

AISSEE Language

Sample Paper – 3

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)

Q0. Which of the following is a **material noun**?

- (A) Happiness
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Childhood

Q1. In the sentence “*Please take those flowers to your mother.*”, which word is a **demonstrative pronoun**?

- (A) Please
- (B) flowers
- (C) your
- (D) those



Q2. Which of the following is the past tense form of an **irregular verb**?

- (A) Ran
- (B) Walked
- (C) Played
- (D) Talked

Q3. Which of the following is a **numeral adjective**?

- (A) Beautiful
- (B) Heavy
- (C) Several
- (D) Cold

Q4. In the sentence “*Look for your bag everywhere in the house.*”, which word is an **adverb of place**?

- (A) Look
- (B) everywhere
- (C) bag
- (D) house

Q5. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The brave soldier marched _____ the bridge without fear.”

- (A) across
- (B) into
- (C) above
- (D) behind

Q6. Which sentence correctly uses **no article** before the name of a language?

- (A) She can speak the Hindi fluently.



- (B) He is learning a English.
- (C) They study the French every day.
- (D) We speak Telugu at home.

Q7. Fill in the blank using the **simple future tense**:

“My brother _____ a doctor when he grows up.”

- (A) became
- (B) becoming
- (C) will become
- (D) has become

Q8. Which of the following nouns belongs to the **neuter gender**?

- (A) Lion
- (B) Table
- (C) Girl
- (D) King

Q9. What is the correct **plural form** of the compound noun “passer-by”?

- (A) Passers-by
- (B) Passer-bys
- (C) Passers-bys
- (D) Passer-by's

Q10. Which of the following is/are **interjection(s)**?

- (A) Oh! only
- (B) Wow! only
- (C) Alas! only
- (D) All of these are interjections



Section B: Vocabulary (Q12–Q17)

Q10. Choose the **synonym** of the word “enormous”:

- (A) Huge
- (B) Tiny
- (C) Narrow
- (D) Short

Q11. Choose the **antonym** of the word “victory”:

- (A) Success
- (B) Triumph
- (C) Defeat
- (D) Win

Q12. Choose the **correct word** to fill in the blank:

“Did you _____ your pen somewhere in the classroom?”

- (A) loose
- (B) lose
- (C) losse
- (D) looze

Q13. What does the idiom “**under the weather**” mean?

- (A) Flying in the rain
- (B) A cloudy sky
- (C) An outdoor activity
- (D) Feeling ill or unwell

Q14. Which word **rhymes** with “cat”?



- (A) Hat
- (B) Hot
- (C) Hit
- (D) Hut

Q15. Which **one word** means “a place where birds are kept”?

- (A) Aviary
- (B) Aquarium
- (C) Apiary
- (D) Library

Section C: Reading Comprehension (Q18–Q21)

Read the passage and answer Q18–Q21:

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was born on 15 October 1931 in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. He grew up in a humble family with very little money. Even as a young child, he had a strong desire to learn and never gave up on his dreams. To help support his family, young Kalam used to deliver newspapers early every morning before going to school. Despite many hardships, he worked very hard in his studies and rose to become a brilliant scientist. He played a key role in developing India's first satellite launch vehicle. He later served as the 11th President of India. Known as the “Missile Man of India,” Dr. Kalam always inspired young people to dream big, work hard, and never stop learning.

Q14. According to the passage, why did young Kalam deliver newspapers every morning?

- (A) He loved reading newspapers.
- (B) To help support his family financially.
- (C) His teacher asked him to do so.
- (D) He wanted to become a journalist.



- Q15.** What was Dr. Kalam's major scientific contribution mentioned in the passage?
- (A) He built the first airplane in India.
 - (B) He discovered a new planet.
 - (C) He played a key role in developing India's first satellite launch vehicle.
 - (D) He sent the first Indian astronaut into space.
- Q16.** What title was Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam given, as mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Father of the Nation
 - (B) Iron Man of India
 - (C) Poet of the East
 - (D) Missile Man of India
- Q17.** Where was Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam born?
- (A) Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu
 - (B) Chennai, Tamil Nadu
 - (C) Hyderabad, Telangana
 - (D) New Delhi

Section D: Sentence Skills (Q22–Q24)

- Q17.** Rearrange the following words to form a **meaningful sentence**:

morning / every / exercise / does / she

- (A) Every morning exercise does she.
- (B) She does exercise every morning.
- (C) Morning every she does exercise.
- (D) Does she exercise morning every.



Q18. Rearrange the following words to form a **meaningful sentence**:

the / slowly / walked / old / street / down / man / the

- (A) The man slowly walked old the down street.
- (B) Slowly the man walked old down the street.
- (C) The old man walked slowly down the street.
- (D) Down the street walked slowly the old man.

Q19. Which of the following is a **correctly structured sentence**?

- (A) Played the children loudly in park the.
- (B) The park children in played noisily.
- (C) Children played the noisily park.
- (D) The children played noisily in the park.

Section E: Spelling (Q25)

Q19. Identify the **correctly spelled** word from the options below:

- (A) Beautifull
- (B) Beutiful
- (C) Beautiful
- (D) Beautyful



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

Concept — Material Nouns: A material noun names a substance or raw material from which things are made. Examples include cotton, gold, wood, iron, and glass. Abstract nouns (which name feelings or ideas) and proper nouns (which name specific people, places, or organisations) are not material nouns.

Step 1 — Classify each option: (A) *Happiness* — names a feeling; this is an abstract noun. (B) *Cotton* — a plant-based material used to make cloth and clothing; this is a material noun. (C) *Delhi* — the name of a city; this is a proper noun. (D) *Childhood* — names a period of life; this is an abstract noun.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Happiness” is an abstract noun expressing a state of mind.
- Option C: “Delhi” is a proper noun naming a city, not a substance.
- Option D: “Childhood” is an abstract noun referring to a stage of life.

Final Answer: Cotton is a material noun $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Demonstrative Pronouns: Demonstrative pronouns point directly to specific nouns and stand in place of those nouns. The four demonstrative pronouns in English are *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*. “This” and “these” refer to things nearby; “that” and “those” refer to things farther away.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: In “Please take *those* flowers to your mother.”, the word *those* points to specific flowers and takes their place. It is a demonstrative pronoun.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Please” is an adverb used to express politeness.
- Option B: “flowers” is a common noun (the noun being pointed to).
- Option C: “your” is a possessive pronoun, not a demonstrative pronoun.

Final Answer: “Those” is the demonstrative pronoun $\Rightarrow$ **D**



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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Regular vs Irregular Verbs: Regular verbs form their past tense by adding *-d* or *-ed* to the base form (e.g., walk → walked, play → played). Irregular verbs change their spelling entirely in the past tense (e.g., run → ran, go → went, eat → ate).

Step 1 — Check each option: (A) *Ran* — past tense of “run”; the entire spelling changes. Irregular. ✓ (B) *Walked* — walk + ed; follows the regular pattern. (C) *Played* — play + ed; follows the regular pattern. (D) *Talked* — talk + ed; follows the regular pattern.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Walked” uses the regular *-ed* suffix (walk + ed).
- Option C: “Played” uses the regular *-ed* suffix (play + ed).
- Option D: “Talked” uses the regular *-ed* suffix (talk + ed).

Final Answer: “Ran” (past tense of the irregular verb “run”) ⇒ **A**

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Numeral Adjectives: Numeral adjectives describe nouns in terms of number or quantity. They are of two types: (i) *definite numerals* (one, two, first, second) which state an exact number, and (ii) *indefinite numerals* (several, many, few, some, all, both) which state an approximate quantity.

Step 1 — Classify each option: (A) *Beautiful* — describes quality (appearance); it is a descriptive adjective. (B) *Heavy* — describes weight; it is a descriptive adjective. (C) *Several* — indicates an indefinite number (more than two); it is an indefinite numeral adjective. (D) *Cold* — describes temperature; it is a descriptive adjective.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Beautiful” describes the quality/appearance of a noun.
- Option B: “Heavy” describes the physical property of weight.



- Option D: “Cold” describes the property of temperature.

Final Answer: “Several” is a numeral adjective ⇒ C

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Adverbs of Place: An adverb of place answers the question “Where?” about the action of a verb. Common adverbs of place include: here, there, everywhere, nowhere, somewhere, outside, inside, above, and below.

Step 1 — Identify in the sentence: In “Look for your bag *everywhere* in the house.”, the word *everywhere* tells us where to look. It answers the question “Where should you look?” — *everywhere*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Look” is a verb (the action word in the sentence).
- Option C: “bag” is a common noun (the object being searched for).
- Option D: “house” is a common noun naming a place, not an adverb modifying the verb.

Final Answer: “Everywhere” is the adverb of place ⇒ B

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions of Movement: Prepositions link nouns or pronouns to other words and show relationships of place, direction, or time. “Across” indicates movement from one side of something to the other side (e.g., across a bridge, across a river). It describes lateral movement over a surface.

Step 1 — Fit into the sentence: “The brave soldier marched across the bridge without fear.” The soldier goes from one end of the bridge to the other — this is precisely what “across” expresses.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “into” implies entering the interior of something; one marches *into* a building, not across a bridge.



- Option C: “above” means at a higher level without contact; the soldier marches *on* the bridge, not above it.
- Option D: “behind” indicates position at the rear; it does not show the crossing movement described.

Final Answer: “across” is the correct preposition ⇒ A

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Articles with Language Names: In English, articles (a, an, the) are **not** used before the names of languages. We say “She speaks Hindi,” not “She speaks the Hindi” or “She speaks a Hindi.” This is a standard rule of English grammar: language names are used without any article.

Step 1 — Check each option: (A) “She can speak **the** Hindi fluently.” — Incorrect; “the” should not be used before a language name. (B) “He is learning **a** English.” — Incorrect; no article is placed before a language name. (C) “They study **the** French every day.” — Incorrect; “the” should not precede a language name. (D) “We speak Telugu at home.” — Correct; no article before “Telugu.” ✓

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Uses the definite article “the” incorrectly before “Hindi.”
- Option B: Uses the indefinite article “a” incorrectly before “English.”
- Option C: Uses the definite article “the” incorrectly before “French.”

Final Answer: “We speak Telugu at home” correctly omits the article ⇒ D

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Simple Future Tense: The simple future tense is formed with the auxiliary verb **will** (or **shall**) followed by the **base form** of the main verb. It expresses actions or events that will take place in the future. Formula: Subject + will/shall + base verb.

Step 1 — Apply to the sentence: “My brother will become a doctor when he grows up.” — The event (becoming a doctor) is in the future. “will become” =



will + base form (become). This is correct simple future tense.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “became” is the simple past tense form; it refers to a past event.
- Option B: “becoming” is the present participle; it cannot serve as the main verb without a helper verb.
- Option D: “has become” is present perfect tense, not the simple future.

Final Answer: “will become” is the correct simple future tense form ⇒ **C**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Neuter Gender: English grammar classifies nouns by gender: masculine (referring to males), feminine (referring to females), common (which can be either), and neuter. Neuter gender nouns refer to things, objects, or abstract ideas that have no natural sex — such as a table, book, chair, or pen.

Step 1 — Classify each option: (A) *Lion* — masculine gender (its feminine form is lioness). (B) *Table* — an inanimate object with no sex; neuter gender. ✓ (C) *Girl* — feminine gender. (D) *King* — masculine gender (its feminine form is queen).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Lion” is masculine; the female counterpart is “lioness.”
- Option C: “Girl” is feminine; it clearly refers to a female person.
- Option D: “King” is masculine; the female counterpart is “queen.”

Final Answer: “Table” belongs to the neuter gender ⇒ **B**

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Plurals of Hyphenated Compound Nouns: In hyphenated compound nouns, the **principal (main) noun** is pluralised, not the last word. In “passer-by,” the word *passer* is the principal noun (it names the person), so it takes the plural suffix: passer → passers-by.

Step 1 — Apply the rule: “passer-by” → “**passers-by**” (plural “-s” is added to *passer*, the main noun).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Passer-bys” incorrectly pluralises the last part “by” instead of the main noun.
- Option C: “Passers-bys” wrongly pluralises both parts of the compound.
- Option D: “Passer-by’s” uses an apostrophe, which shows possession rather than plurality.

Final Answer: The correct plural of “passer-by” is “Passers-by” ⇒ A

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Interjections: An interjection is a word or short phrase that expresses a sudden or strong emotion — such as surprise, joy, grief, or excitement. Interjections stand independently and are usually followed by an exclamation mark. Common interjections: Oh!, Wow!, Alas!, Hurray!, Ouch!, Bravo!

Step 1 — Evaluate each word: *Oh!* — expresses surprise, realisation, or mild exclamation. ✓ Interjection. *Wow!* — expresses amazement or strong admiration. ✓ Interjection. *Alas!* — expresses grief, sorrow, or regret. ✓ Interjection. All three are interjections.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Selecting only “Oh!” ignores the other valid interjections in the list.
- Option B: Selecting only “Wow!” is incomplete; the other two also qualify.
- Option C: Selecting only “Alas!” is incomplete; the other two also qualify.

Final Answer: Oh!, Wow!, and Alas! are all interjections ⇒ D



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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. “Enormous” means extremely large in size. We look for a word that conveys the same idea of great size.

Step 1 — Match meanings: (A) *Huge* — means very large in size. This matches the meaning of “enormous.” ✓ (B) *Tiny* — means very small; this is the opposite (an antonym) of enormous. (C) *Narrow* — refers to small width, not overall great size. (D) *Short* — refers to small height; opposite in meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Tiny” is the antonym (opposite) of enormous, meaning very small.
- Option C: “Narrow” describes width only; enormous refers to overall greatness of size.
- Option D: “Short” describes height; it is opposite in meaning to enormous.

Final Answer: “Huge” is the synonym of “enormous” ⇒ A

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: An antonym is a word that means the exact opposite of another word. “Victory” means the state of winning in a battle, contest, or competition. Its antonym must convey the idea of losing.

Step 1 — Find the opposite: “Victory” (winning) $\longleftrightarrow$ “Defeat” (losing). These are direct antonyms.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Success” is a *synonym* of victory, not an antonym — it also means achieving a desired result.
- Option B: “Triumph” is a *synonym* of victory, meaning a great and notable success.
- Option D: “Win” is a *synonym* of victory; it means to come first or succeed in



a contest.

Final Answer: “Defeat” is the antonym of “victory” ⇒ C

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Confusing Words (loose / lose): These two words are often confused because they look similar. *Loose* (adjective) — means not tight, not fixed, or free (e.g., “a loose knot”). *Lose* (verb) — means to misplace something or to fail to win (e.g., “Don’t lose your ticket.”).

Step 1 — Identify what is needed: The sentence “Did you ____ your pen?” needs an **action word (verb)** that means to misplace something. The correct word is *lose*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “loose” is an adjective and cannot function as a verb in this sentence.
- Option C: “losse” is not a word in English; it is a misspelling.
- Option D: “looze” is not a word in English; it is a misspelling of “lose.”

Final Answer: “lose” is the correct verb ⇒ B

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: An idiom is a fixed phrase or expression whose meaning **cannot be understood** from the individual meanings of its words. The meaning is figurative, not literal. “Under the weather” is a very common English idiom.

Step 1 — Recall the idiomatic meaning: “Under the weather” means feeling sick, unwell, or not in good health. Example: “I cannot attend the picnic today; I am a bit under the weather.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Flying in the rain” is a literal, invented interpretation with no connection to the idiom.



- Option B: “A cloudy sky” relates to real weather conditions, not the idiomatic meaning.
- Option C: “An outdoor activity” has no connection to the idiom’s figurative meaning.

Final Answer: “Under the weather” means feeling ill or unwell ⇒ D

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Rhyming Words: Two words rhyme when their **ending sounds** are identical or very similar, starting from the vowel of the last stressed syllable. “Cat” ends with the vowel-consonant sound “-at” (short ‘a’ + ‘t’).

Step 1 — Compare ending sounds: (A) *Hat* — ends with “-at” (same as cat). ✓ Rhymes. (B) *Hot* — ends with “-ot” (short ‘o’ + ‘t’). Does not rhyme. (C) *Hit* — ends with “-it” (short ‘i’ + ‘t’). Does not rhyme. (D) *Hut* — ends with “-ut” (short ‘u’ + ‘t’). Does not rhyme.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Hot” has the vowel sound /o/, different from the /a/ in “cat.”
- Option C: “Hit” has the vowel sound /i/, different from the /a/ in “cat.”
- Option D: “Hut” has the vowel sound /u/, different from the /a/ in “cat.”

Final Answer: “Hat” rhymes with “cat” ⇒ A

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: A one-word substitution replaces a descriptive phrase with a single precise word. Knowing such vocabulary helps in writing concisely and accurately.

Step 1 — Match the definition: “A place where birds are kept” = **aviary**. An aviary is a large enclosure, cage, or building in which birds are kept.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: An “aquarium” is a place where fish and other water creatures are



kept.

- Option C: An “apiary” is a place where bees are kept, especially for producing honey.
- Option D: A “library” is a place where books and other reading materials are kept.

Final Answer: “Aviary” means a place where birds are kept ⇒ A

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Locating Specific Details): This question requires finding a specific reason stated in the passage. Always return to the passage and look for the sentence that directly answers the question.

Step 1 — Locate the evidence in the passage: The passage states: “To help support his family, young Kalam used to deliver newspapers early every morning before going to school.” The reason is clearly stated — to help support his family financially.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not say he loved reading newspapers; he delivered them out of necessity.
- Option C: The passage makes no mention of a teacher instructing him to deliver newspapers.
- Option D: There is no mention anywhere in the passage of him wanting to become a journalist.

Final Answer: Young Kalam delivered newspapers to help support his family ⇒

B

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Identifying Factual Information): This question tests the ability to locate a factual detail about a person's achievement as described in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage states: "He played a key role in developing India's first satellite launch vehicle." This is the scientific contribution explicitly mentioned in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Building the first airplane in India is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option B: Discovering a new planet is not mentioned in the passage.
- Option D: Sending the first Indian astronaut into space is not stated in the passage.

Final Answer: Dr. Kalam developed India's first satellite launch vehicle ⇒ **C**

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Recalling a Title or Label): This question asks for a specific title given to Dr. Kalam, as stated in the passage. The answer must come directly from the passage text.

Step 1 — Locate in the passage: The passage clearly states: "Known as the 'Missile Man of India,' Dr. Kalam always inspired young people to dream big, work hard, and never stop learning."

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: "Father of the Nation" is the title associated with Mahatma Gandhi, not Dr. Kalam.
- Option B: "Iron Man of India" is the title given to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Option C: "Poet of the East" was associated with Allama Iqbal; it is not in the passage at all.

Final Answer: Dr. Kalam was known as the "Missile Man of India" ⇒ **D**

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Recalling a Stated Fact): This question tests whether the student can recall the opening factual detail of the passage regarding Dr. Kalam's birthplace.

Step 1 — Locate in the passage: The passage begins: "Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was born on 15 October 1931 in **Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu.**" This directly and completely answers the question.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Chennai is the capital city of Tamil Nadu, not Dr. Kalam's birthplace.
- Option C: Hyderabad, Telangana is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option D: New Delhi is the capital of India and has no connection to Dr. Kalam's birthplace.

Final Answer: Dr. Kalam was born in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu ⇒ A

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Arrangement (SVO Order): A simple English declarative sentence follows the Subject–Verb–Object (or Complement) pattern. Time adverbials (like "every morning") typically appear at the end of the sentence.

Step 1 — Identify the parts: Subject: *she* (who does the action). Verb: *does* (action word). Object: *exercise* (what she does). Time adverbial: *every morning* (when she does it).

Step 2 — Arrange correctly: she + does + exercise + every morning = **She does exercise every morning.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: "Every morning exercise does she" — incorrect word order; reads like a formal inversion without being grammatical.
- Option C: "Morning every she does exercise" — a random, meaningless arrangement.
- Option D: "Does she exercise morning every" — the question-style inversion



(does + subject) makes it interrogative, not a statement; “morning every” is also incorrect.

Final Answer: “She does exercise every morning” is the correctly arranged sentence ⇒

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Arrangement (Extended SVO with Modifiers): In a sentence with modifiers, the adjective comes before the noun it describes (“old man”), the adverb follows the verb it modifies (“walked slowly”), and the prepositional phrase comes at the end (“down the street”).

Step 1 — Identify all parts: Subject with article + adjective: *The old man* (article + adjective + noun). Verb + adverb: *walked slowly*. Prepositional phrase: *down the street*.

Step 2 — Combine in order: The old man + walked slowly + down the street = **The old man walked slowly down the street.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The man slowly walked old the down street” — separates adjective from noun and scrambles the phrase.
- Option B: “Slowly the man walked old down the street” — “old” is detached from “man” and placed incorrectly.
- Option D: “Down the street walked slowly the old man” — unusual poetic inversion; not a standard sentence structure for Class 5 level.

Final Answer: “The old man walked slowly down the street” is the correct sentence ⇒

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Correct Sentence Structure: A grammatically correct English sentence must have the subject before the verb, adjectives before the nouns they modify, and prepositions before their objects. The standard order is: Article + Subject + Verb + Adverb + Prepositional Phrase.

Step 1 — Analyse option (D): “The children played noisily in the park.” Subject: *The children*. Verb: *played*. Adverb: *noisily*. Prepositional phrase: *in the park*. This follows perfect grammatical order. ✓

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Played the children loudly in park the” — verb comes before the subject; “park the” is reversed word order.
- Option B: “The park children in played noisily” — the object (park) is misplaced at the start; “children in” is incorrect.
- Option C: “Children played the noisily park” — the article “the” is misplaced between the verb and adverb; “noisily park” is meaningless.

Final Answer: “The children played noisily in the park” is the correctly structured sentence ⇒ D

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Correct Spelling: The word is derived from “beauty” + the suffix “-ful” (meaning full of). When adding “-ful” to a word ending in “-ty,” the “y” changes to “i”: beauty → beauti + ful = **beautiful**. The suffix “-ful” always has a single “l.”

Step 1 — Analyse each option: (A) *Beautifull* — has a double “l” at the end; incorrect. The suffix “-ful” has only one “l.” (B) *Beutiful* — missing the letter “a” after “be” (should be “beau-”); misspelled. (C) *Beautiful* — b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l; all letters are correct. ✓ (D) *Beautyful* — retains the “y” from “beauty” instead of changing it to “i”; incorrect spelling.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Beautifull” doubles the final “l” of the suffix “-ful,” which is incorrect.



- Option B: “Beutiful” omits the “a” from the “eau” cluster and is missing a letter.
- Option D: “Beautyful” does not apply the “y → i” spelling rule when adding the suffix.

Final Answer: The correctly spelled word is “Beautiful” ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

