effect?

- A. Metaphor
- B. Simile
- C. Hyperbole
- D. Personification

Explanation: C

Hyperboles are exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.

35. Which part of speech is used to describe a noun or pronoun?

- A. Verb
- B. Conjunction
- C. Adverb
- D. Adjective

Explanation: D

Adjectives modify or describe nouns and pronouns

36. Break the ice implies

- A. Walk on ice sheet
- B. Swallow ice cube
- C. Chisel the ice
- D. To make beginning

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Explanation: D

Break the ice means to do or say something that makes people who do not know each other feel more comfortable: e.g I tried to break the ice by talking to the people

37. ACQUAINTANCE mean a person whom:

- A. One love but whom one can't marry
- B. One knows but who isn't a close friend
- C. One can depend on for help in hour of need
- D. One can hire for attempting a question paper

Explanation: B

An acquaintance is a person one knows slightly, but who is not a close friend.

38. "no wonder" implies:

- A. Not surprising
- B. Traffic mishap
- C. Nothing weird
- D. Seeing strange

Explanation: A

No wonder is a phrase that means "it is not surprising".

39. AMICABLE is nearly opposite in meaning to:

- A. Amiable
- B. Hostile
- C. Indispensable
- D. Inimical

Explanation: B

Amicable is an adjective used for someone who is friendly. Its opposite is hateful or hostile (aggressive).

40. He's grieving _____ his deceased father.

- A. At
- B. For
- C. On
- D. Over

Explanation: B

Grieve means "to feel very sad, especially because somebody has died". "For" is used when grieving for people. "over" is used when grieving for things.

41. The boys got _____ the bus at the terminal.

- A. From
- B. Of
- C. Off
- D. All

Explanation: C

Get off means to leave a place.

42. The thief ran _____ the street to the other side and hide under the bridge.

- A. Over
- B. Across
- C. Along
- D. Beside

Explanation: B

When talking about going from one side of the street to the other, we use the preposition "across".

85. He was seen _____ to school:

- A. went
- B. going
- C. go
- D. gone

Explanation: B

This is a sentence of Past continuous tense, which always uses 4th form of verb, here "going".
Sub + was/were + 4th form of verb+ object.

44. I insist _____ the withdrawal of your statement.

- A. For
- B. At
- C. On
- D. In

Explanation: C

The standard preposition to use after insist is "on".
For example "I insist on knowing the truth"

45. The president _____ on TV tonight.

- A. Speaks
- B. Will speak
- C. Has spoken
- D. Is speaking

Explanation: B

We use "will" for future events that have not happened yet.

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46. You are called names by him.

- A. He's calling your name
- B. He called your name.
- C. He calls your names
- D. He has been calling your names
- E. Not change

Explanation: C

The question statement is of present simple tense in passive voice, we have to change in to active voice. In the present simple, the passive is: am / is / are + past participle (3rd form of the verb). We have to simple convert it into active version of present simple tense (subject + 1st form of verb + object).

47. Why have you broken this jug?

- A. Why this jug has been broken by you?
- B. Why has this jug been broken by you?
- C. Why have this jug been broken by you?
- D. Why had this jug been broken by you?
- E. Not change

Explanation: B

1) Convert the object of the Assertive Sentence into the subject of the Passive Voice Sentence.

2) Use the helping verb have been/ has been according to the subject of the Passive Voice Sentence.

3) Use 3rd form of the Verb.

4) Then use the word "by", to show the doer.

5) Then convert the subject of the Active Voice sentence into the object of the Passive Voice sentence.

6) In the end, add the remaining words if there are any in the Active Voice Sentence.

48. The principal has forbidden smoking on the campus.

- A. Smoking has been forbidden on the campus by the principal
- B. Smoking had been forbidden on the campus by the principal
- C. Smoking was being forbidden on the campus by the principal
- D. It is forbidden by the principal to smoke in the camps

E. Not change

Explanation: A

In the present perfect form with the passive, we always use 'has/have been' + the past participle form".

49. The students will go camping _____ the vacations.

- A. At
- B. During
- C. For
- D. In

Explanation: B

The preposition "during" is used for talking about going somewhere in the middle of vacation or holidays

50. When she comes _____ senses, she asked to see her son.

- A. In
- B. To
- C. At
- D. Into

Explanation: B

The phrase "coming to senses" means regaining consciousness or waking up.

51. She is very nice to look:

- A. At
- B. By
- C. Beside
- D. On

Explanation: A

"nice to look at" is a phrase used it to describe something that is pleasing to the eye, or generally attractive

52. Allah, The Almighty, has blessed him _____ a son.

- A. By
- B. Along
- C. From
- D. With

Explanation: D

Blessed with means "granted a good thing"

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53. I eagerly look forward _____ seeing you again.

- A. To
- B. At
- C. On
- D. By

Explanation: A

Preposition "to" is used after "looking forward".

54. CEMETERY most nearly means.

- A. Graveyard
- B. Factory
- C. System
- D. Pattern

Explanation: A

A cemetery is a graveyard where dead people are buried.

55. He was _____ In bed all day yesterday.

- A. Laying
- B. Lying
- C. Lieing
- D. Lied

Explanation: B

Lying in bed or on the bed is correct. The verb is 'to lie' (meaning put yourself in a resting position) and its gerund form is lying. The other verb 'to lay' (means put something down gently or carefully) and its gerund form is laying.

56. In grammatical context ARTICLES allude to:

- A. A, An, the
- B. Since & for
- C. Lexical verb
- D. Word classes

Explanation: D

Allude means "suggest, hint". Articles are used to indicate whether a noun in a sentence is specific or general. In this context, articles allude or suggest word classes, whether they are specific or general words.

57. He waited _____ dark.

- A. Beyond
- B. Before
- C. Until
- D. Unless

Explanation: C

Until is a preposition which means 'up to the point in time mentioned'.

'Until' is used when we want to indicate that something continues to the time mentioned

58. I enjoy _____ tennis.

- A. To play
- B. Plays
- C. Playing
- D. To playing

Explanation: C

The part of the sentence "I enjoy to play" is not grammatically correct in written English. Instead, you would need to use the correct structure: "I enjoy playing".

59. Which one is an auxiliary?

- A. Did
- B. At
- C. On
- D. By

Explanation: A

Did is an auxiliary verb, the rest are prepositions.

60. It's raining cats and dogs. So, there are _____ cars on the road today.

- A. Few
- B. A few
- C. A big number of
- D. A great deal of

Explanation: A

Few" and "a few" are not the same—"few" means "a small number," and "a few" means "some." Option A is the most appropriate.

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61. Most people agree that kindergarten contributes _____ the child's mental development.

- A. On
- B. To
- C. Among
- D. Of

Explanation: B

We use the preposition "to" after the word contribute or contributes.

62. Do you have _____ calculator? I need it to solve this sum.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. No article

Explanation: A

The indefinite article "A" should be used in this sentence to talk about a non specific common calculator.

63. The train leaves _____ 7 O'clock, hurry up!

- A. At
- B. In
- C. Around
- D. Under

Explanation: A

We usually use at with clock times and mealtimes. I get up at 6.30 a.m. and go for a run. She doesn't like to leave the office at lunchtime. We also use at with some specific phrases such as at the weekend and at night.

64. I lived on _____ Main Street when I first come to town.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. No article

Explanation: D

As a rule do not use Article with the names of streets, avenues, lanes, roads, and boulevards

65. Sher khan is playing tennis _____ Sunday.

- A. In
- B. On
- C. At
- D. Off

Explanation: B

Use on with days of the week (e.g., on Sunday, on Monday, and so on). Use on with days of the month (e.g., on the 4th of July).

66. Identify error in the given sentence "He finds faults at everything I do".

- A. No error
- B. At everything
- C. I do
- D. He finds fault

Explanation: B

The wrong preposition "at" is used. The correct preposition in this sentence should be "He find fault in everything I do".

67. I bought _____ new TV set yesterday.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. No article

Explanation: A

Words beginning with consonant sounds take the indefinite article "A". Here they are talking about a non specific noun "a new TV" therefore we have not used the definite article "the".

68. Identify errors from the given sentence "If you hear engaged tone replace the receiver and dial again "

- A. If your hear
- B. Engaged tone
- C. Replace the receiver and dial again
- D. No error

Explanation: B

An article 'an/the' should be used before the word 'engaged tone'.

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69. My friend has been living _____ Abbottabad for two years.

- A. On
- B. At
- C. In
- D. Across

Explanation: C

We use the preposition "in" when talking about cities, countries we live or in.

70. We will need _____ umbrella today.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. No article

Explanation: B

Words beginning with vowels and vowel sounds take the indefinite article "An".

71. Find error "Smoking is undoubtedly very injurious for health".

- A. Smoking is undoubtedly
- B. Very injurious
- C. For health
- D. No error

Explanation: C

Replace 'for' with 'to'. 'Injurious' is followed by preposition 'to'.

72. Find error "these all mangoes are ripe":

- A. These all
- B. Mangoes
- C. Are ripe
- D. No error

Explanation: A

The sequence of the sentence is wrong. It should be "all these mangoes are ripe".

73. Identify error "Her knowledge in English gives her great advantage over me".

- A. Her knowledge in English
- B. Gives her great advantage
- C. Over me
- D. No error

Explanation: A

It is preposition related error. Hence, Her knowledge of English Should be used here.

E.g He has a wide knowledge of painting and music.

74. Trust _____ God.

- A. On
- B. In
- C. To
- D. None

Explanation: B

Usually in is used after trust or "believe".

E.g We trust in one God

75. NEPOTISM means

- A. Criticism
- B. Socialism
- C. Favoritism
- D. Monotheism

Explanation: C

Nepotism is the practice among those with power or influence of favouring relatives, friends, or associates, especially by giving them jobs or in simple words "favoritism".

76. Add some milk and sugar _____ in your tea.

- A. To
- B. In
- C. On
- D. Into

Explanation: A

You should use "add to" when the sentence specifies what is receiving the sugar and "add in" (or just "add") when it doesn't. Compare

I have a glass of milk. Can I add sugar to it?

Vs

I have a glass of milk. Can I add in sugar?

77. Pakistan has to fight _____ to win the test series from India.

- A. Dagger and Sword
- B. Lime and Lime
- C. Tooth and Nail
- D. Sweat and Water

Explanation: C

"To fight tooth and nail" is an idiom meaning to try hard and make effort to get something you want.

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78. The number of friends and family members at the party _____ amazing.

- A. Was
- B. Were
- C. Had
- D. Have had

Explanation: A

"was" is a singular verb used according to the single unit "the number of".

79. When she was in the university, she _____ wake up early in the morning.

- A. Can
- B. would
- C. will
- D. would have

Explanation: B

When it comes to talking about repeated past actions, 'would' is used.

80. Yesterday she got a call from her old friend, the friend _____ her the whole story.

- A. tell
- B. tells
- C. told
- D. Has been telling

Explanation: C

The first clause of the sentence is in past tense, therefore the second clause will also use a past tense verb. Here "told".

81. If you work really hard, you _____ good score in the upcoming examination.

- A. will get
- B. will got
- C. would get
- D. would got

Explanation: A

According to the first clause of the sentence we can observe it is a sentence of 1st conditional.

The first conditional is used to express the future consequence of a realistic possibility now or in the

future. To make a sentence in the first conditional, we use,

If + present simple, will/won't + verb.

82. It was raining heavy yesterday, so they _____ out:

- A. did not go
- B. did not went
- C. would not go
- D. would not gone

Explanation: A

The first clause is in past continuous tense, so the next part of the sentence will also take the form of a past tense. A option is the most appropriate, and after "did" we always use first form of verb, here "go".

83. Her thinking leans _____ democracy:

- A. With
- B. Towards
- C. For
- D. None of these

Explanation: B

"leans towards" is an actual phrase meaning inclined towards a specific thing.

84. Building has been built _____ the new plan:

- A. According
- B. In accordance with
- C. For
- D. About

Explanation: B

The phrases "in accordance with" refers to agreement or conformity with an authority, rules or procedures.

We could have used "according" or "accordingly" if they were followed by "to".