

AISSEE Language

Sample Paper – 6

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. What is the correct **COLLECTIVE NOUN** for a group of lions?

- (A) herd
- (B) flock
- (C) pack
- (D) pride

Q2. Choose the correct pronoun to complete the sentence:

‘_____ and Meena went to the market yesterday.’

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

Q3. Which modal verb expresses **ADVICE** in the sentence below?



‘You _____ drink more water every day.’

- (A) could
- (B) would
- (C) should
- (D) might

Q4. Which of the following is an **ORDINAL** number?

- (A) fifteen
- (B) fifth
- (C) fifty
- (D) five

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

‘She always brushes her teeth before going to bed.’

- (A) brushes
- (B) teeth
- (C) going
- (D) always

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

‘We saw many stars _____ the night.’

- (A) during
- (B) since
- (C) after
- (D) until

Q7. Fill in the blank with the correct article:

‘_____ Sun rises in the east.’



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

Q8. Fill in the blank with the correct **FUTURE SIMPLE** form:

‘We _____ to Shimla next winter.’

- (A) travel
- (B) will travel
- (C) travelled
- (D) are travelling

Q9. What is the **FEMININE** gender of the word ‘monk’?

- (A) lady
- (B) priestess
- (C) duchess
- (D) nun

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

- (A) axes
- (B) axeses
- (C) axies
- (D) axe

Q11. Identify the sentence written in **PASSIVE VOICE**.

- (A) The dog chased the cat.
- (B) She wrote a letter to her friend.
- (C) The cake was baked by my mother.



(D) He reads books every evening.

Section B: Vocabulary (Q12–Q17)

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

- (A) cheerful
- (B) sad
- (C) excited
- (D) bright

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

- (A) progress
- (B) achievement
- (C) triumph
- (D) failure

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

‘The Sahara is the world’s largest hot _____.’

- (A) desert
- (B) dessert
- (C) desirt
- (D) disert

Q15. What does the idiom ‘a piece of cake’ mean?

- (A) a slice of birthday cake
- (B) sharing food with friends
- (C) something very easy to do
- (D) a sweet surprise



Q16. Which of the following words **RHYMES** with the word 'blue'?

- (A) blow
- (B) shoe
- (C) blouse
- (D) bloom

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

'A person who can speak two languages fluently.'

- (A) polyglot
- (B) linguist
- (C) translator
- (D) bilingual

Section C: Reading Comprehension (Q18–Q21)

The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It is located in the city of **Agra**, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It was built by the Mughal Emperor **Shah Jahan** in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal, who died in 1631. It took nearly 22 years and the work of over 20,000 skilled workers to complete. The Taj Mahal is made of **white marble**, which was brought from the Makrana region of Rajasthan. The building is surrounded by lovely gardens and reflecting pools. The Taj Mahal glows in different shades at different times of day — pink at sunrise, golden in the afternoon, and silver in the moonlight. It was declared a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in 1983 and is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Q17. According to the passage, where is the Taj Mahal located?

- (A) Agra



- (B) Delhi
- (C) Jaipur
- (D) Lucknow

Q18. Who built the Taj Mahal, according to the passage?

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Aurangzeb
- (C) Shah Jahan
- (D) Babur

Q19. According to the passage, what is the Taj Mahal made of?

- (A) red sandstone
- (B) white marble
- (C) black granite
- (D) yellow limestone

Q20. In what year was the Taj Mahal declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site, according to the passage?

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1960
- (C) 1975
- (D) 1983

Section D: Sentence Skills (Q22–Q24)

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

played / children / in / happily / the / park / the

- (A) Played the children happily in the park.
- (B) The children played happily in the park.
- (C) Happily the children in the park played.



(D) In the park the children happily played.

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

letters / writes / Ramesh / grandmother / every / his / to / week

(A) Every week writes Ramesh letters to his grandmother.

(B) Ramesh his grandmother writes letters every week to.

(C) Ramesh writes letters to his grandmother every week.

(D) Letters his grandmother Ramesh writes to every week.

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

(A) The news are very surprising today.

(B) Mathematics are my favourite subject.

(C) The team are playing very well.

(D) The news is very surprising today.

Section E: Spelling (Q25)

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

(A) accommodation

(B) accomodation

(C) accomadation

(D) accommodasion



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Collective Nouns: A collective noun is a word used to name a group of people, animals, or things as a single unit. English has specific collective nouns for different animals, and these must be learnt as fixed vocabulary items.

Step 1 — Identify the correct collective noun for lions: A group of lions is specifically called a **pride**. A pride is a social group of lions that live together, typically consisting of related females, their cubs, and a small number of adult males.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (herd): Used for cattle, elephants, deer, and horses — not lions.
- Option B (flock): Used for birds (e.g., sparrows, geese) and sheep — not lions.
- Option C (pack): Used for wolves and dogs — not lions.

Final Answer: The collective noun for a group of lions is 'pride' ⇒ **D**

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Subject Pronouns vs. Object Pronouns: When a pronoun acts as the *subject* of a verb (i.e., it performs the action), we must use a **subject pronoun**: I, you, he, she, it, we, they. When it is the *object* of a verb or preposition, we use an **object pronoun**: me, you, him, her, it, us, them.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence structure: '_____ and Meena went to the market yesterday.' The blank is part of a compound *subject* joined by 'and'. A subject pronoun is required.

Step 2 — Select the correct pronoun: 'She' is a subject pronoun and fits correctly: *She and Meena went to the market.*

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Her): An object pronoun (e.g., 'I saw her') — cannot be used as a subject.



- Option C (Hers): A possessive pronoun (e.g., ‘That book is hers’) — not used as a subject.
- Option D (Herself): A reflexive pronoun used when subject and object are the same person (e.g., ‘She hurt herself’).

Final Answer: The correct subject pronoun is ‘She’ ⇒ A

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Modal Verbs and Their Meanings: Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that add meaning to the main verb. Each modal has a specific function:

- **could** — past ability, polite request, or remote possibility
- **would** — willingness, habitual past action, or conditional
- **should** — advice, recommendation, or mild obligation
- **might** — weak possibility or uncertainty

Step 1 — Apply to the sentence: ‘You ____ drink more water every day.’ This sentence gives a health **recommendation** — the speaker is advising someone to drink more water. The modal that expresses advice is **should**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (could): Suggests possibility, not firm advice (e.g., ‘You could try drinking more water’ sounds optional, not a recommendation).
- Option B (would): Expresses conditional willingness or habit, not advice.
- Option D (might): Suggests weak possibility or uncertainty — not advice.

Final Answer: The modal verb for advice is ‘should’ ⇒ C

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



Q4.

Solution**Concept — Cardinal vs. Ordinal Numbers:**

- **Cardinal numbers** answer “how many?” — they count objects: one, two, three, five, fifteen, fifty.
- **Ordinal numbers** answer “in what position?” — they indicate rank or order: first, second, third, fifth, fifteenth.

Step 1 — Classify each option:

- **fifteen** (15) — Cardinal number
- **fifth** (5th) — Ordinal number (position five in a sequence)
- **fifty** (50) — Cardinal number
- **five** (5) — Cardinal number

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (fifteen): A cardinal number expressing quantity.
- Option C (fifty): A cardinal number expressing quantity.
- Option D (five): A cardinal number expressing quantity.

Final Answer: ‘fifth’ is the ordinal number $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Adverbs of Frequency: An adverb of frequency tells us *how often* an action takes place. They usually appear before the main verb (but after the verb ‘to be’). Common adverbs of frequency in order of frequency: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never.

Step 1 — Identify each word in the sentence: ‘She **always** brushes her teeth before going to bed.’

- **She** — subject (pronoun)
- **always** — adverb of frequency (tells us the action happens every single time)
- **brushes** — main verb
- **teeth** — noun (direct object)
- **going** — present participle in an adverbial phrase of time



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (brushes): The main verb, not an adverb.
- Option B (teeth): A noun functioning as the direct object.
- Option C (going): A present participle; part of the prepositional phrase 'before going to bed'.

Final Answer: The adverb of frequency is 'always' ⇒ D

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions of Time: Prepositions of time indicate when or for how long something happens. Key distinctions:

- **during** — throughout a period of time (used with a noun: 'during the night', 'during summer')
- **since** — from a past point in time until now (used with a specific starting point: 'since Monday')
- **after** — following a point in time or event (e.g., 'after school')
- **until** — up to a point in time (e.g., 'until midnight')

Step 1 — Apply to the sentence: 'We saw many stars ____ the night.' We need a preposition that connects the action (seeing stars) to the period (the night). 'During the night' means 'throughout the duration of the night' — grammatically and semantically correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (since): 'Since the night' is ungrammatical in this context; 'since' requires a specific point in time, not a general period.
- Option C (after): 'After the night' would mean after the night is over — stars are not seen after the night.
- Option D (until): 'Until the night' implies we saw stars up to the point the night began — does not fit the meaning.

Final Answer: The correct preposition is 'during' ⇒ A

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Definite Article with Unique Nouns: The definite article ‘**the**’ is used before nouns that are *unique* — there is only one of them in existence or in context. Celestial bodies and geographical features that are unique always take ‘the’: the Sun, the Moon, the Earth, the Equator, the North Pole.

Step 1 — Apply to the sentence: ‘_____ Sun rises in the east.’ There is only one Sun in our solar system, making it a unique entity. The definite article ‘the’ is required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (A): The indefinite article ‘a’ is used for non-specific, countable singular nouns introduced for the first time. The Sun is unique, not one of many.
- Option B (An): The indefinite article used before vowel sounds — equally incorrect for a unique noun like the Sun.
- Option D (No article needed): Omitting the article is grammatically incorrect here; the Sun requires ‘the’ as it is a unique proper noun used with a common noun.

Final Answer: The correct article is ‘The’ ⇒ C

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Future Simple Tense: The future simple tense is formed with **will + base form of the verb**. It is used to express:

- planned actions in the future
- predictions about the future
- decisions made at the moment of speaking

A future time expression (e.g., ‘next winter’, ‘tomorrow’, ‘next year’) signals that the future tense is needed.

Step 1 — Identify the time marker and tense needed: ‘We _____ to Shimla **next winter**.’ — ‘Next winter’ is a future time marker. Future simple: will + travel = **will travel**.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A (travel): Simple present — used for habits or general truths, not future plans.
- Option C (travelled): Simple past — refers to a completed action in the past.
- Option D (are travelling): Present continuous — used for actions happening now or very near-future arrangements, but 'next winter' is too far in the future for present continuous.

Final Answer: The correct future simple form is 'will travel' ⇒ **B**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Grammatical Gender: In English, certain words have specific masculine and feminine forms. It is important to learn these pairs correctly:

Masculine	Feminine
monk	nun
king	queen
duke	duchess
priest	priestess

Step 1 — Identify the feminine of 'monk': A **monk** is a man who is a member of a religious community in a monastery. The feminine form is a **nun** — a woman who is a member of a religious community in a convent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (lady): A general term for a woman, not the specific feminine pair of 'monk'.
- Option B (priestess): The feminine form of 'priest' (a different religious role) — not 'monk'.
- Option C (duchess): The feminine form of 'duke' (a royal title) — not 'monk'.

Final Answer: The feminine of 'monk' is 'nun' ⇒ **D**

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Irregular Plurals (Latin/Greek Origin): Words borrowed from Latin and Greek often retain their original plural forms instead of following the regular English rules (adding ‘-s’ or ‘-es’). Words ending in ‘-is’ change to ‘-es’ in the plural:

axis → **axes**, crisis → **crises**, basis → **bases**, thesis → **theses**

Step 1 — Form the plural of ‘axis’: Drop ‘-is’ and add ‘-es’: axis → **axes**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (axes): Adds ‘-es’ to the full word, which is incorrect — the ‘-is’ ending must be replaced.
- Option C (axies): Incorrect spelling — not a valid English word.
- Option D (axe): This is an entirely different word meaning a cutting tool (a type of blade with a handle), not the plural of ‘axis’.

Final Answer: The correct plural of ‘axis’ is ‘axes’ ⇒ A

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Active vs. Passive Voice:

- **Active voice:** The subject *performs* the action. Structure: Subject + Verb + Object.
- **Passive voice:** The subject *receives* the action. Structure: Subject + **to be** + **past participle** + (by + agent).

Step 1 — Test each sentence:

- (A) ‘The dog **chased** the cat.’ — Dog (subject) does the chasing ⇒ Active.
- (B) ‘She **wrote** a letter to her friend.’ — She (subject) does the writing ⇒ Active.
- (C) ‘The cake **was baked** by my mother.’ — Cake (subject) receives the baking; ‘was baked’ = to be + past participle ⇒ **Passive**.
- (D) ‘He **reads** books every evening.’ — He (subject) does the reading ⇒ Active.



Why other options are wrong:

- Options A, B, D: All three sentences are in active voice; the subject performs the action in each.

Final Answer: The passive voice sentence is Option C $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [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. 'Melancholy' means a feeling of deep sadness or gloom, often prolonged and without a clear cause. It is used as both an adjective (e.g., 'a melancholy mood') and a noun (e.g., 'filled with melancholy').

Step 1 — Evaluate each option:

- **cheerful** — happy, positive, and optimistic (this is the *antonym* of melancholy)
- **sad** — unhappy, sorrowful — the closest synonym to melancholy
- **excited** — enthusiastic and eager (unrelated to sadness)
- **bright** — shining, clever, or lively (unrelated to melancholy)

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (cheerful): The direct opposite of melancholy — an antonym, not a synonym.
- Option C (excited): Describes a positive, energetic state — nothing to do with sadness.
- Option D (bright): Relates to light, intelligence, or liveliness — not sadness.

Final Answer: The synonym of 'melancholy' is 'sad' $\Rightarrow$ B

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. 'Success' means the achievement of a desired aim or result — accomplishing what you set out to do.

Step 1 — Evaluate each option:

- **progress** — forward movement or improvement (similar in meaning to success)
- **achievement** — something accomplished successfully (a synonym of success)
- **triumph** — a great victory or success (another synonym of success)
- **failure** — not achieving the desired result; falling short of a goal (the opposite of success)

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (progress): Similar in meaning to success — a synonym, not an antonym.
- Option B (achievement): A word meaning 'something accomplished' — a synonym of success.
- Option C (triumph): Means a great success or victory — clearly a synonym, not an antonym.

Final Answer: The antonym of 'success' is 'failure' ⇒ D

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Commonly Confused Words: 'Desert' and 'dessert' are homophones (words that sound similar) and are frequently confused:

- **desert** (one 's', stress on first syllable /DEZ-ert/): a large, barren, dry area of land with little rainfall (e.g., the Sahara Desert, the Thar Desert)
- **dessert** (two 's's, stress on second syllable /di-ZERT/): a sweet food course eaten at the end of a meal (e.g., ice cream, pudding, cake)

Memory tip: Dessert has double 's' because you always want a second serving of something sweet!



Step 1 — Apply to the sentence: ‘The Sahara is the world’s largest hot ____.’
The Sahara is a famous geographical feature — a vast, arid land area. The correct word is **desert**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (dessert): Refers to a sweet food course — incorrect in a geographical context.
- Option C (desirt): Not an English word — an invented misspelling.
- Option D (disert): Not an English word — an invented misspelling.

Final Answer: The correct word is ‘desert’ ⇒ A

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: An idiom is a fixed phrase or expression whose overall meaning cannot be understood from the literal meanings of its individual words. Idioms must be learnt as set expressions with their figurative meanings.

Step 1 — Analyse the idiom ‘a piece of cake’: Literally, a ‘piece of cake’ is a slice of cake — a food item. However, as an **idiom**, ‘a piece of cake’ means something that is **very easy to do**. Example in context: ‘The spelling test was a piece of cake!’ (= It was very easy.)

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (a slice of birthday cake): This is the literal meaning of the words, not the idiomatic meaning.
- Option B (sharing food with friends): This is a completely invented meaning with no connection to this idiom.
- Option D (a sweet surprise): This confuses the association of ‘cake’ with something pleasant, but the idiom specifically refers to ease, not surprise.

Final Answer: ‘A piece of cake’ means something very easy to do ⇒ 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). The word 'blue' ends with the /u:/ sound (as in 'moon', 'true', 'shoe').

Step 1 — Check the ending sounds of each option:

- **blow** — ends with /oʊ/ (as in 'go', 'snow') — does NOT rhyme with 'blue' (/u:/)
- **shoe** — ends with /u:/ (as in 'blue', 'true') — **RHYMES** with 'blue'
- **blouse** — ends with /aʊz/ (as in 'house', 'mouse') — does NOT rhyme with 'blue'
- **bloom** — ends with /u:m/ (contains /u:/ but ends in the consonant 'm') — does NOT fully rhyme with 'blue'

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (blow): The ending sound /oʊ/ is different from /u:/.
- Option C (blouse): The ending sound /aʊz/ is entirely different from /u:/.
- Option D (bloom): While it contains the /u:/ vowel sound, the final consonant 'm' means the ending sound /u:m/ does not rhyme with 'blue' /u:/.

Final Answer: The word that rhymes with 'blue' is 'shoe' ⇒ **B**

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: A one-word substitution replaces a phrase or descriptive group of words with a single, precise word that carries the exact same meaning. This tests precise vocabulary knowledge.

Step 1 — Analyse the given definition: 'A person who can speak two languages fluently.' The key word is **two** (*bi-* = two in Latin).

Step 2 — Evaluate each option:

- **polyglot** — a person fluent in *many* languages (Greek: *poly* = many). More than two.
- **linguist** — a person who studies language and linguistics as a science. This is about the study of language, not about speaking two languages specifically.



- **translator** — a person whose profession is to convert written or spoken text from one language to another. This is a job title, not about personal bilingual fluency.
- **bilingual** — a person fluent in exactly *two* languages (*bi* = two). This is the precise one-word substitution.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (polyglot): Refers to many languages, not specifically two.
- Option B (linguist): A scientist who studies language structure and history.
- Option C (translator): A professional who converts language — not the same as speaking two languages fluently.

Final Answer: The one-word substitution is 'bilingual' ⇒ D

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Locating Explicit Facts): When a question says “according to the passage,” the answer must come directly from the text. Do not rely on outside knowledge — locate the specific sentence in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: From the passage: “It is located in the city of **Agra**, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India.”

Step 2 — Match with options: The passage explicitly names **Agra** as the city where the Taj Mahal is located — this is Option A.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Delhi): The national capital of India, but the passage does not mention it in relation to the Taj Mahal’s location.
- Option C (Jaipur): A city in Rajasthan; the passage mentions Rajasthan only as the source of marble, not as the location of the Taj Mahal.
- Option D (Lucknow): The capital city of Uttar Pradesh, not where the Taj Mahal stands.

Final Answer: The Taj Mahal is located in Agra ⇒ A

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Identifying Key People): This question requires identifying the builder of the Taj Mahal as stated in the passage. Always refer to the text for the answer.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: From the passage: “It was built by the Mughal Emperor **Shah Jahan** in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal, who died in 1631.”

Step 2 — Match with options: The passage clearly and directly names **Shah Jahan** as the builder — this is Option C.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Akbar): A famous Mughal Emperor (Akbar the Great), but the passage does not name him in connection with building the Taj Mahal.
- Option B (Aurangzeb): Another Mughal Emperor (Shah Jahan’s son), who is not credited with building the Taj Mahal in the passage.
- Option D (Babur): The founder of the Mughal Empire, who lived much earlier — he is not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Identifying Specific Details): This question asks about the building material of the Taj Mahal as given in the passage. The answer must come from the text.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: From the passage: “The Taj Mahal is made of **white marble**, which was brought from the Makrana region of Rajasthan.”

Step 2 — Match with options: The passage explicitly states the material is **white marble** — this is Option B.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (red sandstone): Many Mughal structures (such as Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri) are made of red sandstone, but the passage specifies white



marble for the Taj Mahal.

- Option C (black granite): Not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option D (yellow limestone): Not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: The Taj Mahal is made of white marble ⇒ B

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Identifying Dates): This question asks for a specific year mentioned in the passage. Locate the sentence containing the date and match it to the options.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: From the passage: “It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 and is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World.”

Step 2 — Match with options: The passage clearly states the year 1983 — this is Option D.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (1947): The year India gained independence from British rule — not mentioned in the passage in connection with UNESCO.
- Option B (1960): Not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option C (1975): Not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: The Taj Mahal was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 ⇒ D

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Rearrangement: To form a correct sentence from jumbled words, apply the standard English word order: **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverb of Manner + Adverbial of Place/Time.**

Step 1 — Identify and sort the words: Words given: played / children / in / happily / the / park / the



- **Subject:** The children (definite noun phrase with article 'the')
- **Verb:** played (past tense)
- **Adverb of manner:** happily (modifies 'played'; placed after the verb)
- **Adverbial of place:** in the park (prepositional phrase)

Step 2 — Assemble the correct sentence: The children played happily in the park.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Begins with the verb 'Played' before the subject — incorrect inversion.
- Option C: Fronts the adverb 'Happily' and places the verb at the very end — awkward and incorrect.
- Option D: Places the adverbial phrase 'In the park' at the start, which is possible in some styles but leaves the remaining word order ('the children happily played') non-standard.

Final Answer: The correct sentence is 'The children played happily in the park.'

⇒ **B**

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Rearrangement: Arrange the words following the standard English sentence pattern: **Subject + Verb + Object + Prepositional Phrase + Adverb of Frequency/Time.**

Step 1 — Identify and sort the words: Words given: letters / writes / Ramesh / grandmother / every / his / to / week

- **Subject:** Ramesh (proper noun)
- **Verb:** writes (simple present)
- **Object:** letters (what he writes)
- **Prepositional phrase:** to his grandmother (recipient)
- **Adverbial of frequency:** every week (how often)

Step 2 — Assemble the correct sentence: Ramesh writes letters to his grandmother every week.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Places 'Every week' at the start and inverts the verb and subject ('writes Ramesh') — incorrect word order.
- Option B: Places 'his grandmother' immediately after the subject before the verb, and ends with 'to' — completely wrong structure.
- Option D: Uses 'Letters' as the subject and misarranges all other elements.

Final Answer: The correct sentence is 'Ramesh writes letters to his grandmother every week.' ⇒

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

Q24.

Solution**Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement with Uncountable and Special Nouns:**

Certain nouns that appear to be plural in form are grammatically **singular** and must always take a **singular verb**. These include:

- **news** — always singular (e.g., 'The news **is** good.')
- **mathematics, physics, economics, ethics** — singular in meaning (e.g., 'Mathematics **is** my favourite subject.')

Step 1 — Analyse each sentence:

- (A) 'The news **are** very surprising today.' — 'News' is singular; must use **is**. **Incorrect.**
- (B) 'Mathematics **are** my favourite subject.' — 'Mathematics' takes a singular verb **is**. **Incorrect.**
- (C) 'The team **are** playing very well.' — In standard CBSE usage, 'team' as a collective noun is treated as singular and takes 'is'. **Incorrect.**
- (D) 'The news **is** very surprising today.' — 'News' is uncountable and singular; 'is' is the correct verb. **Correct.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: Use 'are' with nouns that require the singular verb 'is'.
- Option C: Uses 'are' with a collective noun; at CBSE Class 5 level, collective nouns (team, class, family) take singular verbs.

Final Answer: The correctly formed sentence is Option D ⇒

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Spelling Rules: ‘Accommodation’ is one of the most commonly misspelled words in English. The key rule to remember is that it contains **double ‘c’** (cc) and **double ‘m’** (mm).

Memory Trick: Think: “*Accommodation needs to **accommodate** double the letters!*” — double ‘c’ and double ‘m’.

Step 1 — Break down the correct spelling:

$\underbrace{ac}_{\text{double c}} + \underbrace{com}_{\text{double m}} + mo + da + tion = \text{ac-com-mo-da-tion}$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (accomodation): Has double ‘c’ but only **one ‘m’** — missing the second ‘m’.
- Option C (accomadation): Has only one ‘m’ and replaces the correct vowel ‘o’ with ‘a’ — two errors in one word.
- Option D (accommodasion): Has double ‘c’ and double ‘m’ correctly, but uses the wrong suffix ‘-sion’ instead of ‘-tion’.

Final Answer: The correctly spelled word is ‘accommodation’ $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [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	A	7	C	8	B	9	D	10	A
11	C	12	B	13	D	14	A	15	C
16	B	17	D	18	A	19	C	20	B
21	D	22	B	23	C	24	D	25	A

