

AISSEE Language

Sample Paper – 5

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 a **PROPER** noun?

- (A) city
- (B) Delhi
- (C) river
- (D) mountain

Q2. Choose the correct relative pronoun to complete the sentence:

“The boy _____ won the race was very happy.”

- (A) which
- (B) whose
- (C) who
- (D) whom



Q3. In the sentence “*The sky **looks** dark before a storm.*”, what type of verb is ‘**looks**’?

- (A) linking verb
- (B) transitive verb
- (C) intransitive verb
- (D) modal verb

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

“*Ravi is _____ than his brother.*”

- (A) tall
- (B) tallest
- (C) most tall
- (D) taller

Q5. Identify the **ADVERB OF DEGREE** in the sentence:

“*The tea is quite hot today.*”

- (A) tea
- (B) quite
- (C) hot
- (D) today

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

“*The cat jumped _____ the box.*”

- (A) on
- (B) upon
- (C) into
- (D) over

Q7. Which sentence uses the **CORRECT** article with an uncountable noun?



- (A) I drink water every morning.
- (B) I drink a water every morning.
- (C) I drink the waters every morning.
- (D) I drink an water every morning.

Q8. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb:

“By the time we arrived, the show _____ already.”

- (A) starts
- (B) started
- (C) was starting
- (D) had started

Q9. What is the **MASCULINE** gender of the word ‘witch’?

- (A) warlock
- (B) wizard
- (C) witch-man
- (D) sorcerer

Q10. What is the correct **PLURAL** form of the word ‘leaf’?

- (A) leafs
- (B) leafes
- (C) leaves
- (D) leafe

Q11. Which of the following is an **INTERROGATIVE** sentence?

- (A) Is she coming to the party?
- (B) She is coming to the party.
- (C) Come to the party!



(D) What a wonderful party!

Section B: Vocabulary (Q12–Q17)

Q12. Choose the **SYNONYM** (word with similar meaning) of the word ‘**tranquil**’.

- (A) noisy
- (B) troubled
- (C) bright
- (D) peaceful

Q13. Choose the **ANTONYM** (word with opposite meaning) of the word ‘**cruel**’.

- (A) kind
- (B) harsh
- (C) strict
- (D) rude

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

“The heavy rain will _____ our picnic plans.”

- (A) effect
- (B) affect
- (C) infect
- (D) inspect

Q15. What does the idiom ‘**once in a blue moon**’ mean?

- (A) under the moonlight
- (B) on a clear night
- (C) very rarely
- (D) once every month



Q16. Which of the following words **RHYMES** with the word ‘ring’?

- (A) rain
- (B) rink
- (C) long
- (D) sing

Q17. Choose the **ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION** for the phrase below:

“A scientist who studies plants.”

- (A) botanist
- (B) zoologist
- (C) ecologist
- (D) geologist

Section C: Reading Comprehension (Q18–Q21)

Read the following passage carefully and answer Q18–Q21:

Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October 1869 in Porbandar, a small coastal town in the state of Gujarat. He was a great leader who fought for India’s independence through peaceful means. Gandhi believed that non-violence, which he called *ahimsa*, was the most powerful weapon against injustice. One of his most famous protests was the Dandi March of 1930, also called the **Salt March**. Gandhi walked nearly 240 miles to the sea to make salt, defying the British law that taxed salt heavily. Thousands of people joined him on this historic march. He also encouraged people to spin their own cloth on a *charkha* (spinning wheel) and to boycott British goods, making India self-reliant. Gandhi’s simple lifestyle and deep commitment to truth and non-violence inspired not only India but people all over the world.

Q17. According to the passage, where was Mahatma Gandhi born?

- (A) Ahmedabad
- (B) Porbandar
- (C) Rajkot



(D) Surat

Q18. According to the passage, what did Gandhi call *ahimsa*?

- (A) violent resistance
- (B) civil disobedience
- (C) non-violence
- (D) a sacred prayer

Q19. According to the passage, what was the Dandi March of 1930 also called?

- (A) Salt March
- (B) Freedom March
- (C) Charkha March
- (D) Swadeshi March

Q20. According to the passage, what is a *charkha*?

- (A) a type of salt
- (B) a protest song
- (C) a coastal town
- (D) a spinning wheel

Section D: Sentence Skills (Q22–Q24)

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

we / saw / a / beautiful / rainbow / after / the / rain

- (A) Beautiful we saw a rainbow the rain after.
- (B) After the rain saw we a beautiful rainbow.
- (C) We saw a beautiful rainbow after the rain.
- (D) A beautiful rainbow saw we after the rain.



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

build / their / birds / tall / nests / trees / in

- (A) Tall trees their nests birds build in.
- (B) Their nests birds build in tall trees.
- (C) In tall trees build their birds nests.
- (D) Birds build their nests in tall trees.

Q23. Choose the **CORRECTLY FORMED** sentence.

- (A) She has been studying for three hours.
- (B) She have been studying for three hours.
- (C) She had been studies for three hours.
- (D) She is been studying for three hours.

Section E: Spelling (Q25)

Q24. Identify the **CORRECTLY SPELLED** word.

- (A) neccessary
- (B) necessary
- (C) nessessary
- (D) necesary



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Proper Nouns: A **proper noun** is the specific name of a particular person, place, or thing. Unlike common nouns, which name a general category, proper nouns always begin with a capital letter regardless of where they appear in a sentence.

Step 1 — Analysing each option:

- (A) *city* — names a general category of settlement; it can refer to any city in the world ⇒ common noun.
- (B) *Delhi* — the specific name of India's capital; refers to one particular place ⇒ **proper noun**.
- (C) *river* — names a general type of water body, not any specific river ⇒ common noun.
- (D) *mountain* — names a general landform category, not a named peak ⇒ common noun.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *city* is a common noun; it names a type of place, not a specific one.
- Option C: *river* is a common noun; it names a type of water body, not a specific river.
- Option D: *mountain* is a common noun; it names a category of landform.

Final Answer: *Delhi* is the specific name of a particular city, making it a proper noun ⇒ B

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Relative Pronouns: Relative pronouns (*who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, *that*) introduce relative clauses that add information about a noun. The choice depends on two factors: (1) whether the antecedent is a person or a thing, and (2) the grammatical role of the pronoun in the relative clause.

Step 1 — Identifying the antecedent and its role: The antecedent is *the boy* — a person. In the relative clause “___ won the race,” the pronoun acts as the **subject**



of the verb *won*. For a person serving as the subject of a relative clause, the correct pronoun is **who**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *which* — used for animals or things, never for people.
- Option B: *whose* — shows possession (e.g., “the boy *whose* bag is red”); it is not used as the subject of a verb.
- Option D: *whom* — the **object form** of *who* (e.g., “the boy *whom* we met”); here the pronoun is the subject, so *who* is needed, not *whom*.

Final Answer: *who* is the subject-form relative pronoun for a person ⇒ **C**

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Linking Verbs: A **linking verb** does not express action; instead it connects the subject to a word that describes or identifies the subject (called a subject complement). Common linking verbs include *be*, *seem*, *appear*, *look*, *feel*, *smell*, *taste*, *sound*, and *become*.

Step 1 — Testing looks in the sentence: In “The sky *looks* dark before a storm,” the verb *looks* connects the subject *sky* to the predicate adjective *dark*, which describes the sky. It does not show the sky performing any action. A quick test: replacing *looks* with *is* preserves the meaning (“The sky *is* dark”), confirming that *looks* functions as a linking verb here.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *transitive verb* — requires a direct object that receives the action; *looks* here has no direct object.
- Option C: *intransitive verb* — expresses action without a direct object (e.g., “She runs”); *looks* here links subject to complement, not expressing action.
- Option D: *modal verb* — modals (can, could, will, shall, must, etc.) express possibility or necessity; *looks* is not a modal.

Final Answer: *looks* connects the subject *sky* to the complement *dark*, making it a linking verb ⇒ **A**

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Degrees of Comparison: Adjectives have three degrees: **positive** (base form: *tall*), **comparative** (comparing two: *taller*), and **superlative** (comparing three or more: *tallest*). One-syllable adjectives form the comparative by adding *-er* and the superlative by adding *-est*.

Step 1 — Identifying the type of comparison needed: The sentence compares Ravi with one other person — his brother. When exactly **two** people or things are compared, the **comparative degree** is required. For the one-syllable adjective *tall*, the comparative is formed by adding *-er*: **taller**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *tall* — positive (base) degree; used for plain description without comparison (e.g., “Ravi is tall”).
- Option B: *tallest* — superlative degree; used when comparing three or more (e.g., “Ravi is the tallest in the class”).
- Option C: *most tall* — incorrect construction; one-syllable adjectives use *-er/-est*, never *more/most*.

Final Answer: Comparing two people requires the comparative form; *taller* is correct ⇒ D

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Adverbs of Degree: Adverbs of degree (also called adverbs of intensity) modify adjectives or other adverbs to indicate the **extent** or **intensity** of a quality. Common examples include *very*, *quite*, *rather*, *too*, *almost*, *nearly*, *extremely*, and *fairly*.

Step 1 — Identifying the adverb of degree in the sentence: In “The tea is *quite* hot today,” the word *quite* modifies the adjective *hot*, telling us **to what degree** the tea is hot. It intensifies the adjective — the tea is not just hot, but *quite* hot. This is the hallmark of an adverb of degree.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *tea* — a noun (the subject of the sentence); nouns are not adverbs.
- Option C: *hot* — a predicate adjective that describes *tea*; it is the word being



modified by *quite*, not the modifier itself.

- Option D: *today* — an adverb of **time** (it answers *when*, not *to what degree*).

Final Answer: *quite* modifies the adjective *hot* and indicates degree/intensity ⇒

B

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions of Direction: Prepositions of direction describe the path or destination of movement. Key distinctions: **into** = movement from outside to the *interior*; **onto** = movement to a surface; **over** = movement above and across; **on** = resting on a surface (static, not directional).

Step 1 — Analysing the movement described: The cat jumps and ends up **inside** the box. The movement is from outside the box to its interior. The preposition that expresses movement from the outside to the interior of an enclosed space is **into**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *on* — implies resting on top of a surface with no movement (e.g., “The cat sat *on* the box”); it is not directional.
- Option B: *upon* — a more formal or literary variant of *on*; also implies landing on the top surface of the box, not the interior.
- Option D: *over* — implies movement **above and across** the box (e.g., “The cat jumped *over* the box and kept going”), not inside it.

Final Answer: *into* expresses movement from outside to the interior of the box ⇒

C

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Articles with Uncountable Nouns: Uncountable (mass) nouns refer to things that cannot be counted individually: *water, milk, sand, air, sugar, advice*. The indefinite article *a/an* is **never** used with uncountable nouns. The definite article *the* may be used only when a specific instance is meant; in general statements, no article is needed.

Step 1 — Identifying the noun and checking each option: The noun *water* is uncountable — we cannot say “one water, two waters” in a count sense. Therefore no indefinite article (*a* or *an*) should precede it in a general statement. Option (A) uses *water* without any article, which is correct for a general habitual statement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *a water* — *a* is the indefinite article for countable singular nouns only; it cannot precede the uncountable noun *water* in this context.
- Option C: *the waters* — forming a plural *waters* is not standard usage for *water* in a general habitual sentence; this construction changes the meaning significantly.
- Option D: *an water* — *an* is used before vowel sounds, but *water* is uncountable and cannot take any indefinite article; doubly incorrect.

Final Answer: Uncountable nouns require no article in general statements; “I drink water” is correct ⇒ A

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Past Perfect Tense: The past perfect tense (*had* + past participle) is used to describe an action that was completed **before** another action or point in the past. Signal phrases such as *by the time, before, already, when* often indicate the need for past perfect.

Step 1 — Establishing the time sequence: The sentence contains two past events: (i) the show ending, and (ii) our arrival. The phrase “By the time we arrived” tells us that arriving (simple past) happened **after** the show had already ended. The action completed first (show ending) must be expressed in the past perfect: **had started**.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: *starts* — simple present tense; cannot refer to a completed past event.
- Option B: *started* — simple past tense; describes a past action but does not convey that it was completed *before* another past event.
- Option C: *was starting* — past continuous; describes an ongoing action at a moment in the past, not an action already completed before another past action.

Final Answer: The show was completed before our arrival; past perfect *had started* is correct $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Gender Pairs in English: English has traditional masculine–feminine word pairs for certain nouns related to people and mythological figures. A *witch* refers specifically to a female practitioner of magic. The standard masculine counterpart taught in CBSE/NCERT Class 5 English is **wizard**.

Step 1 — Identifying the correct masculine counterpart: The gender pair *witch* (feminine) $\leftrightarrow$ *wizard* (masculine) is the pair explicitly taught in CBSE Class 5 English grammar. In Indian school textbooks at this level, *wizard* is the accepted standard masculine gender of *witch*, just as *actress* is feminine of *actor*, or *queen* is feminine of *king*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *warlock* — while *warlock* is sometimes used informally as the masculine of *witch*, it is **not** the standard gender-pair answer in CBSE Class 5 English grammar; *wizard* is the accepted pairing.
- Option C: *witch-man* — not a real English word; an invented compound that does not appear in any standard dictionary or grammar text.
- Option D: *sorcerer* — a broadly used term for a magic user that is not gender-specific; it is not the specific gender-pair counterpart of *witch* in CBSE grammar.

Final Answer: The masculine gender of *witch* in CBSE Class 5 English is *wizard* $\Rightarrow$ B

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Irregular Plurals (-f to -ves rule): Many English nouns ending in -f or -fe change the f to v and add -es to form the plural. Examples: *leaf* → *leaves*, *knife* → *knives*, *wolf* → *wolves*, *loaf* → *loaves*. These plurals must be memorised as they do not follow the regular -s/-es rule.

Step 1 — Applying the rule to leaf: *leaf* ends in -f. Step 1: drop the f. Step 2: add -ves. Result: **leaves**. This is the correct irregular plural.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *leafs* — simply adds -s without applying the -f → -ves rule; incorrect as a noun plural (though *leafs* exists as a verb form: “he leafs through a book”).
- Option B: *leafes* — adds -es directly to the word ending in -f without the vowel change; not a valid English form.
- Option D: *leafe* — a misspelling with no grammatical basis in English.

Final Answer: Applying the -f → -ves rule gives the correct plural *leaves* ⇒ C

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Four Types of Sentences: English sentences are classified by purpose: (1) **Declarative** — makes a statement, ends with a full stop; (2) **Interrogative** — asks a question, ends with a question mark; (3) **Imperative** — gives a command or request; (4) **Exclamatory** — expresses strong emotion, ends with an exclamation mark.

Step 1 — Classifying each option:

- (A) “Is she coming to the party?” — begins with an auxiliary verb, ends with ‘?’ — asks a question ⇒ **Interrogative** (correct answer).
- (B) “She is coming to the party.” — makes a statement, ends with ‘.’ ⇒ Declarative.
- (C) “Come to the party!” — a command or invitation addressed to someone ⇒ Imperative.
- (D) “What a wonderful party!” — expresses strong admiration or emotion, ends with ‘!’ ⇒ Exclamatory.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Declarative — it states a fact or situation; it does not ask a question.
- Option C: Imperative — it issues a command; subject (*you*) is implied but absent.
- Option D: Exclamatory — it expresses strong feeling about the party, not a question.

Final Answer: Only Option A asks a question and ends with ‘?’; it is an interrogative sentence ⇒ A

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Synonyms are words that have the same or very similar meanings. The word *tranquil* is an adjective meaning calm, serene, and free from disturbance or noise. It describes a state of quiet peacefulness.

Step 1 — Matching the meaning of *tranquil*: *Tranquil* originates from the Latin *tranquillus*, meaning calm or still. A tranquil place or mind is undisturbed and at rest. Checking each option: *peaceful* means free from disturbance, calm, and quiet — this is the closest match and therefore the synonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *noisy* — the direct antonym of *tranquil*; means loud and disturbing, the opposite of calm.
- Option B: *troubled* — means worried, upset, or disturbed; again the opposite of the peaceful state described by *tranquil*.
- Option C: *bright* — relates to light or intelligence; completely unrelated in meaning to *tranquil*.

Final Answer: The synonym of *tranquil* is *peaceful* ⇒ D

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. The word *cruel* means willing to cause pain or suffering to others, showing no kindness or mercy. Its antonym must therefore express the opposite quality — warmth, care, and concern for others.

Step 1 — Finding the direct opposite of *cruel*: *cruel* → without kindness or mercy. The word **kind** means showing consideration, care, and gentleness toward others. This is the direct opposite of being cruel. Cruelty and kindness are the two contrasting extremes of how one treats others.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *harsh* — means severe, rough, or unkind; this is similar in meaning to *cruel*, not its opposite.
- Option C: *strict* — means demanding compliance with rules; one can be strict yet fair; it does not capture the opposite of deliberate cruelty.
- Option D: *rude* — means impolite or discourteous; rudeness is a different quality and does not convey the warmth and care that is the opposite of cruelty.

Final Answer: The antonym of *cruel* is *kind* ⇒ A

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Confusing Words (*affect* vs. *effect*): **Affect** (verb) means to have an influence on something or to produce a change in it. **Effect** (noun) means the result or outcome of a change. Memory aid: **A**ffect is the **A**ction (verb); **E**ffect is the **E**nd result (noun).

Step 1 — Identifying the required word class: In the sentence “The heavy rain will ____ our picnic plans,” the blank follows the modal *will*, which always requires a **base-form verb**. The blank must therefore be filled with a verb. *Affect* is a verb meaning to have an impact on; it fits perfectly: “The heavy rain will **affect** our picnic plans.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *effect* — primarily a noun (“the effect of rain”); it cannot follow



will as a main verb in this context.

- Option C: *infect* — means to contaminate with a disease-causing agent; completely unrelated to rain and picnic plans.
- Option D: *inspect* — means to examine something carefully; does not make contextual sense here.

Final Answer: A base-form verb is needed after *will*; *affect* (verb: to influence) is correct ⇒ **B**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: An idiom is a fixed expression whose **figurative meaning** differs from the literal meanings of its individual words. Idioms must be learned as complete units; their meanings cannot be deduced word by word. The idiom *once in a blue moon* has nothing to do with the moon or its colour.

Step 1 — Tracing the meaning of *once in a blue moon*: Historically, a “blue moon” referred to a rare astronomical event — a second full moon within a single calendar month — which happens only occasionally. Because of its rarity, the expression *once in a blue moon* came to mean something that happens **very seldom** or infrequently. For example: “She visits us once in a blue moon” means she almost never visits.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *under the moonlight* — a purely literal reading of the word “moon”; idioms are not interpreted literally.
- Option B: *on a clear night* — another literal misreading; “blue” is not about weather or sky conditions.
- Option D: *once every month* — a common misunderstanding; the idiom means rarely, not on a regular monthly basis.

Final Answer: “Once in a blue moon” is an idiom meaning *very rarely* ⇒ **C**

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Rhyming Words: Two words rhyme when they share the **same ending sound** (not necessarily the same spelling). Identifying rhymes requires attention to pronunciation rather than spelling alone. The word *ring* has the ending sound ‘-ing’ (as in *sing*, *bring*, *king*, *thing*).

Step 1 — Matching the ending sound of *ring*: *ring* ends with the sound ‘-ing’. Checking each option:

- *rain* — ends with the sound ‘-ain’; different ending; does not rhyme.
- *rink* — ends with ‘-ink’; has an extra ‘-k’ sound at the end; does not rhyme exactly with ‘-ing’.
- *long* — ends with ‘-ong’; different vowel and ending; does not rhyme.
- *sing* — ends with ‘-ing’; **rhymes** with *ring*. ✓

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *rain* — the vowel sound ‘-ai-’ is different from the ‘-i-’ in *ring*; the endings do not match.
- Option B: *rink* — the final ‘-nk’ cluster adds an extra consonant not present in *ring*, so the ending sounds are not identical.
- Option C: *long* — the vowel ‘-o-’ and the ending ‘-ong’ are entirely different from ‘-ing’.

Final Answer: *sing* ends with the same ‘-ing’ sound as *ring* and therefore rhymes with it ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitutions: A one-word substitution replaces a longer descriptive phrase with a single precise word. Scientific disciplines each have a specific name for their practitioners, formed from the field name: *botany* (study of plants) → *botanist*; *zoology* (study of animals) → *zoologist*, etc.

Step 1 — Identifying the correct specialist: The phrase “a scientist who studies plants” describes someone whose field is **botany** — the scientific study of plant life. The practitioner of botany is called a **botanist**.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *zoologist* — a scientist who studies *animals* (field: zoology).
- Option C: *ecologist* — a scientist who studies *ecosystems* and the relationships between organisms and their environment (field: ecology).
- Option D: *geologist* — a scientist who studies the Earth's *rocks, minerals, and physical structure* (field: geology).

Final Answer: A scientist who studies plants is called a *botanist* ⇒ A

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Locating Explicit Information): Comprehension questions often ask students to find information that is **directly and explicitly stated** in the passage. The key skill is scanning the text for the key word(s) from the question, then reading the surrounding sentence carefully.

Step 1 — Scanning the passage for Gandhi's birthplace: The question asks where Mahatma Gandhi was born. The relevant sentence in the passage reads: "Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October 1869 in **Porbandar**, a small coastal town in the state of Gujarat." The answer is stated directly and unambiguously: **Porbandar**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Ahmedabad* — a major city in Gujarat, but the passage does not mention it as Gandhi's birthplace.
- Option C: *Rajkot* — historically associated with Gandhi's early childhood and schooling, but the passage does not refer to it.
- Option D: *Surat* — another Gujarat city; not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: The passage explicitly states Gandhi was born in Porbandar ⇒ B

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context): Some comprehension questions ask about the meaning of a word or term as **defined within the passage itself**. Students must refer to the passage rather than relying solely on prior knowledge, as the passage provides the definition directly.

Step 1 — Locating the definition in the passage: The passage states: “Gandhi believed that **non-violence**, which he called *ahimsa*, was the most powerful weapon against injustice.” The passage directly and explicitly equates *ahimsa* with **non-violence**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *violent resistance* — directly contradicts the passage; *ahimsa* is non-violence, the very opposite of violent resistance.
- Option B: *civil disobedience* — while Gandhi practised civil disobedience, the passage does not define *ahimsa* as civil disobedience; it defines it as non-violence.
- Option D: *a sacred prayer* — the passage makes no mention of prayer in connection with *ahimsa*.

Final Answer: The passage defines *ahimsa* as non-violence ⇒ C

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail / Alternate Name): This type of question requires students to find a specific detail or an alternative name given for something in the passage. Careful, focused reading of the relevant sentence is key.

Step 1 — Locating the alternate name in the passage: The passage states: “One of his most famous protests was the Dandi March of 1930, also called the **Salt March**.” The text directly provides the alternative name: **Salt March**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Freedom March* — not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option C: *Charkha March* — the passage mentions a *charkha* (spinning wheel) in a different context (encouraging people to spin cloth); it is not



used as an alternate name for the Dandi March.

- Option D: *Swadeshi March* — not mentioned in the passage; the Swadeshi movement was a broader historical movement, not the name given to the Dandi March in this text.

Final Answer: The passage states the Dandi March was also called the Salt March

⇒

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Definitions within Parentheses): Authors often define unfamiliar or foreign-language words by placing the meaning immediately after the word, either within parentheses or following a phrase such as “which means” or “that is.” Students should look for these inline definitions to answer vocabulary-in-context questions.

Step 1 — Locating the definition in the passage: The passage states: “He also encouraged people to spin their own cloth on a *charkha* (**spinning wheel**)...” The word *charkha* is immediately followed by its English meaning in parentheses: **spinning wheel**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *a type of salt* — salt is discussed in relation to the Salt March (Gandhi’s protest against the salt tax); it has no connection to the *charkha*.
- Option B: *a protest song* — the passage makes no mention of songs; the *charkha* is described as a physical tool used for spinning cloth.
- Option C: *a coastal town* — the coastal town mentioned in the passage is Porbandar (Gandhi’s birthplace); the *charkha* is a device, not a place.

Final Answer: The passage defines *charkha* as a spinning wheel ⇒

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Jumbled Sentences and Standard Word Order: In English, the standard word order for a declarative sentence is **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial**. Adjectives come before the nouns they modify. Adverbial phrases of time or place typically appear at the end of the sentence.

Step 1 — Identifying the grammatical roles of the words:

- Subject: *we*
- Verb: *saw*
- Object: *a beautiful rainbow* (article + adjective + noun)
- Adverbial phrase of time: *after the rain*

Arranging in S + V + O + Adverbial order gives: **We saw a beautiful rainbow after the rain.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Beautiful we saw a rainbow the rain after.” — adjective and subject are separated and misplaced; no coherent grammatical structure.
- Option B: “After the rain saw we a beautiful rainbow.” — subject and verb are inverted without a question context; not standard English declarative order.
- Option D: “A beautiful rainbow saw we after the rain.” — object is placed before subject and verb; creates an ungrammatical sentence in standard English.

Final Answer: The correct sentence is *We saw a beautiful rainbow after the rain* ⇒

C

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Jumbled Sentences and Natural Word Order: Forming a correct sentence from jumbled words requires identifying the logical grammatical roles: subject, verb, object, and adverbial. Possessive pronouns (*their*) come directly before the noun they modify. Prepositional phrases of place (*in tall trees*) serve as adverbials.



Step 1 — Identifying the grammatical roles of the words:

- Subject: *birds*
- Verb: *build*
- Object: *their nests* (possessive pronoun + noun)
- Adverbial phrase of place: *in tall trees* (preposition + adjective + noun)

Arranging in S + V + O + Adverbial order gives: **Birds build their nests in tall trees.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Tall trees their nests birds build in.” — adjective and noun are separated from the subject; the sentence is entirely ungrammatical.
- Option B: “Their nests birds build in tall trees.” — the object *their nests* is fronted before the subject; while occasionally possible for emphasis in literature, it is not the correct standard reconstruction for this exercise.
- Option C: “In tall trees build their birds nests.” — the verb is separated from its subject and the possessive is misplaced; this is ungrammatical.

Final Answer: The correct sentence is *Birds build their nests in tall trees* ⇒ D

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Present Perfect Continuous Tense: The present perfect continuous tense is used to express an action that started in the past and has been continuously ongoing up to the present moment. Formation: **Subject + has/have + been + verb-ing**. The auxiliary *has* is used with third-person singular subjects (he, she, it); *have* is used with all other subjects (I, you, we, they).

Step 1 — Checking the subject–auxiliary agreement and form: The subject is *she* — third-person singular. The correct auxiliary is therefore **has**. The full form is: *she + has been + studying* (verb + -ing) + *for three hours*. This gives: **She has been studying for three hours.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “She *have* been studying...” — incorrect subject–auxiliary agreement; *have* is used with *I, you, we, they*, not with *she*.
- Option C: “She had been *studies*...” — incorrect verb form; the continuous



form requires *studying* (-ing form), not *studies* (simple present third-person); also *had been* gives past perfect continuous, not present perfect continuous.

- Option D: “She *is been* studying...” — *is been* is not a valid English tense construction; the present continuous is *is studying*, not *is been studying*.

Final Answer: *She has been studying for three hours* is correctly formed in the present perfect continuous ⇒ **A**

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Spelling Rules (*necessary*): The word *necessary* is one of the most frequently misspelled words in English. A popular memory device: think of a shirt — it has **one collar** (1 ‘c’) and **two sleeves** (2 ‘s’s’). The letter pattern is: **n-e-c-e-s-s-a-r-y** — one ‘c’, double ‘ss’, ending in -ary.

Step 1 — Identifying the correctly spelled word: The correct spelling is **necessary**: 9 letters, one ‘c’ after ‘ne’, followed by double ‘ss’, then ‘ary’. Option (B) spells it exactly this way.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *neccessary* — has **double ‘cc’** (n-e-c-c-e-s-s-a-r-y); incorrect; only one ‘c’ is used.
- Option C: *necessery* — has the wrong ending -ery instead of the correct -ary; the sixth vowel is wrong.
- Option D: *necassary* — has **only one ‘s’** where two are required (n-e-c-e-s-a-r-y); the double ‘ss’ is missing.

Final Answer: The only correctly spelled word is *necessary* (one ‘c’, double ‘ss’, ending in -ary) ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [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	B	15	C
16	D	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	A
21	D	22	C	23	D	24	A	25	B

