

SET General English

Sample Paper – 4

Duration: 16 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 16

Instructions

- This paper contains **16** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the General English section of **SET** (Symbiosis Entrance Test).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: **Class 10–12 English: Reading Comprehension, Grammar, Vocabulary, and Usage**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Reading Comprehension (Q1–Q4)

Directions (Q1–Q4): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the landscape of modern healthcare. In diagnostic imaging, machine learning algorithms can now analyse X-rays, MRI scans, and CT images with an accuracy that rivals — and in some cases surpasses — that of experienced radiologists. These systems are trained on millions of labelled images, enabling them to detect abnormalities such as tumours, fractures, and lesions at an early stage when treatment is most effective.

Beyond diagnostics, AI is accelerating the drug discovery process. Pharmaceutical companies are deploying deep-learning models to predict how chemical compounds will interact with biological targets, reducing the time needed to identify promising drug candidates from years to mere months. In personalised medicine, AI analyses a patient's genetic profile, lifestyle data, and medical history to recommend therapies tailored to individual characteristics, moving healthcare away from a one-size-fits-all model.

Despite these advances, challenges remain. Data privacy concerns, algorithmic bias, and the need for regulatory approval complicate widespread adoption. Clinicians also stress that AI should serve as a decision-support tool rather than replace human judgement, ensuring that patient care retains its essential compassionate dimension.



- Q1.** Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
- (A) AI has completely replaced doctors in hospitals worldwide.
 - (B) Drug discovery is the only area where AI has shown promise in healthcare.
 - (C) Data privacy is the single greatest obstacle to AI adoption in medicine.
 - (D) AI is reshaping multiple dimensions of healthcare while also presenting significant challenges.
- Q2.** What can be reasonably inferred about the current role of AI in diagnostic imaging?
- (A) AI systems in imaging have made radiologists completely redundant.
 - (B) AI can match or exceed human specialists in analysing certain medical images.
 - (C) Diagnostic imaging is the only field within healthcare where AI is useful.
 - (D) AI tools for imaging are still too inaccurate to be used in clinical settings.
- Q3.** According to the passage, how does AI contribute to personalised medicine?
- (A) By analysing genetic profiles, lifestyle data, and medical history to suggest individual-specific therapies.
 - (B) By replacing surgeons in complex, high-risk procedures.
 - (C) By standardising treatment protocols across all patient demographics.
 - (D) By reducing the number of clinical trials required before a drug reaches the market.
- Q4.** As used in the passage, the word “**surpasses**” most nearly means:
- (A) falls behind



- (B) imitates
- (C) exceeds
- (D) resembles

Vocabulary (Q5–Q6)

- Q5.** Choose the word that is **closest in meaning** to the word **UBIQUITOUS**.
- (A) Rare
 - (B) Omnipresent
 - (C) Limited
 - (D) Sporadic
- Q6.** Choose the word that is **most nearly opposite in meaning** to the word **BENEVOLENT**.
- (A) Kind
 - (B) Generous
 - (C) Charitable
 - (D) Malevolent

Grammar (Q7–Q8)

- Q7.** Identify the sentence that correctly uses a **Type-2 (hypothetical present/future) conditional**:
- (A) If she *studied* harder, she *would pass* the examination.
 - (B) If she *studies* harder, she *would pass* the examination.
 - (C) If she *had studied* harder, she *would pass* the examination.
 - (D) If she *studies* harder, she *will pass* the examination.
- Q8.** Choose the correct indirect (reported) speech for the sentence below.
- Direct:* He said to me, “**I am preparing for the entrance examination.**”



- (A) He told me that he is preparing for the entrance examination.
- (B) He said me that he had prepared for the entrance examination.
- (C) He told me that he was preparing for the entrance examination.
- (D) He told me that he will be preparing for the entrance examination.

Para Jumbles (Q9–Q10)

Q9. The sentences P, Q, R, and S given below form a coherent paragraph when arranged in the correct order. Choose the option that gives the correct sequence.

P. Many young professionals today are choosing to launch start-ups rather than pursue conventional corporate careers.

Q. Governments and investors alike recognise this potential and are channelling funds into incubators and accelerator programmes.

R. Entrepreneurship has emerged as a powerful engine of innovation, job creation, and economic growth across the globe.

S. By identifying gaps in the market and offering creative solutions, these entrepreneurs are reshaping entire industries.

- (A) R – Q – P – S
- (B) R – P – S – Q
- (C) P – R – S – Q
- (D) P – S – R – Q

Q10. The sentences P, Q, R, and S given below form a coherent paragraph when arranged in the correct order. Choose the option that gives the correct sequence.

P. Campaigns encouraging open dialogue have helped chip away at the stigma that once prevented people from seeking help.

Q. Yet awareness alone is insufficient; robust mental health services and trained professionals must be made accessible to all.



R. For decades, mental health was treated as a private struggle rather than a public health priority.

S. A gradual shift in societal attitudes, however, has brought mental well-being into mainstream conversation.

- (A) S – R – P – Q
- (B) P – S – R – Q
- (C) R – S – Q – P
- (D) R – S – P – Q

Sentence Skills (Q11–Q16)

Q11. Four versions of the same sentence are given below. Choose the option that is grammatically **correct** with respect to **parallel structure**.

- (A) She enjoys reading novels, watching documentaries, and hiking in the mountains.
- (B) She enjoys to read novels, watching documentaries, and to hike in the mountains.
- (C) She enjoys reading novels, to watch documentaries, and hiking in the mountains.
- (D) She enjoys to read novels, to watch documentaries, and hiking in the mountains.

Q12. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.

“The scientist’s _____ approach to the experiment left no variable unexamined and no result unverified.”

- (A) haphazard
- (B) impulsive
- (C) meticulous
- (D) superficial



Q13. Choose the **one-word substitution** for the following expression.

“A person who is unable to sleep”

- (A) Agnostic
- (B) Insomniac
- (C) Polyglot
- (D) Altruist

Q14. What is the correct meaning of the idiom “**break the ice**”?

- (A) To start a physical fight or confrontation
- (B) To damage an object made of ice
- (C) To fail at an important task or challenge
- (D) To initiate a conversation in a social situation, easing awkwardness

Q15. Identify the sentence that correctly uses the **future perfect tense**.

- (A) By next Monday, she is finishing the report.
- (B) By next Monday, she will be finishing the report.
- (C) By next Monday, she will have finished the report.
- (D) By next Monday, she had finished the report.

Q16. Choose the correct **active voice** form of the following sentence in the **past continuous tense**.

“The road was being repaired by the workers.”

- (A) The workers were repairing the road.
- (B) The workers repaired the road.
- (C) The workers had repaired the road.
- (D) The workers are repairing the road.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) — AI is reshaping multiple dimensions of healthcare while also presenting significant challenges.

The passage covers three distinct areas — diagnostic imaging, drug discovery, and personalised medicine — and then discusses the challenges that accompany AI adoption (privacy, bias, regulation). Option (D) accurately captures both the breadth of applications and the caveats raised. Option (A) is an overstatement; option (B) is too narrow; option (C) isolates only one challenge mentioned.

Answer: (D)

Q2.

Solution

Correct Answer: (B) — AI can match or exceed human specialists in analysing certain medical images.

The passage explicitly states that AI algorithms analyse medical images “with an accuracy that rivals — and in some cases surpasses — that of experienced radiologists.” This directly supports option (B). Option (A) incorrectly claims radiologists are redundant; option (C) restricts AI to imaging only; option (D) contradicts the passage’s positive portrayal of AI accuracy.

Answer: (B)

Q3.

Solution

Correct Answer: (A) — By analysing genetic profiles, lifestyle data, and medical history to suggest individual-specific therapies.

The passage states: “AI analyses a patient’s genetic profile, lifestyle data, and medical history to recommend therapies tailored to individual characteristics.” This matches option (A) directly. Options (B) and (C) are not mentioned in the context of personalised medicine; option (D) relates to drug discovery, not personalised medicine.

Answer: (A)

Q4.



Solution

Correct Answer: (C) — exceeds

“Surpasses” means to go beyond or exceed in quality, extent, or degree. In the passage, AI accuracy “surpasses that of experienced radiologists” in some cases, meaning it exceeds their performance. Option (A) “falls behind” is the opposite; option (B) “imitates” and option (D) “resembles” do not capture the sense of going beyond.

Answer: (C)

Q5.

Solution

Correct Answer: (B) — Omnipresent

Ubiquitous means present, appearing, or found everywhere. *Omnipresent* carries the same meaning (existing or being present everywhere simultaneously). Option (A) *Rare* is an antonym; option (C) *Limited* implies restriction; option (D) *Sporadic* means occurring occasionally or at irregular intervals — the opposite of ubiquitous.

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) — Malevolent

Benevolent means well-meaning, kind, and generous toward others. Its antonym is *malevolent*, meaning having or showing a wish to do evil to others. Options (A), (B), and (C) — *kind*, *generous*, and *charitable* — are all synonyms of *benevolent*, not antonyms.

Answer: (D)

Q7.

Solution

Correct Answer: (A) — If she *studied* harder, she *would pass* the examination.

A **Type-2 conditional** describes a hypothetical or unreal present/future situation. Its structure is: *If + subject + past simple, subject + would + base verb*. Option (A) correctly uses *studied* (past simple) in the if-clause and *would pass* in the main clause. Option (B) incorrectly mixes present simple with *would*; option (C) uses past perfect (which signals Type-3); option (D) is a Type-1 conditional (*will*).



Answer: (A)

Q8.

Solution

Correct Answer: (C) — He told me that he was preparing for the entrance examination.

When changing direct speech to indirect speech, the reporting verb *said to* changes to *told*. The present continuous “*am preparing*” shifts back to past continuous “*was preparing*” in accordance with the backshift of tenses rule. Option (A) fails to backshift the tense; option (B) uses *said me* (ungrammatical) and changes the tense incorrectly; option (D) uses future continuous, which is not appropriate here.

Answer: (C)

Solution

Correct Answer: (B) — R – P – S – Q

The paragraph flows logically as follows:

- Q9.
- **R** introduces the broad claim: entrepreneurship as a global engine of growth.
 - **P** narrows the focus: young professionals choosing start-ups over corporate careers.
 - **S** explains what these entrepreneurs do: identify market gaps and reshape industries.
 - **Q** concludes with the systemic response: governments and investors supporting this ecosystem.

This R–P–S–Q sequence provides a general-to-specific-to-consequence progression.

Answer: (B)

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) — R – S – P – Q

The paragraph flows logically as follows:

- Q10.
- **R** sets the historical context: mental health was once ignored as a public issue.
 - **S** introduces the turning point: a shift in societal attitudes brought it into mainstream conversation.
 - **P** elaborates on the shift: campaigns and open dialogue have reduced



stigma.

- Q adds a caveat: awareness is not enough; accessible services are also needed.

This historical-context-to-progress-to-limitation structure makes R–S–P–Q the coherent order.

Answer: (D)

Q11.

Solution

Correct Answer: (A) — She enjoys reading novels, watching documentaries, and hiking in the mountains.

Parallel structure requires that items in a list use the same grammatical form. In option (A), all three items use the gerund (-ing) form: *reading*, *watching*, *hiking* — perfectly parallel. Option (B) mixes infinitives (*to read*, *to hike*) with a gerund (*watching*); option (C) mixes a gerund (*reading*), an infinitive (*to watch*), and a gerund (*hiking*); option (D) is similarly inconsistent.

Answer: (A)

Q12.

Solution

Correct Answer: (C) — meticulous

The sentence describes a scientist who left “no variable unexamined and no result unverified,” indicating extreme care and thoroughness. **Meticulous** means showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise. Option (A) *haphazard* means lacking order or planning; option (B) *impulsive* means acting without forethought; option (D) *superficial* means lacking depth — all contradict the careful, thorough approach described.

Answer: (C)

Q13.

Solution

Correct Answer: (B) — Insomniac

An **insomniac** is a person who suffers from insomnia — the chronic inability to sleep. Option (A) *agnostic* is a person who believes the existence of God is unknown or unknowable; option (C) *polyglot* is a person who speaks many languages; option (D) *altruist* is a person who unselfishly cares for the welfare of



others. None of these relate to the inability to sleep.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) — To initiate a conversation in a social situation, easing awkwardness.

The idiom “**break the ice**” means to say or do something to relieve tension or awkwardness in a social gathering and begin conversation. It has nothing to do with a physical fight (A), literal ice (B), or failure (C). The phrase originates from the historical practice of sending smaller ships ahead to break ice and make a path for trade vessels — metaphorically clearing the way for interaction.

Answer: (D)

Q15.

Solution

Correct Answer: (C) — By next Monday, she will have finished the report.

The **future perfect tense** expresses an action that will be completed before a specific point in the future. Its structure is: *subject + will have + past participle*. Option (C) correctly uses *will have finished*. Option (A) uses present continuous (*is finishing*); option (B) uses future continuous (*will be finishing*), which describes an ongoing future action rather than a completed one; option (D) uses past perfect (*had finished*), which is not a future form.

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution

Correct Answer: (A) — The workers were repairing the road.

The given sentence is in the **passive voice, past continuous tense**: “*was/were being + past participle*.” To convert it to active voice, the object of the passive (*the road*) becomes the object of the active sentence, and the agent (*the workers*) becomes the subject. The past continuous active structure is *subject + was/were + present participle*: “*The workers were repairing the road*.” Option (B) is simple past; option (C) is past perfect; option (D) is present continuous.

Answer: (A)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	D	2	B	3	A	4	C	5	B
6	D	7	A	8	C	9	B	10	D
11	A	12	C	13	B	14	D	15	C
16	A								

