

# AISSEE Language

## Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

### Instructions

- This paper contains **25** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Language portion of AISSEE entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+2 marks**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: **NCERT/CBSE Class 5 English**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

### Section A: Grammar (Q1–Q11)

**Q1.** Which of the following is an **abstract noun**?

- (A) Courage
- (B) River
- (C) Dog
- (D) Team

**Q2.** Choose the correct pronoun to complete the sentence below:

*"This gift is for \_\_\_\_."*

- (A) I
- (B) she
- (C) me
- (D) they

**Q3.** Which of the following sentences contains a **transitive verb**?



- (A) The baby slept quietly.
- (B) Ravi kicked the ball hard.
- (C) The birds flew away.
- (D) She laughed loudly.

**Q4.** Fill in the blank with the correct degree of comparison:

*"Mount Everest is the \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the world."*

- (A) high
- (B) higher
- (C) more high
- (D) highest

**Q5.** Identify the **adverb of manner** in the sentence below:

*"She sang beautifully at the school concert."*

- (A) beautifully
- (B) sang
- (C) concert
- (D) school

**Q6.** Choose the correct preposition of place to fill in the blank:

*"The cat is hiding \_\_\_\_\_ the table."*

- (A) in
- (B) under
- (C) on
- (D) behind

**Q7.** Choose the correct article to fill in the blank:

*"She found \_\_\_\_\_ old coin in the garden."*

- (A) a



- (B) the
- (C) an
- (D) one

**Q8.** Fill in the blank with the correct **simple past tense** form:

"Yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the park after school."

- (A) go
- (B) goes
- (C) going
- (D) went

**Q9.** What is the **feminine gender** of the word '**king**'?

- (A) queen
- (B) princess
- (C) duchess
- (D) lady

**Q10.** What is the correct **plural form** of the word '**child**'?

- (A) childs
- (B) children
- (C) childes
- (D) childrens

**Q11.** Choose the correct **question tag** for the sentence below:

"She is very kind, \_\_\_\_\_ ?"

- (A) is she
- (B) she isn't
- (C) isn't she



(D) was she

**Section B: Vocabulary (Q12–Q17)**

**Q12.** Choose the **synonym** (word with similar meaning) of the word ‘**vivid**’.

- (A) bright
- (B) gloomy
- (C) dull
- (D) dark

**Q13.** Choose the **antonym** (word with opposite meaning) of the word ‘**ancient**’.

- (A) young
- (B) modern
- (C) old
- (D) historic

**Q14.** Choose the correct word to fill in the blank:

*“The students left \_\_\_\_\_ books on the desk.”*

- (A) there
- (B) they’re
- (C) the
- (D) their

**Q15.** What does the idiom ‘**spill the beans**’ mean?

- (A) make a mess
- (B) cook beans carefully
- (C) reveal a secret
- (D) spill liquid accidentally



**Q16.** Which of the following words **rhymes** with the word 'boat'?

- (A) coat
- (B) bought
- (C) bait
- (D) bit

**Q17.** Choose the **one-word substitution** for the phrase below:

*"A person who cannot read or write."*

- (A) literate
- (B) illiterate
- (C) scholar
- (D) author

**Section C: Reading Comprehension (Q18–Q21)**

**Read the following passage carefully and answer Q18–Q21:**

One sunny morning, a young girl named **Priya** decided to visit a beautiful forest near her village. The forest was full of tall oak and pine trees whose branches stretched up towards the bright blue sky. Colourful birds sang sweetly from the treetops. As Priya walked deeper into the forest, she spotted a family of **deer** grazing peacefully near the green bushes. A sparkling river flowed gently **at the edge of the forest**, and its cool, clear water reflected the image of the tall trees. Near the river, a **fox** quietly bent down to drink water. Priya sat under a large shady tree and listened to the gentle sounds of the forest. She felt very happy and peaceful, far away from the noise of the village.

**Q17.** What was the name of the girl who visited the forest?

- (A) Radha
- (B) Meena
- (C) Priya
- (D) Sunita



**Q18.** Which animals did Priya see grazing near the bushes?

- (A) rabbits
- (B) elephants
- (C) horses
- (D) deer

**Q19.** According to the passage, where was the river located?

- (A) at the edge of the forest
- (B) in the centre of the village
- (C) behind Priya's house
- (D) on top of a hill

**Q20.** Which animal was drinking water near the river?

- (A) a deer
- (B) a fox
- (C) a bear
- (D) a rabbit

**Section D: Sentence Skills (Q22–Q24)**

**Q21.** Rearrange the following words to form a correct sentence:

to / school / goes / she / every / day

- (A) School goes to she every day.
- (B) Every day goes she to school.
- (C) She goes to school every day.
- (D) Goes she every day to school.

**Q22.** Rearrange the following words to form a correct sentence:

is / the / book / on / table / the



- (A) On the table is book the.
- (B) Book is the on the table.
- (C) The table is on the book.
- (D) The book is on the table.

**Q23.** Choose the **correctly formed sentence**.

- (A) The children are playing in the garden.
- (B) The children is playing in the garden.
- (C) The children was playing in the garden.
- (D) The children plays in the garden.

**Section E: Spelling (Q25)**

**Q24.** Identify the **correctly spelled** word.

- (A) recieve
- (B) recevie
- (C) receive
- (D) receeve



**Detailed Solutions****Q1.****Solution**

**Concept — Types of Nouns:** Nouns name a person, place, thing, or idea. An **abstract noun** names something that cannot be seen, touched, or physically experienced—it refers to a quality, feeling, or idea.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *Courage* — a quality/feeling you cannot see or touch ⇒ **abstract noun**.
- (B) *River* — a physical place you can see ⇒ common noun.
- (C) *Dog* — an animal, a physical being ⇒ common noun.
- (D) *Team* — a group of people ⇒ collective noun.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: *River* is a common noun (a place).
- Option C: *Dog* is a common noun (an animal).
- Option D: *Team* is a collective noun (a group).

**Final Answer:** *Courage* is an abstract noun ⇒ A

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q1](#)

**Q2.****Solution**

**Concept — Personal Pronouns (Objective Case):** Pronouns have two key forms: **subjective** (I, he, she, they — used as subject) and **objective** (me, him, her, them — used as object). After a preposition such as *for*, the **objective case** is required.

**Step 1 — Analysing the sentence:** “This gift is for \_\_\_\_.” The blank follows the preposition *for*, so an **object pronoun** is needed.

**Step 2 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *I* — subjective pronoun; cannot follow a preposition.
- (B) *she* — subjective pronoun; cannot follow a preposition.
- (C) *me* — objective pronoun ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *they* — subjective pronoun; cannot follow a preposition.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Options A, B, D: All are subjective pronouns, which are not used after prepositions.

**Final Answer:** The correct pronoun is *me* ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

### Solution

**Concept — Transitive vs. Intransitive Verbs:** A **transitive verb** transfers its action to a **direct object** (something or someone receives the action). An **intransitive verb** does not require a direct object to complete its meaning.

**Step 1 — Checking each sentence:**

- (A) “The baby *slept* quietly.” — No object; *slept* is intransitive.
- (B) “Ravi *kicked* **the ball** hard.” — *the ball* is the direct object ⇒ **transitive**.
- (C) “The birds *flew* away.” — No object; *flew* is intransitive.
- (D) “She *laughed* loudly.” — No object; *laughed* is intransitive.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Options A, C, D: *slept*, *flew*, and *laughed* have no direct objects; they are intransitive.

**Final Answer:** “Ravi kicked the ball” contains a transitive verb ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

### Solution

**Concept — Degrees of Comparison (Superlative):** Adjectives have three degrees: **positive** (*high*), **comparative** (*higher* — comparing two things), and **superlative** (*highest* — comparing one against all others in a group).

**Step 1 — Analysing the sentence:** “Mount Everest is the \_\_\_\_ mountain in the world.” The phrase *in the world* means Everest is being compared with **all** mountains everywhere, so the **superlative degree** is needed.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Option A: *high* is the positive degree (no comparison at all).
- Option B: *higher* is the comparative degree (for comparing only two items).
- Option C: *more high* is grammatically wrong; “high” uses *-er/-est*, not *more/most*.

**Final Answer:** The superlative form is *highest* ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

### Solution

**Concept — Adverbs of Manner:** Adverbs of manner describe **how** an action is performed. They answer the question “How?” and commonly end in *-ly*. In the sentence “She sang beautifully at the school concert,” *beautifully* tells us *how* she sang.

**Step 1 — Identifying word classes in the sentence:**

- *beautifully* — modifies the verb *sang*; answers “How?” ⇒ **adverb of manner**.
- *sang* — the main verb (action word).
- *concert* — a noun (names a place/event).
- *school* — a noun used as a modifier for *concert*.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: *sang* is the main verb, not an adverb.
- Option C: *concert* is a noun.
- Option D: *school* is a noun acting as a modifier.

**Final Answer:** *Beautifully* is the adverb of manner ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q5](#)



Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — Prepositions of Place:** Prepositions of place show the position of one thing in relation to another. Key prepositions: *in* (enclosed inside), *on* (on a surface), *under* (directly below), *behind* (at the back of).

**Step 1 — Analysing the sentence:** “The cat is hiding \_\_\_\_ the table.” A cat that is *hiding* is typically found **below** the table, out of sight. The correct preposition is **under**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *in* the table would mean *inside* the table, which is impossible.
- Option C: *on* the table means on top of the table — the cat would be visible, not hidden.
- Option D: *behind* is possible in some contexts but *under* is the standard expression for a cat hiding beneath a table.

**Final Answer:** The correct preposition is *under* ⇒ B

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept — Articles (a vs. an):** The indefinite article **a** is used before words that begin with a **consonant sound**, and **an** is used before words that begin with a **vowel sound**. This rule depends on the *sound*, not the spelling.

**Step 1 — Identifying the sound:** The word following the blank is *old*. It begins with the vowel sound /o/. Therefore, the article **an** must be used: “an old coin”.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *a old* is incorrect; “old” begins with a vowel sound, so *a* is wrong.
- Option B: *the* is a definite article used for items already known or specific; not appropriate for a coin being discovered for the first time.
- Option D: *one* is a numeral, not an article.

**Final Answer:** The correct article is *an* ⇒ C

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q7](#)



Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — Simple Past Tense:** The simple past tense is used for actions that were completed at a specific time in the past. The verb *go* is **irregular**; its simple past form is **went** (not “goed”).

**Step 1 — Analysing the clue word:** “Yesterday, we \_\_\_\_ to the park after school.” *Yesterday* signals a past completed action ⇒ simple past is required.

**Step 2 — Checking forms of “go”:**

- *go* — simple present tense (base form).
- *goes* — simple present, third person singular.
- *going* — present participle; needs an auxiliary (e.g. *were going*).
- *went* — simple past tense of *go* ⇒ **correct**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Options A & B: Present tense forms are wrong when *yesterday* signals the past.
- Option C: *Going* is a participle and requires an auxiliary verb to be complete.

**Final Answer:** The simple past form is *went* ⇒ D

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Gender in English:** English nouns have masculine and feminine gender forms. The direct feminine counterpart of **king** (a male ruler of a country) is **queen** (a female ruler).

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- *queen* — the female ruler of a country; the direct feminine of *king* ⇒ **correct**.
- *princess* — the daughter of a king or queen, not the feminine equivalent of *king*.
- *duchess* — the feminine of *duke* (a different, lower royal rank).
- *lady* — a general title of respect; not specifically paired with *king*.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Option B: A *princess* is the daughter, not the female version of *king*.
- Option C: *Duchess* pairs with *duke*, not *king*.
- Option D: *Lady* is a general honorific, not the specific feminine of *king*.

**Final Answer:** The feminine gender of *king* is *queen* ⇒ A

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

### Solution

**Concept — Irregular Plurals:** Most English nouns form their plural by adding -s or -es. However, a few nouns have **irregular plural forms** that must be memorised. *Child* is one such noun: its plural is **children**.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- *childs* — wrong; *child* does not simply add -s.
- *children* — the correct irregular plural form ⇒ **correct**.
- *childes* — a non-existent form.
- *childrens* — wrong; *children* is already plural; adding -s is incorrect.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Childs* is not a recognised English plural.
- Option C: *Childes* does not exist in English.
- Option D: *Childrens* wrongly adds -s to an already plural word.

**Final Answer:** The plural of *child* is *children* ⇒ B

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

### Solution

**Concept — Question Tags:** A question tag is a short question added at the end of a statement to seek confirmation. **Rule:** If the main clause is *positive*, the tag is *negative*; if the main clause is *negative*, the tag is *positive*. The tag uses the same auxiliary verb and subject pronoun as the main clause.

**Step 1 — Analysing the sentence:** “She is very kind, \_\_\_\_ ?”

- Main clause: **positive** (contains *is*).



- Required tag: **negative**, using *is* and subject *she*.
- Negative tag  $\Rightarrow$  **isn't she**  $\Rightarrow$  **correct**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *is she* is a positive tag — wrong; positive statements need negative tags.
- Option B: *she isn't* — word order is inverted; question tags are auxiliary + subject.
- Option D: *was she* uses past tense; the main clause is in the present tense.

**Final Answer:** The correct question tag is *isn't she*  $\Rightarrow$  C

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q11](#)

**Q12.**

### Solution

**Concept — Synonyms:** A **synonym** is a word that has a similar or the same meaning as another word. *Vivid* means very bright, clear, and striking — producing strong, clear images.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- *bright* — means full of light and colour; similar in meaning to *vivid*  $\Rightarrow$  **synonym**.
- *gloomy* — means dark, sad, and dull; opposite of *vivid*.
- *dull* — means lacking brightness or interest; opposite of *vivid*.
- *dark* — means without light; opposite of *vivid*.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: *Gloomy* is an antonym (opposite) of *vivid*.
- Option C: *Dull* is an antonym of *vivid*.
- Option D: *Dark* is an antonym of *vivid*.

**Final Answer:** The synonym of *vivid* is *bright*  $\Rightarrow$  A

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept — Antonyms:** An **antonym** is a word that has the opposite meaning to another word. *Ancient* means very old, belonging to the distant past. Its antonym must mean *new* or *of the present time*.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- *young* — opposite of *old* (refers to age); not the best antonym for *ancient* (which refers to historical era).
- *modern* — means belonging to the present time; direct opposite of *ancient* ⇒ **correct**.
- *old* — a synonym of *ancient*, not an antonym.
- *historic* — means related to history; similar in meaning to *ancient*, not opposite.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Young* refers to age of a person, not time period.
- Option C: *Old* is a synonym, not an antonym, of *ancient*.
- Option D: *Historic* relates to history, meaning it is close in sense to *ancient*.

**Final Answer:** The antonym of *ancient* is *modern* ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept — Confusing Words (their / there / they're):**

- **their** — possessive pronoun; shows belonging: “their books”.
- **there** — refers to a place or introduces a sentence: “over there”.
- **they're** — contraction of “they are”: “they're happy”.

**Step 1 — Analysing the sentence:** “The students left \_\_\_\_ books on the desk.”  
The blank shows that the books **belong to** the students. A **possessive pronoun** is required ⇒ **their**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *there* refers to a place, not possession.



- Option B: *they're* means “they are”; substituting gives “the students left they are books” — nonsensical.
- Option C: *the* is a definite article, not a possessive pronoun; the sentence would be grammatically incomplete.

**Final Answer:** The correct word is *their* ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

### Solution

**Concept — Idioms:** An **idiom** is a fixed phrase whose overall meaning is different from the literal meanings of the individual words. “Spill the beans” does not mean literally spilling beans; it is a well-known idiom meaning to **accidentally or deliberately reveal a secret or disclose information that was supposed to remain hidden**.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- *make a mess* — this is a literal interpretation; not the idiomatic meaning.
- *cook beans carefully* — completely literal; not related to this idiom’s meaning.
- *reveal a secret* — the correct idiomatic meaning ⇒ **correct**.
- *spill liquid accidentally* — another literal reading; idioms are non-literal.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Options A, B, D: All take the words literally; idioms carry figurative, non-literal meanings.

**Final Answer:** “Spill the beans” means *reveal a secret* ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q15](#)



Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept — Rhyming Words:** Two words **rhyme** when their ending sounds are the same. The word *boat* ends with the sound /ōt/. We need a word with the identical ending sound.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- *coat* — ends with /ōt/ ⇒ rhymes with *boat* ⇒ **correct**.
- *bought* — ends with /ɔt/ (“aw” sound); does **not** rhyme.
- *bait* — ends with /eit/ (“ay” sound); does **not** rhyme.
- *bit* — ends with /it/ (short “i” sound); does **not** rhyme.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: *bought* has a different vowel sound (“aw” as in “caught”).
- Option C: *bait* has the “ay” vowel sound, not “oh”.
- Option D: *bit* has the short “i” sound; completely different.

**Final Answer:** *Coat* rhymes with *boat* ⇒ A

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept — One-Word Substitution:** One-word substitution means expressing a descriptive phrase in a **single word** that carries the same meaning. The phrase “a person who cannot read or write” is accurately described by the word **illiterate**.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- *literate* — a person who **can** read and write; the *opposite* of what is needed.
- *illiterate* — a person who **cannot** read or write ⇒ **correct**.
- *scholar* — a highly educated and learned person.
- *author* — a person who writes books or articles (must be able to read and write).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Literate* is the antonym of what is asked.
- Option C: *Scholar* refers to an educated person, the opposite of illiterate.



- Option D: *Author* writes professionally, so must be literate.

**Final Answer:** The one-word substitution is *illiterate* ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

### Solution

**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall):** This type of question tests whether the student can locate specific information that is **directly and explicitly stated** in the passage.

**Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage:** The passage states: “a young girl named *Priya* decided to visit a beautiful forest near her village.” The girl’s name is clearly given as **Priya**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Radha* is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option B: *Meena* is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option D: *Sunita* is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

**Final Answer:** The girl’s name is *Priya* ⇒ **C**

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

### Solution

**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall):** The question asks about a specific detail from the passage concerning which animals Priya saw near the bushes.

**Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage:** The passage says: “she spotted a family of *deer* grazing peacefully near the green bushes.” The animals grazing near the bushes were **deer**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Rabbits* are not mentioned in the passage.
- Option B: *Elephants* are not mentioned in the passage.
- Option C: *Horses* are not mentioned in the passage.



**Final Answer:** Priya saw *deer* grazing near the bushes ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

### Solution

**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall):** This question tests the student's ability to find specific **locational information** from the passage.

**Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage:** The passage states: "*A sparkling river flowed gently at the edge of the forest.*" The river was located **at the edge of the forest**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: *In the centre of the village* — not stated in the passage.
- Option C: *Behind Priya's house* — not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option D: *On top of a hill* — not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

**Final Answer:** The river was located *at the edge of the forest* ⇒ **A**

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

### Solution

**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall):** The question asks about a specific animal mentioned in the passage in connection with the river.

**Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage:** The passage says: "*Near the river, a fox quietly bent down to drink water.*" The animal drinking water near the river was a **fox**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A *deer* was mentioned near the *bushes*, not specifically drinking from the river.
- Option C: A *bear* is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option D: A *rabbit* is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

**Final Answer:** A *fox* was drinking water near the river ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q21](#)



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence Formation (Jumbled Words):** In English, a basic sentence follows the order: **Subject + Verb + Object/Complement + Adverb(s)**. Given words: to, school, goes, she, every, day.

**Step 1 — Identifying the role of each word:**

- *she* — subject (pronoun).
- *goes* — main verb (present tense, third person singular).
- *to school* — prepositional phrase showing destination (where).
- *every day* — adverbial phrase of time (when).

**Step 2 — Arranging in correct order:** Subject + Verb + Place + Time ⇒ **She goes to school every day.**

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Starts with “School” — the subject *she* must come first.
- Option B: “Every day goes she” — incorrect; a question inversion requires an auxiliary verb.
- Option D: “Goes she” at the start is question form, not a statement.

**Final Answer:** The correct sentence is *She goes to school every day* ⇒ **C**

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence Formation (Jumbled Words):** To arrange the words *is, the, book, on, table*, the correctly, we apply the **Subject + Linking Verb + Complement** structure.

**Step 1 — Identifying the role of each word:**

- *the book* — subject (noun phrase; needs the article “the”).
- *is* — linking verb.
- *on the table* — prepositional phrase showing location.

**Step 2 — Arranging in correct order:** Subject + Verb + Location ⇒ **The book is on the table.**



**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “On the table is book the” — incorrect word order; no article before *book*.
- Option B: “Book is the on the table” — *book* lacks its article; *the* is misplaced.
- Option C: “The table is on the book” — subject and location are swapped, reversing the meaning.

**Final Answer:** The correct sentence is *The book is on the table* ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q23](#)

**Q24.**

**Solution**

**Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement:** The verb in a sentence must **agree** with the subject in number and person. The noun *children* is a **plural** subject, so it requires a **plural** verb. In present continuous tense, plural subjects use **are + verb-ing**.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- (A) “The children **are** playing...” — plural subject + plural auxiliary ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) “The children **is** playing...” — *is* is singular (he/she/it); wrong for plural.
- (C) “The children **was** playing...” — *was* is past singular; wrong for plural.
- (D) “The children **plays**...” — *plays* is third person singular present; wrong for plural.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: *is* is used with singular subjects (he, she, it), not with plural *children*.
- Option C: *was* is past singular; the plural past form would be *were*.
- Option D: *plays* agrees with a singular third-person subject; *children* is plural.

**Final Answer:** The correctly formed sentence is option A ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept — Correct Spelling:** English spelling follows rules that must be memorised. A helpful rule is “**i before e, except after c**”: *believe* (i before e), but *receive* (e before i, because it comes after c).

**Step 1 — Checking each option letter by letter:**

- *recieve* — wrong; after c, the order should be *ei*, not *ie*.
- *recevie* — wrong; letters are scrambled (*vie* is incorrect).
- *receive* — r-e-c-e-i-v-e; follows the rule (ei after c) ⇒ **correct**.
- *receeve* — wrong; *ee* in place of *ei* is incorrect.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *recieve* violates the “i before e except after c” rule.
- Option B: *recevie* is a scrambled misspelling with no basis in the rule.
- Option D: *receeve* incorrectly uses a double *e* instead of *ei*.

**Final Answer:** The correctly spelled word is *receive* ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q25](#)



**Answer Key**

| Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| 1  | A   | 2  | C   | 3  | B   | 4  | D   | 5  | A   |
| 6  | B   | 7  | C   | 8  | D   | 9  | A   | 10 | B   |
| 11 | C   | 12 | A   | 13 | B   | 14 | D   | 15 | C   |
| 16 | A   | 17 | B   | 18 | C   | 19 | D   | 20 | A   |
| 21 | B   | 22 | C   | 23 | D   | 24 | A   | 25 | C   |

