# SOLVED ENGLISH MCQS NOTES FOR CSS PMS SPSC

Birthday suit  
- Completely naked, no clothes on  
The little boy was running down the street in his birthday suit.  
  
  
  
Bite off more than one can chew  
- try to do more than one is able to do  
I think I bit off more than I can chew by taking on the new assignment.  
  
  
  
Bite the bullet  
- endure in a difficult situation, face a difficult situation bravely  
I have decided to bite the bullet and begin studying for my Master’s degree.  
  
  
  
bite the dust  
- be killed, break down, be defeated  
I think that my car has finally bitten the dust.  
  
  
  
Bite the hand that feeds you  
- turn against a friend or supporter, repay kindness with wrong  
He is biting the hand that feeds him if he continues to criticize and fight against his boss.  
  
  
  
Blind leading the blind  
- someone who doesn’t understand something trying to explain it to others  
It is like the blind leading the blind watching him try and explain how to operate the new computer.  
  
  
  
Blow it (something)  
- fail at something  
I tried hard but I am sure that I blew the final math exam last week.  
  
  
  
Blow one’s own horn  
- praise one self  
He is always blowing his own horn and is very annoying at times.  
  
  
  
Blow over  
- die down or calm down  
The problem with the lost invoices has finally blown over and everyone is working hard again.  
  
  
  
Blue in the face  
- Endlessly, fruitlessly  
You can argue with him until you are blue in the face but you will never change his mind.  
  
  
  
Bone of contention  
- A reason for quarrels, the subject of a fight  
The family cottage was a major bone of contention when their father died.  
  
  
  
Boot out  
- make someone go or leave, get rid of someone, dismiss  
He was booted out of high school for smoking on the school grounds.  
  
  
  
born with a silver spoon in one’s mouth  
- Born rich, provided from birth with everything you need  
He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and has never worked in his life.  
  
  
  
Brand new  
- Absolutely new  
He was finally able to buy a brand-new car.  
  
  
  
Break down  
- stop working because of mechanical failure  
The car broke down on the lonely road so nobody knew about it.  
  
  
  
Break down  
- analyze  
We must break down these figures for further study.  
  
  
  
Break fresh ground  
- Deal with something in a new way  
The researchers were able to break fresh ground in their search for a cancer cure.  
  
  
  
Break the bank  
- win all the money at a casino gambling table  
He didn’t really break the bank but he did win a lot of money.  
  
  
  
Break the ice  
- relax and start a conversation in a formal situation  
Nobody was enjoying the party until the host finally was able to break the ice.  
  
  
  
Break the news  
- tell some information first  
He is planning to break the news to her about his transfer tomorrow.  
  
  
  
Break up (with someone)  
- stop a relationship  
She broke up with her boyfriend last June.  
  
  
  
bring home the bacon  
- work and earn money for your family  
He is out bringing home the bacon and is very busy.  
  
  
  
Bring home the importance of something to someone  
- make someone fully realize something  
He was unable to bring home the importance of arriving early for the meeting.  
  
  
  
Bring some new facts to light  
- discover some new facts, make some new facts known  
The lawyers were able to bring some new facts to light in the trial of the killer.  
  
  
  
Bring someone into line  
- persuade someone to agree with you  
He was finally able to bring the other members of the committee into line.  
  
  
  
Bring something on  
- cause to develop rapidly  
I don’t know what brought on his anger but you should avoid him until he calms down.  
  
  
  
Bring the house down  
- cause much laughter in the audience  
The comedian brought the house down with his jokes about the lost dog.  
  
  
  
Bring to mind  
- recall something  
Her perfect acting brought to mind some of the great actresses of the past.  
  
  
  
Bring up  
- introduce a subject into a discussion  
They brought up the subject at the meeting but nobody wanted to talk about it.  
  
  
  
Bring up  
- raise or care for a child  
My grandmother brought up ten children.  
  
  
  
Bring up the rear  
- be at the end of the line or in the last position  
The runner from the other school was bringing up the rear in the school relay race.  
  
  
  
Broke  
- have no money  
I spent all of my money on my holiday and I am now broke.  
  
  
  
Brush up on something  
- review something one has already learned  
I’m going to brush up on my English before my trip to New York.  
  
  
  
Brush with the law  
- A brief encounter or experience with the police because of a crime  
He had a brush with the law when he was young but now he is totally honest.  
  
  
  
Bull in a china shop  
- Someone who is clumsy and upsets other people or plans  
He was like a bull in a china shop when I saw him at the meeting last week.  
  
  
  
Bundle up  
- put on warm clothes, dress warmly  
We bundled up and went for a walk in the park.  
  
  
  
burn a hole in one’s pocket  
- Money that you want to spend quickly  
I just got paid today and this money is burning a hole in my pocket.  
  
  
  
Burn down  
- burn completely (usually used for buildings)  
The neighbor’s house burnt down completely during the night.

# ENGLISH MCQS TEST

Q.1.(a) Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters. (5)  
(Do only FIVE) Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.  
(i) OBSCURE  
(a) unclear (b) doubtful  
(ii) AMIABLE  
(a) obnoxious (b) affable  
(iii) HOODWINK  
(a) delude (b) avoid  
(iv) GUILEFUL  
(a) honourable (b) disingenuous  
(v) OBSESSION  
(a) fixed ideas (b) delusion  
(vi) RADICAL  
(a) innate (b) moderate  
(vii) PRESUMPTIVE  
(a) credible (b) timid  
(b) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word: (5)  
(viii) PRESENTABLE  
(a) unable (b) scruffy (c) suitable (d) personable  
(ix) SALVATION  
(a) escape (b) starvation (c) doom (d) rescue  
(x) PLAIN  
(a) clean (b) distinct (c) ambiguous (d) frugal  
(xi) ODIOUS  
(a) porus (b) charming (c) horrid (d) offensive  
(xii) INFLAME  
(a) calm (b) anger (c) excite (d) kindle

# ENGLISH LITERATURE SOLVED MCQS FOR CSS

* 1. Shakespeare’s Hamlet is  
     A tragedy   
       
       
     (2) Earnest Hamingway 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   
       
       
     (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

# ENGLISH IDIOMS MCQS

**a) As cool as a cucumber**  
  
*If someone is as cool as a cucumber, they don't get worried by anything.*  
  
**b) Have your cake and eat too**  
  
*If someone wants to have their cake and eat it too, they want everything their way, especially when their wishes are contradictory*  
**c) In a Pickle**  
  
*If you are in a pickle, you are in some trouble or a mess.*  
  
**d) Take a cake**  
  
*Be the most outstanding in some respect, either the best or the worst.*That advertising slogan really took the cake.  
What a mess they made of the concert—that takes the cake!   
  
This expression alludes to a contest called a cakewalk, in which a cake is the prize. Its figurative use, for something either excellent or outrageously bad, dates from the 1880s.  
  
**e) Sell like hot cakes**  
  
*If something is selling like hotcakes, it is very popular and selling very well.*  
  
**f) As flat as a Pancake**  
  
*It is so flat that it is like a pancake- there is no head on that beer it is as flat as a pancake.*  
**g) Take something with a grain of salt / pinch of salt**  
  
*If you should take something with a grain of salt, you shouldn't necessarily believe it all.*  
**h) Like two peas in a pod**  
  
*Things that are like two peas in a pod are very similar or identical.*

# ENGLISH COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

(11) Knowledge is like a deep well fed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ springs, and your mind is a little bucket that you drop in it.  
a. External b. Perennial c. Immortal d. Lovely  
  
(12) The unruly behaviour of children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their parents  
a. Aggrieved b. Impeached c. Incensed d. Tempered  
  
(13) He suggests that the meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ postponed  
a. Is b. Be c. Must d. Would be  
  
(14) The landscape was truly\_\_\_\_\_, so arid that even the Hardest Plant could not survive  
a. Lurid b. Parched c. Verdant d. Variegated  
  
(15) His statement was so\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that everyone was left in doubt  
a. Equitable b. Innocuous c. Dogmatic d. Equivocal  
  
(16) I certainly do not\_\_\_\_\_\_ your driving your car over the speed limit  
a. Approve in b. Approve with c. Approve of d. Approve for  
  
(17) The Eagle swooped and \_\_\_\_\_\_ a sleeping lizard  
a. Carried down b. Carried up c. Carried off d. Carried in  
  
(18) A young officer was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the task of taking prisoners to the rear  
a. Charged by b. Charged in c. Charged for d. Charged with  
  
(19) It seemed he was going to \_\_\_\_\_ him but he controlled himself  
a. Lash out at \*b. Lash out in \*c. Lash out to \*d. Lash out on  
  
(20) I am not going to \_\_\_\_\_ this book at any cost  
a. Part from b. Part up c. Part for d. Part with

# ENGLISH VOCABULARY NOTES

1. redivivus: living again; revived; restored.   
2. chagrin: acute vexation or embarrassment.   
3. gaucherie: a socially awkward or tactless act; also, lack of tact.   
4. panache: dash or flamboyance in manner or style.   
5. logorrhea: excessive talkativeness.   
6. assiduous: constant in application or attention.   
7. sylvan: pertaining to woods or forests.   
8. voluptuary: a person devoted to luxury and the gratification of sensual appetites.   
9. inure: to make used to; also, to take or have effect.   
10. auspicious: favorable; also, prosperous; fortunate.   
11. tmesis: in grammar and rhetoric, the separation of the parts of a compound word.   
12. carapace: a shell; a protective covering.   
13. paladin: a champion of a cause.   
14. hale: free from disease and weakening conditions; healthy.   
15. sacrosanct: sacred; inviolable.   
16. melange: a mixture.   
17. vainglory: excessive pride or vain display.   
18. sub rosa: secretly; privately; confidentially.   
19. digerati: persons knowledgeable about computers.

20. confrere: a colleague, comrade, or intimate associate.   
21. querulous: habitually complaining; also, expressing complaint.   
22. vociferous: clamorous; noisy.   
23. firmament: the sky; the heavens.   
24. jollification: merrymaking; revelry.   
25. benefaction: the act of conferring a benefit; also, a benefit conferred.   
26. apposite: of striking appropriateness and relevance.   
27. cynosure: a center of attention.   
28. quiddity: the essence or nature of a thing.   
29. perquisite: a benefit in addition to a salary.   
30. Hogmanay: the name, in Scotland, for the last day of the year.