

AISSEE Language

Sample Paper – 10

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) river
- (B) wisdom
- (C) teacher
- (D) book

Q2. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:

“She looked around, but _____ was there to help her.”

- (A) anyone
- (B) everyone
- (C) nobody
- (D) somebody

Q3. Choose the correct form to complete the sentence:



“If I _____ a bird, I would fly across the ocean.”

- (A) were
- (B) am
- (C) was
- (D) will be

Q4. Which sentence has the **correct order of adjectives**?

- (A) She carried a red old small bag.
- (B) She carried an old red small bag.
- (C) She carried a small red old bag.
- (D) She carried a small old red bag.

Q5. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the adverb:

“Meena runs _____ than her sister.”

- (A) fast
- (B) faster
- (C) fastest
- (D) more fast

Q6. Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank:

“We waited _____ the last guest arrived.”

- (A) by
- (B) since
- (C) until
- (D) for

Q7. Fill in the blank with the correct article:

“_____ honest person always tells the truth.”



- (A) An
- (B) A
- (C) The
- (D) No article

Q8. Which sentence correctly describes a **habitual action**?

- (A) She is going to school every day.
- (B) She goes to school yesterday.
- (C) She went to school every day.
- (D) She goes to school every day.

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

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

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

- (A) cactuss
- (B) cactis
- (C) cacti
- (D) cactuses

Q11. Identify the sentence written in the **passive voice**.

- (A) The letter was written by Priya.
- (B) Priya writes the letter.
- (C) Priya is writing a letter.
- (D) Priya wrote a letter.



Section B: Vocabulary (Q12–Q17)

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

- (A) friendly
- (B) peaceful
- (C) welcoming
- (D) unfriendly

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

- (A) invisible
- (B) unclear
- (C) hidden
- (D) dark

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

“The students forgot _____ books at home.”

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

Q15. What does the idiom ‘**at the drop of a hat**’ mean?

- (A) To remove your hat as a sign of respect
- (B) To do something immediately or without hesitation
- (C) To lose something valuable by accident
- (D) To make a sudden and very loud noise

Q16. Which of the following words **rhymes** with the word ‘**star**’?



- (A) stare
- (B) store
- (C) stir
- (D) car

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

“A book written by someone about their own life.”

- (A) autobiography
- (B) biography
- (C) novel
- (D) memoir

Section C: Reading Comprehension (Q18–Q21)

Read the following passage carefully and answer Q18–Q21:

Computers have changed the way people live, work, and communicate. A computer is an **electronic device** that processes data and produces useful information. The two main parts of a computer are **hardware** and **software**. Hardware refers to the physical components of a computer, such as the keyboard, mouse, monitor, and central processing unit (CPU). Software refers to the programs and applications that run on the computer, such as word processors, games, and internet browsers. The **internet** connects computers all over the world, allowing people to share information instantly. Today, computers are used in almost every field — in schools, hospitals, offices, and even homes. They help doctors diagnose diseases, help students learn, and help scientists conduct research. However, it is important to use computers **responsibly** and to limit screen time, especially for young children.

Q17. According to the passage, what is a computer?

- (A) A device that only stores information
- (B) A machine used only for playing games
- (C) An electronic device that processes data and produces useful information



(D) A tool used only in offices

Q18. According to the passage, which of the following is an example of **hardware**?

(A) an internet browser

(B) a keyboard

(C) a word processor

(D) a computer game

Q19. According to the passage, what does the internet do?

(A) It connects computers all over the world

(B) It replaces all books and libraries

(C) It produces electricity for computers

(D) It repairs broken computers

Q20. According to the passage, what advice is given about the use of computers?

(A) Children should use computers all day for learning

(B) Computers should only be used in schools and hospitals

(C) People should avoid the internet completely

(D) It is important to use computers responsibly and limit screen time

Section D: Sentence Skills (Q22–Q24)

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

plays / in / violin / Sneha / the / beautifully / hall

(A) In the hall Sneha beautifully plays violin.

(B) Sneha plays the violin beautifully in the hall.

(C) Beautifully in the hall Sneha plays violin.

(D) Sneha the violin in the hall beautifully plays.



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

grandmother / knits / every / my / sweaters / winter / warm

- (A) Every winter knits warm sweaters my grandmother.
- (B) Warm sweaters my grandmother every winter knits.
- (C) My grandmother warm sweaters knits every winter.
- (D) My grandmother knits warm sweaters every winter.

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

- (A) Who did you speak with yesterday?
- (B) Whom gave you that beautiful gift?
- (C) Whom did you invite to the party?
- (D) Who did she give the prize to he?

Section E: Spelling (Q25)

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

- (A) restaurant
- (B) resturant
- (C) resteraunt
- (D) restraunt



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 feeling, quality, or concept. A **concrete noun** names something that can be perceived by one or more of the five senses (seen, touched, heard, smelled, or tasted).

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *river* — a physical body of water that can be seen and touched ⇒ concrete noun.
- (B) *wisdom* — a quality of the mind; it cannot be seen or physically touched ⇒ **abstract noun**.
- (C) *teacher* — a person; can be seen and heard ⇒ concrete noun.
- (D) *book* — a physical object that can be held and read ⇒ concrete noun.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *River* is a concrete noun — it is a physical geographical feature.
- Option C: *Teacher* is a concrete noun — it refers to a real person you can see.
- Option D: *Book* is a concrete noun — it is a physical object you can touch and hold.

Final Answer: *Wisdom* is an abstract noun ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Indefinite Pronouns (Negative Context): Indefinite pronouns refer to non-specific people or things. In **negative** or **empty** contexts — where the meaning is that no person at all was present or available — English uses **nobody** or **no one**. Pronouns such as *anyone*, *everyone*, and *somebody* imply some person exists, which would contradict a negative context.

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “She looked around, but ____ was there to help her.” The conjunction *but* signals a **negative, contrasting** outcome: she looked for help, yet the result was *absence* of any helper.



Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *anyone* — used in questions and negative clauses only when there is already a negative word (e.g. *not anyone*); alone it implies some unspecified person.
- (B) *everyone* — means all people; the opposite of the intended meaning.
- (C) *nobody* — means not a single person; correctly expresses that no one was present ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *somebody* — means some unspecified person; implies someone *was* there, contradicting the context.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Anyone* alone does not negate; “anyone was there” would mean someone was there.
- Option B: *Everyone* means all people were there — the opposite of what the sentence intends.
- Option D: *Somebody* asserts that a person existed, which contradicts the negative context introduced by *but*.

Final Answer: The correct word is *nobody* ⇒ C

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Second Conditional Sentences: The **second conditional** expresses an **imaginary or hypothetical** situation in the present or future and its imagined result. Its structure is:

If + past tense (subjunctive), would + base verb

In formal and standard English, the **subjunctive** *were* is used for *all persons* (I, he, she, it, we, they) in the *if* clause of the second conditional, not *was*.

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “If I ____ a bird, I would fly across the ocean.” The main clause contains *would fly*, which is the hallmark of a second conditional. The *if*-clause therefore requires the past subjunctive form **were**.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *were* — past subjunctive; standard/formal second conditional ⇒ **correct**.



- (B) *am* — present tense; used in first conditional (real possibility), not second.
- (C) *was* — simple past indicative; colloquially heard but not accepted in formal/standard grammar for the second conditional.
- (D) *will be* — future tense; cannot appear in the *if*-clause of a second conditional.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Am* belongs to the first conditional (“If I am ready, I will leave”), which describes real possibilities.
- Option C: *Was* is the indicative past of *be*; the subjunctive *were* is required for formal second conditional.
- Option D: *Will be* indicates a future fact; it cannot be used in the *if*-clause of a second conditional.

Final Answer: The correct form is *were* ⇒ A

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Order of Adjectives: When more than one adjective is used before a noun in English, they must follow a fixed sequence. The standard order is:

**Opinion → Size → Age → Shape → Colour → Origin → Material → Purpose
+ Noun**

For this question the relevant categories are **Size**, **Age**, and **Colour**.

Step 1 — Identifying the adjectives: The three adjectives are: *small* (size), *old* (age), *red* (colour). The correct sequence is: size → age → colour, giving **small old red**.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *red old small* — colour → age → size: wrong order.
- (B) *old red small* — age → colour → size: wrong order.
- (C) *small red old* — size → colour → age: wrong order (colour comes before age but should come after).
- (D) *small old red* — size → age → colour: **correct order** ⇒ **correct**.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Colour *red* is placed first; colour must come after size and age.
- Option B: Age *old* is placed first; size must precede age.
- Option C: Colour *red* is placed before age *old*; colour should follow age.

Final Answer: The correct order is *small old red bag* ⇒ **D**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Comparative Adverbs: Adverbs that describe manner (how something is done) have three degrees: positive, comparative, and superlative. For short adverbs, the **comparative** is formed by adding **-er** (e.g. *fast* → *faster*). The comparative is used when comparing two things or persons.

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “Meena runs ____ than her sister.” The word *than* signals a **comparison between two people** (Meena and her sister), so the **comparative** form is required.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *fast* — the base (positive) form; not comparative.
- (B) *faster* — the comparative form of *fast*; used when comparing two ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) *fastest* — the superlative form; used when comparing three or more (“the fastest in the group”).
- (D) *more fast* — incorrect; *fast* is a short adverb and forms its comparative with *-er*, not with *more*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The positive form *fast* cannot be used with *than* in a comparison.
- Option C: The superlative *fastest* requires *the* and is used for three or more, not two.
- Option D: *More fast* is non-standard; the correct comparative of *fast* is *faster*, not *more fast*.

Final Answer: The correct comparative adverb is *faster* ⇒ **B**

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Preposition of Time: *until*: The preposition **until** (also **till**) is used to indicate a situation or action that continues **up to** a specific point in time when something happens or changes. It answers the question “How long did it continue, and at what point did it stop?”

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “We waited _____ the last guest arrived.” The waiting was a **continuous action** that came to an end at a specific event (the last guest’s arrival). The preposition **until** correctly expresses this “up to the point when” meaning.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *by* — indicates a **deadline** (the action must be completed no later than a certain time): “We must finish by noon.” It does not describe a continuing action that ends at a point.
- (B) *since* — indicates a **starting point** of an ongoing action (used with perfect tenses): “We have been waiting since morning.” It cannot precede a clause describing the endpoint.
- (C) *until* — expresses duration up to a specific endpoint ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *for* — indicates a **duration of time** (how long): “We waited for two hours.” It is followed by a period of time, not a clause or event.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *By* sets a deadline but does not show continuation up to an event.
- Option B: *Since* marks the starting point of an action continuing to now; it needs a perfect tense and a point in time, not a clause describing the end.
- Option D: *For* introduces a time period (“for an hour”), not an event clause.

Final Answer: The correct preposition is *until* ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Articles Before Words with a Silent ‘h’: The choice between **a** and **an** depends on the **sound** (not the spelling) of the first letter of the following word. **An** is used before words that begin with a **vowel sound**. The word *honest* begins with a silent ‘h’; the first *sound* is the vowel sound /ɔ/ (as in “on”), so it takes **an**.

Step 1 — Checking the pronunciation of ‘honest’: *Honest* is pronounced /ɔnɪst/ — the ‘h’ is silent. The word effectively *starts* with a vowel sound. Therefore: **an** honest person.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *An* — correct; the silent ‘h’ means the word begins with a vowel sound ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *A* — used before consonant sounds; *honest* begins with a vowel sound, so *a* is wrong.
- (C) *The* — the definite article; used for specific, previously identified persons; inappropriate here (general statement about any honest person).
- (D) No article — a general noun like *honest person* used in a general statement can take an indefinite article; omitting the article is grammatically possible in some contexts but incorrect here because the sentence refers to *an* (any) honest person.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *A* is used only before consonant sounds; the /ɔ/ sound at the start of *honest* is a vowel sound.
- Option C: *The* would mean a specific, known honest person; the sentence makes a general statement.
- Option D: Omitting the article makes the sentence sound like an uncountable noun usage, which does not apply to *person*.

Final Answer: The correct article is *An* ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q7](#)



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Simple Present Tense for Habitual Actions: The **simple present tense** is used in English to describe actions that happen **regularly, repeatedly, or as a habit**. Signal words such as *every day*, *always*, *usually*, and *often* indicate a habitual action requiring the simple present.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) “She **is going** to school every day.” — present continuous; used for actions happening *right now* or temporary situations, not for regular habits.
- (B) “She **goes** to school **yesterday**.” — *goes* is present tense but *yesterday* is a past-time marker; this sentence mixes tenses incorrectly.
- (C) “She **went** to school every day.” — simple past; used for past habits or completed past actions, not current habits.
- (D) “She **goes** to school every day.” — simple present with a habitual time marker (*every day*) ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The present continuous (*is going*) describes something happening now or a temporary situation; it is not used for daily habits.
- Option B: *Yesterday* is a past-time adverb; it cannot be used with a present tense verb.
- Option C: *Went* is past tense; while it can describe a past habit, *every day* combined with past tense suggests the habit no longer continues; this is not the best description of a current habitual action.

Final Answer: The correct sentence for a habitual action is option D ⇒ D

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Feminine Gender (Titles and Ranks): In English, some words referring to positions of power or royalty have distinct feminine forms. The word **emperor** refers to the male ruler of an empire. Its **feminine counterpart** is **empress** — the female ruler of an empire, or the wife of an emperor. This is a vocabulary fact that should be memorised.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *queen* — the feminine of *king*, not of *emperor*; a queen rules a kingdom, not an empire.
- (B) *empress* — the feminine of *emperor*; the female who rules an empire ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) *duchess* — the feminine of *duke*; a duke and duchess hold a lower rank in nobility, not an emperor's rank.
- (D) *princess* — the feminine of *prince*; a princess is the daughter of a king/queen or the wife of a prince, not the feminine of *emperor*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Queen* pairs with *king*. An emperor rules an empire, which is broader than a kingdom.
- Option C: *Duchess* is the feminine of *duke*, a noble rank far below emperor.
- Option D: *Princess* is the feminine of *prince*, a different royal rank.

Final Answer: The feminine gender of *emperor* is *empress* ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Irregular Plurals (Latin-Origin Words): The word *cactus* is borrowed from Latin. Many English words of Latin or Greek origin retain their original plural forms. For *cactus*, the **classical Latin plural** is **cacti** (ending *-us* → *-i*), which is the standard form in formal and academic usage. (*Cactuses* is also sometimes accepted in informal contexts, but *cacti* is the expected answer at this level.)

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *cactuss* — adding *-ss* is not a valid English pluralisation rule; this is incorrect.
- (B) *cactis* — not a real word; fabricated form.
- (C) *cacti* — the classical Latin plural of *cactus*; standard in formal/academic usage ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *cactuses* — the regularised English plural (adding *-es*); sometimes informally acceptable but *cacti* is the expected standard answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Cactuss* does not follow any English plural rule; it is simply misspelled.



- Option B: *Cactis* is not recognised in any English dictionary.
- Option D: While *cactuses* appears in some dictionaries, in competitive exams at this level the expected and preferred answer is the classical plural *cacti*.

Final Answer: The correct plural of *cactus* is *cacti* ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Passive Voice: In the **active voice**, the subject performs the action (“Priya wrote the letter”). In the **passive voice**, the subject receives the action (“The letter was written by Priya”). The passive is formed with **a form of ‘be’ + past participle**. The original doer (agent) may be mentioned with **by**.

Step 1 — Identifying the structure of each option:

- (A) “The letter **was written** by Priya.” — Subject (*the letter*) + *was* (form of *be*) + *written* (past participle) + *by* Priya ⇒ **passive voice, correct**.
- (B) “Priya **writes** the letter.” — Subject (*Priya*) performs the action (*writes*) ⇒ active voice.
- (C) “Priya **is writing** a letter.” — Subject (*Priya*) performs the ongoing action ⇒ active voice (present continuous).
- (D) “Priya **wrote** a letter.” — Subject (*Priya*) performed the action in the past ⇒ active voice (simple past).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Writes* is simple present active; the subject Priya is the doer.
- Option C: *Is writing* is present continuous active; Priya is still the doer.
- Option D: *Wrote* is simple past active; Priya is the doer of the writing action.

Final Answer: The passive voice sentence is option A ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: A **synonym** is a word that has the same or a very similar meaning to another word. The word *hostile* means **unfriendly, aggressive, or showing opposition**. A synonym must carry this same negative, antagonistic sense.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *friendly* — means warm and pleasant; the *opposite* of *hostile*.
- (B) *peaceful* — means calm and without conflict; again the *opposite* of *hostile*.
- (C) *welcoming* — means receiving others in a warm, open manner; the *opposite* of *hostile*.
- (D) *unfriendly* — means not friendly; unkind or antagonistic; same meaning as *hostile* ⇒ **synonym, correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Friendly* is an antonym of *hostile*.
- Option B: *Peaceful* is an antonym of *hostile*.
- Option C: *Welcoming* is an antonym of *hostile*.

Final Answer: The synonym of *hostile* is *unfriendly* ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: An **antonym** is a word that has the opposite meaning to another word. The word *visible* means **able to be seen**; something that is perceptible to the eye. Its antonym must mean **not able to be seen**.

Step 1 — Identifying the meaning of *visible*: *Visible* = can be seen. The direct opposite is formed by the prefix *in-*: **invisible** = cannot be seen.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *invisible* — means not able to be seen; the direct antonym of *visible* ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *unclear* — means not easy to understand or perceive; related to clarity of thought, not specifically to sight.



- (C) *hidden* — means concealed or out of sight; while it overlaps in meaning, it does not directly express the state of being unable to be seen inherently; *invisible* is the precise antonym.
- (D) *dark* — means lacking light; darkness may prevent something from being seen but the word itself is not the antonym of *visible*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Unclear* relates to comprehension or visual sharpness, not directly to visibility.
- Option C: *Hidden* means deliberately concealed; *invisible* means inherently unable to be seen — a more precise antonym.
- Option D: *Dark* describes absence of light, not the property of being unable to be seen.

Final Answer: The antonym of *visible* is *invisible* ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Confusing Words (*there* / *their* / *they're* / *there's*): These words are **homophones** (they sound alike) but have completely different meanings and uses:

- **there** — an adverb of place (“Put it there”) or used to introduce a sentence (“There is a cat”).
- **their** — a **possessive pronoun** showing that something belongs to them (“their books”).
- **they're** — a contraction of *they are* (“they’re happy”).
- **there's** — a contraction of *there is* (“there’s a problem”).

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “The students forgot ____ books at home.” The blank is followed by the noun *books*. Something **belonging to the students** (the books that *they* own) is needed. A **possessive pronoun** is required: **their**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *There* is an adverb of place or a dummy subject; “the students forgot there books” is grammatically wrong.



- Option B: *They're* means *they are*; “they are books at home” does not make sense in this sentence.
- Option D: *There's* means *there is*; it cannot be used as a possessive modifier before a noun.

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

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: An **idiom** is a phrase whose meaning is **figurative** rather than literal. The idiom “**at the drop of a hat**” originates from the old practice of dropping a hat as a signal to start a race or fight — the action was instant and required no preparation. Figuratively, it means to do something **immediately, instantly, or without any hesitation or prior notice**.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *To remove your hat as a sign of respect* — a literal (and unrelated) interpretation involving hats; not the figurative meaning.
- (B) *To do something immediately or without hesitation* — captures the figurative meaning perfectly ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) *To lose something valuable by accident* — unrelated to the idiom’s meaning.
- (D) *To make a sudden and very loud noise* — unrelated to the idiom’s meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A, C, D: These interpret the phrase either literally or as an entirely unrelated action. The idiom’s meaning — readiness to act at once, without prompting — is exclusively represented by option B.

Final Answer: “At the drop of a hat” means *to do something immediately or without hesitation* ⇒ B

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Rhyming Words: Two words **rhyme** when they share the same **ending sound** (vowel + consonant sounds from the last stressed vowel onward), regardless of spelling. The word *star* ends with the sound /ɒr/ (“-ar” sound, as in *far*, *car*, *bar*).

Step 1 — Checking the ending sound of each option:

- (A) *stare* — pronounced /steɪr/; ends with the “-air” sound; **does not rhyme** with *star*.
- (B) *store* — pronounced /stɔːr/; ends with the “-or” sound; **does not rhyme** with *star*.
- (C) *stir* — pronounced /stɜːr/; ends with the “-ur” sound; **does not rhyme** with *star*.
- (D) *car* — pronounced /kɑːr/; ends with the /ɒr/ sound, the same as *star* ⇒ **rhymes, correct.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Stare* has the “-air” vowel sound /eɪ/, different from the “-ar” sound /ɒr/ of *star*.
- Option B: *Store* has the “-or” vowel sound /ɔː/, different from *star*.
- Option C: *Stir* has the “-ur” vowel sound /ɜː/ (as in *her*, *fur*), different from *star*.

Final Answer: *Car* rhymes with *star* ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: One-word substitution means replacing a descriptive phrase with a single, precise word. The key distinction here is between **autobiography** and **biography**:

- **autobiography** — a book written by a person *about their own life* (Greek: *auto* = self, *bio* = life, *graphia* = writing).
- **biography** — a book written by *one person about another person's life*.

Step 1 — Analysing the phrase: “A book written by someone about their **own**



life.” The phrase *their own life* confirms the author and subject are the **same person** — this is the defining feature of an autobiography.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *autobiography* — a book written by someone about their own life ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *biography* — a book written *by one person about another person*; the author and subject are *different*.
- (C) *novel* — a long work of fiction; not a life account.
- (D) *memoir* — a personal account or narrative from one’s own experiences, often focusing on a specific period or theme rather than a comprehensive life story; also, the defining characteristic of *autobiography* (whole life, written by oneself) is clearer and more precise.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Biography* is written by someone *about another person*, not about oneself.
- Option C: A *novel* is a fictional narrative; a life story is non-fiction.
- Option D: A *memoir* covers specific experiences or periods, not necessarily one’s complete life; *autobiography* is the more precise and standard answer.

Final Answer: The one-word substitution is *autobiography* ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall): This type of question tests whether the student can locate and recall specific information that is **explicitly stated** in the passage. The answer is found directly in the text without any inference needed.

Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage: The very first sentence of the passage states: “A computer is an *electronic device* that processes data and produces useful information.”

Step 2 — Matching with the options:

- (A) A device that only stores information — the passage says it *processes* data; storage alone is not mentioned.



- (B) A machine used only for playing games — the passage lists games as one software application among many; a computer is not described as being only for games.
- (C) An electronic device that processes data and produces useful information — matches the passage exactly ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) A tool used only in offices — the passage explicitly mentions schools, hospitals, homes, and offices; not only offices.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says computers *process* data; it does not define them as storage-only devices.
- Option B: Games are mentioned as one type of software; the passage does not say computers are only for games.
- Option D: The passage clearly states computers are used in schools, hospitals, offices, and homes — not only offices.

Final Answer: A computer is *an electronic device that processes data and produces useful information* ⇒

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall): The question asks for a specific example of **hardware** as given in the passage. The student must distinguish between hardware (physical components) and software (programs and applications).

Step 1 — Locating the relevant sentence in the passage: “Hardware refers to the physical components of a computer, such as the **keyboard**, mouse, monitor, and central processing unit (CPU).” “Software refers to the programs and applications that run on the computer, such as word processors, games, and internet browsers.”

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *an internet browser* — the passage lists internet browsers as an example of **software**, not hardware.
- (B) *a keyboard* — the passage explicitly lists the keyboard as an example of **hardware** ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) *a word processor* — the passage lists word processors as an example of



software, not hardware.

- (D) *a computer game* — the passage lists games as an example of **software**, not hardware.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Internet browser* is software (a program), not a physical component.
- Option C: *Word processor* is software (an application), not a physical component.
- Option D: *Computer game* is software (an application), not a physical component.

Final Answer: An example of hardware is *a keyboard* ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall): The question asks about the specific function of the internet as described in the passage. The answer must come directly from the text.

Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage: The passage states: “*The internet connects computers all over the world, allowing people to share information instantly.*”

Step 2 — Matching with the options:

- (A) *It connects computers all over the world* — matches the passage exactly ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *It replaces all books and libraries* — not stated anywhere in the passage.
- (C) *It produces electricity for computers* — not stated in the passage; electricity is not discussed.
- (D) *It repairs broken computers* — not stated in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage does not say the internet replaces books or libraries.
- Option C: The passage does not mention the internet producing electricity.
- Option D: The passage does not mention the internet repairing computers.



Final Answer: The internet *connects computers all over the world* ⇒ A

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall): The question asks about the specific advice given in the passage regarding the use of computers. The student must locate the relevant sentence and match it to the correct option.

Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage: The final sentence of the passage states: “However, it is important to use computers **responsibly** and to **limit screen time**, especially for young children.”

Step 2 — Matching with the options:

- (A) *Children should use computers all day for learning* — the passage says the opposite; it advises limiting screen time for young children.
- (B) *Computers should only be used in schools and hospitals* — not stated; the passage says computers are used in many places, not only schools and hospitals.
- (C) *People should avoid the internet completely* — not stated; the passage does not advise avoiding the internet.
- (D) *It is important to use computers responsibly and limit screen time* — matches the passage directly ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage explicitly advises *limiting* screen time, not maximising it.
- Option B: The passage names schools, hospitals, offices, and homes as places where computers are used; it does not restrict use to only two of them.
- Option C: The passage does not say to avoid the internet; it advises *responsible* use.

Final Answer: The advice is to *use computers responsibly and limit screen time* ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Formation (Jumbled Words): In English, a standard statement follows the order **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial phrase**. Given words: plays, in, violin, Sneha, the, beautifully, hall.

Step 1 — Identifying the role of each word:

- *Sneha* — the subject (the person who performs the action).
- *plays* — the main verb (what Sneha does).
- *the violin* — the object (what she plays; *the* is the article for *violin*).
- *beautifully* — adverb of manner (how she plays).
- *in the hall* — prepositional phrase of place (where she plays).

Step 2 — Arranging in correct order: Subject + Verb + Object + Adverb + Place ⇒ **Sneha plays the violin beautifully in the hall.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “In the hall Sneha beautifully plays violin” — starts with the place phrase; also omits the article *the* before *violin*, making it unnatural.
- Option C: “Beautifully in the hall Sneha plays violin” — fronts the adverb and place phrase, and lacks *the* before *violin*; grammatically awkward.
- Option D: “Sneha the violin in the hall beautifully plays” — the object *the violin* is placed immediately after the subject before the verb, which is incorrect word order in English.

Final Answer: The correct sentence is *Sneha plays the violin beautifully in the hall* ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Formation (Jumbled Words): To arrange the words grandmother, knits, every, my, sweaters, winter, warm correctly, apply the **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial phrase** structure.

Step 1 — Identifying the role of each word:

- *my grandmother* — the subject (noun phrase: possessive adjective + noun).



- *knits* — the main verb (simple present; what the grandmother does regularly).
- *warm sweaters* — the object (noun phrase: adjective + noun; what she knits).
- *every winter* — adverbial phrase of time (when she knits them).

Step 2 — Arranging in correct order: Subject + Verb + Object + Time ⇒ **My grandmother knits warm sweaters every winter.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Every winter knits warm sweaters my grandmother” — the verb *knits* is placed before the object with the subject moved to the end; this creates an inverted, non-standard sentence.
- Option B: “Warm sweaters my grandmother every winter knits” — the object is fronted and the verb is placed at the very end, creating a non-English word order.
- Option C: “My grandmother warm sweaters knits every winter” — the object *warm sweaters* is inserted between subject and verb, which is incorrect in English.

Final Answer: The correct sentence is *My grandmother knits warm sweaters every winter* ⇒ D

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Who vs. Whom: **Who** is used as a **subject pronoun** (it replaces he, she, they). **Whom** is used as an **object pronoun** (it replaces him, her, them). A quick test: if you can replace the blank with *him/her*, use *whom*; if you can replace it with *he/she*, use *who*.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) “Who did you speak with yesterday?” — *who* is used here; the pronoun is the object of *with* (“you spoke with him” ⇒ should technically be *whom*). While colloquially acceptable, it is not the best/clearest use.
- (B) “Whom gave you that beautiful gift?” — *whom* is used as a subject (“he/she gave you” ⇒ subject pronoun *who* is needed); this is grammatically **incorrect**.



- (C) “Whom did you invite to the party?” — *whom* is the object of *invite* (“you invited *him/her*” ⇒ object pronoun *whom*); this is grammatically **correct** ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) “Who did she give the prize to he?” — ends with *he* (a subject pronoun used incorrectly as object of the preposition *to*; should be *him*); grammatically **incorrect**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Strictly, *whom* should be used because it is the object of the preposition *with*; using *who* here is colloquial but not the clearest standard usage.
- Option B: *Whom* should never be used as a subject; “*who* gave you” is correct.
- Option D: The sentence ends with *he*, a subject pronoun, where the object pronoun *him* is required (“gave the prize to *him*”).

Final Answer: The correctly formed sentence is option C ⇒ C

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Correct Spelling: *Restaurant* is one of the most commonly misspelled English words, borrowed from French (*restaurer* = to restore). The correct spelling contains the sequence **r-e-s-t-a-u-r-a-n-t**. The key pitfall is the silent or overlooked letters in the middle: **-aur-** (not *-ur-*, *-uar-*, or *-era-*).

Step 1 — Checking each option letter by letter:

- (A) *restaurant* — r-e-s-t-a-u-r-a-n-t; all letters in the correct sequence ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *resturant* — the letter *a* between *t* and *u* is missing; it should be *restaurant* not *resturant*.
- (C) *resteraunt* — two errors: *e* appears where *a* should be (*reste* instead of *resta*), and the *au* is inverted to *aun* then *t*; the sequence *-eraun-* is wrong.
- (D) *restraunt* — the letter *a* before *u* is missing; it should be *restaurant* not *restraunt* / *restr-aunt*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Resturant* drops the first *a* (the sequence should be *-tau-*, not *-tu-*).



- Option C: *Resteraunt* replaces the first *a* with *e* and scrambles the vowel sequence in the second half.
- Option D: *Restraunt* omits the *a* before *u* in the middle of the word.

Final Answer: The correctly spelled word is *restaurant* ⇒ A

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



Answer Key

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

