

AISSEE Language

Sample Paper – 2

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.

Grammar

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

- (A) Mountain
- (B) River
- (C) Candle
- (D) Wisdom

Q2. Choose the **reflexive pronoun** from the options below:

- (A) Herself
- (B) Her
- (C) She
- (D) Hers

Q3. Which word in the following sentence is the **auxiliary (helping) verb**?

*“She **can** sing very well.”*



- (A) Sing
- (B) Very
- (C) Can
- (D) Well

Q4. Select the **possessive adjective** from the options below:

- (A) This
- (B) Her
- (C) Those
- (D) What

Q5. Which of the following words is a **frequency adverb**?

- (A) Very
- (B) Quickly
- (C) Here
- (D) Always

Q6. Fill in the blank with the correct **preposition of time**:

“We celebrate Independence Day ____ 15th August.”

- (A) At
- (B) In
- (C) On
- (D) By

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

“Ananya is ____ tallest student in her class.”

- (A) The
- (B) A



- (C) An
- (D) Some

Q8. Which option correctly fills the blank using the **present perfect tense**?

“They _____ already finished their homework.”

- (A) Will finish
- (B) Have finished
- (C) Finished
- (D) Are finishing

Q9. Which of the following nouns is a **common gender** noun (can refer to both male and female)?

- (A) Lion
- (B) Actress
- (C) Peacock
- (D) Doctor

Q10. Choose the correct **collective noun** for a group of cattle:

- (A) Flock
- (B) Pack
- (C) Herd
- (D) Swarm

Q11. Identify the **type of sentence**:

“What a splendid performance that was!”

- (A) Exclamatory
- (B) Imperative
- (C) Interrogative
- (D) Declarative



Vocabulary

- Q12.** Choose the word closest in meaning (**synonym**) to “**brave**”:
- (A) Cowardly
 - (B) Timid
 - (C) Courageous
 - (D) Fearful
- Q13.** Choose the word **opposite in meaning (antonym)** to “**generous**”:
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Kind
 - (C) Liberal
 - (D) Charitable
- Q14.** Choose the correct word to fill in the blank:
- “Everyone attended the annual function ____ Ravi, who was unwell.”*
- (A) Accept
 - (B) Except
 - (C) Expect
 - (D) Accent
- Q15.** What does the idiom “**bite the bullet**” mean?
- (A) To eat a bullet
 - (B) To avoid pain at all costs
 - (C) To run away from a problem
 - (D) To endure difficulty bravely
- Q16.** Which of the following words **rhymes** with “**night**”?
- (A) Right



- (B) Note
- (C) Neat
- (D) Rope

Q17. Choose the correct word (**homophone**) to complete the sentence:

“The baker added _____ to the dough to make fresh bread.”

- (A) Flower
- (B) Flour
- (C) Floor
- (D) Flow

Comprehension

Read the passage and answer Q18–Q21:

India experiences four beautiful seasons every year. In **summer**, the sun shines brightly and the days are long and hot. Children enjoy eating ice cream, drinking cold lemonade, and splashing in swimming pools. The **monsoon** arrives next, bringing cool showers and heavy rains. Children love jumping in puddles and watching frogs leap about in the wet grass. **Autumn** follows the rains; the air becomes crisp and pleasant, and leaves on some trees turn golden and orange. Children go on picnics and fly kites in the open fields. Finally, **winter** wraps the land in cold. Children bundle up in warm clothes, sip hot soup, and gather around bonfires with family.

Q17. According to the passage, what do children enjoy doing in **summer**?

- (A) Flying kites in open fields
- (B) Jumping in puddles
- (C) Eating ice cream and splashing in swimming pools
- (D) Sipping hot soup and gathering around bonfires

Q18. Which season brings **cool showers and heavy rains**, according to the passage?



- (A) Monsoon
- (B) Summer
- (C) Winter
- (D) Autumn

Q19. What happens to the leaves of some trees during **autumn**, as mentioned in the passage?

- (A) They become green and fresh
- (B) They grow very large
- (C) They fall off immediately
- (D) They turn golden and orange

Q20. How do children keep themselves warm in **winter**, according to the passage?

- (A) They swim in pools and eat ice cream
- (B) They wear warm clothes, sip hot soup, and gather around bonfires
- (C) They jump in puddles and watch frogs
- (D) They fly kites and go on picnics

Sentence Skills

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

plays / he / garden / in / the / cricket

- (A) He cricket plays in the garden.
- (B) In the garden cricket he plays.
- (C) He plays cricket in the garden.
- (D) Cricket plays he in the garden.

Q23. Rearrange the following words to form a correct sentence:

my / is / who / teacher / favourite / Sharma / Mrs.



- (A) My teacher is Mrs. Sharma favourite.
- (B) Who is my favourite teacher Mrs. Sharma?
- (C) Mrs. Sharma who is my favourite teacher.
- (D) Mrs. Sharma is my favourite teacher.

Q24. Choose the **grammatically correct** sentence from the options below:

- (A) She goes to school every day.
- (B) She go to school every day.
- (C) She going to school every day.
- (D) She gone to school every day.

Spelling

Q25. Identify the **correctly spelled** word from the options below:

- (A) Necessary
- (B) Necessary
- (C) Nessecary
- (D) Necesery



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Abstract Nouns: An *abstract noun* names something that cannot be seen, touched, or physically perceived. It refers to an idea, feeling, quality, or state of being (e.g., happiness, courage, wisdom, sadness).

Step 1 — Classify each option:

- (A) **Mountain:** A large landform we can see and climb — *concrete noun*.
- (B) **River:** A body of flowing water we can touch — *concrete noun*.
- (C) **Candle:** A physical object made of wax — *concrete noun*.
- (D) **Wisdom:** The quality of having good judgment; cannot be seen or touched — *abstract noun*.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B), and (C) are concrete nouns — they name things we can perceive with our five senses.

Final Answer: *Wisdom* is the abstract noun ⇒ D

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reflexive Pronouns: Reflexive pronouns end in **-self** (singular) or **-selves** (plural) and refer back to the subject of the sentence. The full set is: myself, yourself, himself, **herself**, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Step 1 — Examine each option:

- (A) **Herself:** Ends in *-self* and refers back to a female subject — *reflexive pronoun*. Correct.
- (B) **Her:** Object pronoun (“Give it to her”) or possessive adjective (“her bag”) — not reflexive.
- (C) **She:** Subject pronoun — not reflexive.
- (D) **Hers:** Independent possessive pronoun (“This book is hers.”) — not reflexive.



Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C), and (D) are forms of the pronoun for a female person but none ends in *-self*, so none is reflexive.

Final Answer: *Herself* is the reflexive pronoun ⇒ A

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Auxiliary (Helping) Verbs: An auxiliary verb supports the main verb and shows tense, mood, or ability. Common auxiliaries include: *can, could, will, shall, may, might, must, have, has, is, am, are, was, were*. In any verb phrase, the main verb carries the action, while the auxiliary “helps” it.

Step 1 — Parse the sentence “She can sing very well”:

- **(A) Sing:** The *main verb* — names the action performed.
- **(B) Very:** An adverb modifying the adverb “well” — not a verb at all.
- **(C) Can:** The *auxiliary verb* showing ability — correct.
- **(D) Well:** An adverb describing how she sings — not a verb.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Sing” is the main verb, not the helper.
- (B) and (D) are adverbs, not verbs of any kind.

Final Answer: *Can* is the auxiliary verb ⇒ C

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Possessive Adjectives: A possessive adjective shows ownership and always appears *before a noun*. The set is: my, your, his, **her**, its, our, their. Example: “**Her** bicycle is red.”

Step 1 — Classify each option:

- **(A) This:** Demonstrative adjective — points to a nearby object.



- (B) **Her:** Possessive adjective — shows something belongs to a female person. Correct.
- (C) **Those:** Demonstrative adjective (plural, far) — points to distant objects.
- (D) **What:** Interrogative pronoun/adjective — used in questions.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) and (C) are demonstrative adjectives; they indicate location, not possession.
- (D) is an interrogative word, not a possessive adjective.

Final Answer: *Her* is the possessive adjective ⇒ B

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Frequency Adverbs: Frequency adverbs answer the question “*How often?*” They describe how regularly an action takes place. Common examples (from most to least frequent): always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never.

Step 1 — Classify each option:

- (A) **Very:** Degree adverb — answers “*To what extent?*” (e.g., very tall).
- (B) **Quickly:** Manner adverb — answers “*How?*” (e.g., ran quickly).
- (C) **Here:** Place adverb — answers “*Where?*” (e.g., sit here).
- (D) **Always:** Frequency adverb — answers “*How often?*” (100% of the time). Correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) shows degree, (B) shows manner, and (C) shows place — none of these is frequency.

Final Answer: *Always* is the frequency adverb ⇒ D

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



Q6.

Solution**Concept — Prepositions of Time (At / In / On):**

- **At** — specific clock times: *at 8 o'clock, at noon, at midnight.*
- **In** — months, years, seasons, parts of day: *in August, in 2025, in summer, in the morning.*
- **On** — specific dates and named days: *on Monday, on 15th August, on my birthday.*

Step 1 — Apply the rule: “We celebrate Independence Day ____ 15th August.”
“15th August” is a specific *date* ⇒ use **on**.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “At” is for clock times, not calendar dates.
- (B) “In” fits months (“in August”) but not a specific dated occasion.
- (D) “By” signals a deadline (“finish by Sunday”), not a time point.

Final Answer: Use *on* before a specific date ⇒ C

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Definite Article Before Superlatives: The definite article “**the**” is compulsory before superlative adjectives (tallest, best, longest, etc.) because a superlative picks out one unique individual from a group.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: “Ananya is ____ **tallest** student in her class.”
“Tallest” is a superlative adjective ⇒ the blank must be filled with **the**.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “A” is the indefinite article for singular countable nouns beginning with a consonant sound; it cannot precede a superlative.
- (C) “An” is used before vowel sounds; it also cannot precede a superlative.
- (D) “Some” is used with uncountable or plural nouns; it does not fit here.

Final Answer: *The* is the correct article before a superlative ⇒ A

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



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Present Perfect Tense: Formed as **have / has + past participle**. It is used for actions completed at an unspecified time or for actions just completed, with relevance to the present.

Step 1 — Identify the tense in each option:

- (A) **Will finish:** Simple future tense — action yet to happen.
- (B) **Have finished:** *have* + past participle *finished* — present perfect. Correct.
- (C) **Finished:** Simple past tense — refers to a specific, completed past event.
- (D) **Are finishing:** Present continuous tense — action still in progress now.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C), and (D) belong to different tenses and do not follow the *have/has + past participle* structure.

Final Answer: *Have finished* is the present perfect form ⇒ B

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Common Gender Nouns: Common gender nouns can refer to either a male or a female; the same word is used for both. Examples: teacher, student, friend, cook, pilot, **doctor**, child, singer.

Step 1 — Classify each noun:

- (A) **Lion:** Masculine gender (the female form is *lioness*).
- (B) **Actress:** Feminine gender (the male form is *actor*).
- (C) **Peacock:** Masculine gender (the female form is *peahen*).
- (D) **Doctor:** Common gender — a doctor can be either male or female; the same word is used. Correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B), and (C) each have distinct masculine and feminine forms, so they are not common gender.



Final Answer: *Doctor* is a common gender noun $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Collective Nouns for Animals: Each group of animals has its own specific collective noun. Key pairs to remember:

- A *flock* of birds / sheep
- A *pack* of wolves / dogs
- A **herd** of cattle / elephants / horses
- A *swarm* of bees / ants / insects

Step 1 — Apply to cattle: The question asks for the collective noun for **cattle**. The correct word is **herd**.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) *Flock* — used for birds or sheep, not cattle.
- (B) *Pack* — used for wolves or dogs, not cattle.
- (D) *Swarm* — used for bees or insects, not cattle.

Final Answer: A *herd* of cattle $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Types of Sentences:

- **Exclamatory:** Expresses strong emotion or surprise; often begins with “What” or “How”; ends with an exclamation mark (!).
- **Imperative:** Gives a command or request (e.g., “Close the door.”).
- **Interrogative:** Asks a question; ends with (?).
- **Declarative:** Makes a plain statement; ends with (.).

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: “*What a splendid performance that was!*”

Begins with **What** + expresses admiration + ends with **!** $\Rightarrow$ **Exclamatory sentence.**



Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Imperative sentences give commands; this sentence does not command anyone.
- (C) Interrogative sentences ask questions; this does not ask anything.
- (D) Declarative sentences make plain statements without strong emotion.

Final Answer: The sentence is *exclamatory* ⇒ A

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: A synonym is a word with the same or nearly the same meaning. “Brave” means showing courage, not being afraid to face danger or difficulty.

Step 1 — Examine each option:

- (A) **Cowardly:** Means lacking courage, being easily frightened — *antonym* of brave.
- (B) **Timid:** Means shy and easily scared — *antonym* of brave.
- (C) **Courageous:** Means having and showing courage — *synonym* of brave. Correct.
- (D) **Fearful:** Means filled with fear — *antonym* of brave.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B), and (D) all carry meanings *opposite* to “brave”; they are antonyms.

Final Answer: *Courageous* is the synonym of “brave” ⇒ C

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning. “Generous” means willing to give freely; being kind, open-handed, and unselfish.

Step 1 — Examine each option:

- **(A) Mean:** Stingy, unkind, unwilling to share — the *direct opposite* of generous. Correct.
- **(B) Kind:** Caring and helpful — similar in meaning to generous; near-synonym, not antonym.
- **(C) Liberal:** Open-handed and giving — near-synonym of generous, not antonym.
- **(D) Charitable:** Willing to give to those in need — near-synonym of generous, not antonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C), and (D) all carry meanings *similar* to generous; they are not its antonyms.

Final Answer: *Mean* is the antonym of “generous” $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Confusing Words (Accept vs. Except):

- **Accept** (verb): to receive willingly or agree to something. “*I accept your invitation.*”
- **Except** (preposition/conjunction): excluding; leaving out. “*Everyone left except me.*”

Step 1 — Apply to the sentence: “Everyone attended the annual function ____ Ravi, who was unwell.”

Ravi is being *excluded* $\Rightarrow$ the word needed is **except**.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Accept” means to receive/agree to; it does not show exclusion.



- (C) “Expect” means to anticipate; it makes no sense here.
- (D) “Accent” refers to a way of pronouncing words; it is completely unrelated.

Final Answer: *Except* correctly shows exclusion $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: An idiom is a phrase whose meaning cannot be understood from the individual words alone. “Bite the bullet” has its origin in early surgery: before anaesthesia, patients were given a bullet to bite to endure the pain of an operation. Today it means to **face a painful or difficult situation bravely**.

Step 1 — Evaluate each option:

- (A) **To eat a bullet:** The literal meaning — idioms are never literal in usage.
- (B) **To avoid pain at all costs:** This is the *opposite* of the idiom’s meaning.
- (C) **To run away from a problem:** Also opposite — the idiom means to face difficulty, not flee.
- (D) **To endure difficulty bravely:** Matches the idiom’s true meaning. Correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) is a literal misreading; (B) and (C) contradict the idiom’s true spirit.

Final Answer: “Bite the bullet” means to *endure difficulty bravely* $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Rhyming Words: Two words rhyme when they share the same ending sound. The word “night” ends with the /aɪt/ sound written as the letter pattern -ight.

Step 1 — Check ending sounds of each option:

- (A) **Right:** Ends with “-ight” (/aɪt/) — same ending sound as “night”.



Rhymes. Correct.

- **(B) Note:** Ends with “-ote” (/out/) — different ending sound; does not rhyme.
- **(C) Neat:** Ends with “-eat” (/i:t/) — different ending sound; does not rhyme.
- **(D) Rope:** Ends with “-ope” (/oup/) — different ending sound; does not rhyme.

Other words that rhyme with “night”: *light, fight, bright, sight, write, bite, kite, quite*.

Final Answer: *Right* rhymes with “night” ⇒ A

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Homophones: Homophones sound identical but have different spellings and meanings.

- **Flower** (/flaʊər/): the colourful bloom of a plant used in gardens and bouquets.
- **Flour** (/flaʊər/): a fine powder made by grinding grain, used in baking bread and cakes.

Step 1 — Apply context: “The baker added ____ to the dough to make fresh bread.”

Baking dough requires **flour** (the powder), not a *flower* (a plant bloom).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Flower” is a plant’s bloom — bakers do not add flowers to bread dough.
- (C) “Floor” means the ground surface — irrelevant here.
- (D) “Flow” is a verb meaning to move smoothly — not a noun and wrong context.

Final Answer: *Flour* is used in baking ⇒ B

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Locating Specific Information): Always re-read the relevant sentence in the passage before choosing an answer.

Step 1 — Locate summer activities in the passage: *“In summer... Children enjoy eating ice cream, drinking cold lemonade, and splashing in swimming pools.”*

Step 2 — Match with options:

- (A) Flying kites in open fields — the passage places this activity in *autumn*.
- (B) Jumping in puddles — the passage places this in *monsoon*.
- (C) Eating ice cream and splashing in swimming pools — directly stated for **summer**. Correct.
- (D) Sipping hot soup and gathering around bonfires — the passage places this in *winter*.

Final Answer: Children eat ice cream and splash in pools during summer ⇒ C

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Identifying Facts): Identify the season that the passage directly links to heavy rains.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: *“The monsoon arrives next, bringing cool showers and heavy rains.”*

Step 2 — Match with options:

- (A) Monsoon — directly named as the season bringing heavy rains. Correct.
- (B) Summer — described as hot and bright, not rainy.
- (C) Winter — described as cold; children bundle up, no mention of heavy rains.
- (D) Autumn — described as crisp and pleasant with golden leaves; not rainy.

Final Answer: Monsoon brings cool showers and heavy rains ⇒ A

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Detail Retrieval): Find the exact detail about what happens to leaves in autumn.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: “*Autumn follows the rains; the air becomes crisp and pleasant, and leaves on some trees turn golden and orange.*”

Step 2 — Match with options:

- (A) They become green and fresh — not mentioned; the passage says golden and orange, not green.
- (B) They grow very large — not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- (C) They fall off immediately — the passage says leaves *turn colour*; falling is not mentioned.
- (D) They turn golden and orange — directly stated in the passage. Correct.

Final Answer: Leaves turn golden and orange in autumn ⇒ D

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Detail Retrieval): Find exactly what children do to keep warm in winter, as stated in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: “*Winter wraps the land in cold. Children bundle up in warm clothes, sip hot soup, and gather around bonfires with family.*”

Step 2 — Match with options:

- (A) Swim in pools and eat ice cream — these are *summer* activities.
- (B) Wear warm clothes, sip hot soup, and gather around bonfires — exact match with the passage. Correct.
- (C) Jump in puddles and watch frogs — these are *monsoon* activities.
- (D) Fly kites and go on picnics — these are *autumn* activities.

Final Answer: Children wear warm clothes, sip hot soup, and gather around bonfires in winter ⇒ B

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Arrangement (SVOA Order): A standard English sentence follows the pattern **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial (SVOA)**.

Step 1 — Identify word roles: Words given: *plays / he / garden / in / the / cricket*

- **Subject:** He
- **Verb:** plays
- **Object:** cricket
- **Adverbial phrase:** in the garden

Step 2 — Arrange in SVOA order: He plays cricket in the garden. ⇒ Option (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “He cricket plays in the garden” — object placed before verb; ungrammatical.
- (B) “In the garden cricket he plays” — adverbial first, object and subject inverted; ungrammatical.
- (D) “Cricket plays he in the garden” — object placed at start, subject after verb; ungrammatical.

Final Answer: He plays cricket in the garden ⇒ C

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Arrangement (Subject + Linking Verb + Complement): Declarative sentences with a linking verb follow: **Subject + Linking Verb + Subject Complement**.

Step 1 — Identify word roles: Words given: *my / is / who / teacher / favourite / Sharma / Mrs.*

- **Subject:** Mrs. Sharma
- **Linking Verb:** is
- **Subject Complement:** my favourite teacher
- **Note:** “who” is an extra distractor word not needed in the correct declarative sentence.



Step 2 — Arrange into a correct declarative sentence: Mrs. Sharma is my favourite teacher. $\Rightarrow$ Option (D).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “My teacher is Mrs. Sharma favourite” — “favourite” is misplaced; ungrammatical.
- (B) “Who is my favourite teacher Mrs. Sharma?” — awkward interrogative structure.
- (C) “Mrs. Sharma who is my favourite teacher” — a relative clause fragment; not a complete sentence.

Final Answer: Mrs. Sharma is my favourite teacher $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement (Simple Present): When the subject is a third-person singular pronoun (he, she, it), the verb in the simple present tense takes the -s / -es suffix.

Step 1 — Analyse each sentence:

- (A) **She goes to school every day.** — “She” (3rd person singular) + “goes” (with -es). $\checkmark$ **Correct.**
- (B) **She go to school every day.** — “go” lacks the required -es ending for “she”; ungrammatical.
- (C) **She going to school every day.** — Missing the auxiliary “is”; should be “is going”; ungrammatical as written.
- (D) **She gone to school every day.** — “gone” is a past participle; needs an auxiliary (“has gone”); ungrammatical here.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) violates subject-verb agreement.
- (C) and (D) use incomplete verb forms without the necessary auxiliary verbs.

Final Answer: “She goes to school every day” is grammatically correct $\Rightarrow$ A

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: The word *necessary* is one of the most commonly misspelled words in English. A helpful memory trick: it has **one collar (1 C)** and **two socks (2 S's)** → *ne-c-e-ss-ary*.

Step 1 — Check each spelling letter by letter:

- (A) **Necessary:** Only one 's' after the 'e' — missing the double 'ss'. Incorrect.
- (B) **Necessary:** One 'c', double 'ss', ending in *-ary* — *correct spelling*.
- (C) **Nessecary:** Double 'ss' placed too early (after 'ne'); extra letters before the 'c'. Incorrect.
- (D) **Necesery:** Wrong ending vowel ('e' instead of 'a' before *-ry*); missing a letter. Incorrect.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C), and (D) all deviate from the correct pattern: one 'c' followed by double 'ss', ending in *-ary*.

Final Answer: *Necessary* is the correctly spelled word ⇒ **B**

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



Answer Key

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

