

# AISSEE Language

## Sample Paper – 7

Duration: 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

### Instructions

- This paper contains **25** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Language portion of AISSEE entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+2 marks**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: **NCERT/CBSE Class 5 English**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

### Section A: Grammar (Q1–Q11)

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

- (A) table
- (B) joy
- (C) flower
- (D) pencil

**Q2.** Choose the correct **possessive pronoun** to complete the sentence:

*“This book is not yours; it is \_\_\_\_\_.”*

- (A) my
- (B) her
- (C) mine
- (D) I

**Q3.** Identify the **causative verb** in the sentence below:



*“The teacher made the students stand in a line.”*

- (A) teacher
- (B) students
- (C) stand
- (D) made

**Q4.** Fill in the blank with the correct word:

*“There is very \_\_\_\_\_ water left in the bottle.”*

- (A) little
- (B) few
- (C) less
- (D) fewer

**Q5.** Identify the **adverb of manner** in the sentence below:

*“The tortoise walked slowly towards the finish line.”*

- (A) tortoise
- (B) walked
- (C) slowly
- (D) finish

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

*“She went to the market \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.”*

- (A) by
- (B) with
- (C) for
- (D) to

**Q7.** Which sentence uses the **correct article** with the name of a game?



- (A) She plays the chess every evening.
- (B) She plays a chess every evening.
- (C) She plays an chess every evening.
- (D) She plays chess every evening.

**Q8.** Fill in the blank with the correct simple **past tense** form:

*"Yesterday, Amit \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to his friend."*

- (A) wrote
- (B) write
- (C) written
- (D) writes

**Q9.** What is the **masculine gender** of a female 'duck'?

- (A) gander
- (B) cob
- (C) drake
- (D) colt

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

- (A) mediums
- (B) media
- (C) medi
- (D) mediae

**Q11.** Choose the correct form to complete the **first conditional** sentence:

*"If it rains tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home."*

- (A) stayed
- (B) staying



- (C) had stayed
- (D) will stay

**Section B: Vocabulary (Q12–Q17)**

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

- (A) strange
- (B) common
- (C) ordinary
- (D) familiar

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

- (A) short
- (B) thin
- (C) wide
- (D) tall

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

*“Please be \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.”*

- (A) quite
- (B) quiet
- (C) quit
- (D) quote

**Q15.** What does the idiom ‘**the tip of the iceberg**’ mean?

- (A) the peak of a mountain
- (B) a small floating island
- (C) the coldest part of the ocean



(D) a small visible part of a much larger problem

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

- (A) bed
- (B) rid
- (C) rod
- (D) reed

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

*“A book or collection of maps.”*

- (A) dictionary
- (B) encyclopedia
- (C) atlas
- (D) almanac

**Section C: Reading Comprehension (Q18–Q21)**

**Read the following passage carefully and answer Q18–Q21:**

Oceans cover more than **seventy percent** of the Earth’s surface. There are five main oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Southern Ocean. The **Pacific Ocean** is the largest and deepest of all the oceans. Oceans are home to an extraordinary variety of living creatures, from the tiniest plankton to the mighty blue whale — the largest animal on Earth. The ocean plays a very important role in regulating the Earth’s climate. Water in the oceans absorbs **the sun’s heat** and distributes it around the world through ocean currents. The oceans also provide us with food, fresh water through the water cycle, and oxygen produced by tiny sea plants called **phytoplankton**. Despite their importance, oceans are being polluted by plastics and waste, threatening the marine life that depends on them.

**Q17.** According to the passage, what percentage of the Earth’s surface do oceans cover?

- (A) thirty percent



- (B) fifty percent
- (C) sixty percent
- (D) more than seventy percent

**Q18.** Which is the largest ocean in the world, according to the passage?

- (A) Atlantic Ocean
- (B) Pacific Ocean
- (C) Indian Ocean
- (D) Arctic Ocean

**Q19.** According to the passage, what do oceans absorb?

- (A) the sun's heat
- (B) the moon's gravity
- (C) river water
- (D) rainwater

**Q20.** According to the passage, what are the tiny sea plants that produce oxygen called?

- (A) algae
- (B) seaweed
- (C) phytoplankton
- (D) plankton

**Section D: Sentence Skills (Q22–Q24)**

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

reads / sister / storybook / before / my / going / a / to / sleep

- (A) Before going to sleep reads my sister a storybook.
- (B) My sister reads a storybook before going to sleep.
- (C) A storybook reads my sister before to sleep going.



(D) Going to sleep my sister reads a storybook before.

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

sat / the / quietly / mango / old / man / under / tree / the

(A) The old man sat quietly under the mango tree.

(B) Quietly sat the old man under the mango tree.

(C) Under the mango tree sat quietly the old man.

(D) The old man under the mango tree sat quietly.

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

(A) My friends has gone to the market.

(B) She have finished her homework.

(C) The dog has eaten all its food.

(D) We has completed the project already.

**Section E: Spelling (Q25)**

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

(A) enviroment

(B) enviornment

(C) envirement

(D) environment



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

**Concept — Types of Nouns:** Nouns name a person, place, thing, or idea. An **abstract noun** names something that cannot be seen, touched, or physically experienced—it refers to a feeling, quality, or concept. A **concrete noun** names something that can be perceived by the senses (seen, touched, heard, smelled, or tasted).

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *table* — a physical object you can see and touch ⇒ concrete noun.
- (B) *joy* — a feeling or emotion; cannot be seen or touched ⇒ **abstract noun**.
- (C) *flower* — a physical plant you can see, touch, and smell ⇒ concrete noun.
- (D) *pencil* — a physical object you can hold and use ⇒ concrete noun.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Table* is a concrete noun — it is a physical object you can touch.
- Option C: *Flower* is a concrete noun — it is a living physical thing.
- Option D: *Pencil* is a concrete noun — it is a physical writing tool.

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

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

**Q2.****Solution**

**Concept — Possessive Pronouns:** Pronouns have different forms depending on their function. **Possessive pronouns** (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs) stand alone to show ownership — they replace a noun phrase entirely. **Possessive adjectives** (my, your, his, her, our, their) are used *before* a noun to show ownership.

**Step 1 — Analysing the sentence:** “This book is not yours; it is \_\_\_\_.” The blank follows *is* and must replace the full noun phrase “my book” — so a **possessive pronoun** (one that stands alone) is needed.

**Step 2 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *my* — possessive *adjective*; it must be followed by a noun (“my book”),



not used alone.

- (B) *her* — possessive adjective; same problem as *my*.
- (C) *mine* — possessive pronoun; stands alone to mean “my book” ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *I* — subject pronoun; used as the subject of a clause, not to show ownership.

#### Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *My* requires a noun after it (e.g. “my book”); it cannot stand alone as the complement of *is*.
- Option B: *Her* is a possessive adjective or object pronoun; neither fits here.
- Option D: *I* is a subject pronoun and makes no grammatical sense in this position.

**Final Answer:** The correct possessive pronoun is *mine* ⇒ C

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

Q3.

#### Solution

**Concept — Causative Verbs:** A **causative verb** is a verb that expresses the idea of one person or thing causing another to do something or to be in a certain state. The most common causative verbs in English are **make**, **have**, **let**, **get**, and **help**. When *make* is used as a causative, it means to force or compel someone to do something.

**Step 1 — Analysing the sentence:** “The teacher **made** the students stand in a line.” Here, *the teacher* is the causer and *the students* are the ones caused to act (stand). The word *made* is the causative verb.

#### Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *teacher* — the subject (noun), not a verb.
- (B) *students* — the object (noun), not a verb.
- (C) *stand* — the base-form verb that describes the action the students were caused to do; it is the *effect*, not the causative itself.
- (D) *made* — the causative verb; it conveys that the teacher forced/caused the students to stand ⇒ **correct**.

#### Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Teacher* is a noun (the subject), not a verb.



- Option B: *Students* is a noun (the object), not a verb.
- Option C: *Stand* is the bare infinitive showing what the students were caused to do; the causative verb is the one that caused this action, which is *made*.

**Final Answer:** The causative verb is *made* ⇒ D

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

Q4.

### Solution

**Concept — Few vs. Little (Countable vs. Uncountable Nouns):**

- **few / fewer** — used with **countable** nouns (nouns that have a plural form and can be counted individually), e.g. *few chairs, fewer apples*.
- **little / less** — used with **uncountable** nouns (nouns that cannot be counted individually and have no plural form), e.g. *little water, less sugar*.

**Step 1 — Identifying the noun:** The noun in the sentence is *water*. Water is an **uncountable** noun — you cannot say “one water, two waters” in the usual sense.

**Step 2 — Selecting the correct quantifier:** Since *water* is uncountable, we use **little**: “There is very **little** water left.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: *Few* is used with countable nouns (e.g. “few bottles of water”), not directly with *water*.
- Option C: *Less* is also used with uncountable nouns, but the phrase *very little* is the natural and grammatically standard expression here; “very less” is non-standard.
- Option D: *Fewer* is the comparative form of *few* and is used with countable nouns only.

**Final Answer:** The correct word is *little* ⇒ A

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



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Adverbs of Manner:** An **adverb of manner** describes **how** an action is performed. It modifies a verb and answers the question “How?” Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective (e.g. *slow* → *slowly*).

**Step 1 — Identifying the roles of each word in the sentence:** “The tortoise walked slowly towards the finish line.”

- *tortoise* — the subject (noun); names who performed the action.
- *walked* — the main verb; describes the action performed.
- *slowly* — modifies the verb *walked*; answers the question “How did it walk?”  
⇒ **adverb of manner**.
- *finish* — an adjective modifying *line* (or part of the compound noun *finish line*).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Tortoise* is a noun (the subject), not an adverb.
- Option B: *Walked* is the main verb, not an adverb.
- Option D: *Finish* functions as a modifier for the noun *line*, not as an adverb modifying the verb.

**Final Answer:** *Slowly* is the adverb of manner ⇒ C

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — Prepositions of Accompaniment:** In English, the preposition **with** is used to express the idea of being in the company of someone or doing something together with another person. It answers the question “Who accompanied?” or “In whose company?”

**Step 1 — Analysing the sentence:** “She went to the market \_\_\_\_ her mother.” The blank shows that she was in the company of her mother — this is a relationship of **accompaniment**. The correct preposition is **with**.

**Step 2 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *by* — indicates the agent (“done by someone”) or proximity (“by the door”); “by her mother” would mean her mother did the action, not that



they went together.

- (B) *with* — expresses accompaniment (“together with her mother”) ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) *for* — indicates purpose or benefit (“she went for her mother” = on behalf of/for the sake of).
- (D) *to* — indicates direction; “to her mother” changes the meaning entirely.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *By* suggests the mother was the agent/doer, not a companion.
- Option C: *For* implies purpose or on behalf of, not togetherness.
- Option D: *To* indicates movement towards a destination, not companionship.

**Final Answer:** The correct preposition is *with* ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q6](#)

**Q7.**

### Solution

**Concept — Zero Article with Games and Sports:** In English, no article (zero article) is used before the names of games and sports. We say “she plays **chess**” (not “the chess” or “a chess”), just as we say “they play football” or “he plays cricket.” Articles (*a*, *an*, *the*) are **not** used before names of sports and games.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- (A) “She plays **the** chess every evening.” — *the* (definite article) is not used before names of games.
- (B) “She plays **a** chess every evening.” — *a* (indefinite article) is not used before names of games.
- (C) “She plays **an** chess every evening.” — *an* is incorrect (used before vowel sounds, and still an article); also grammatically wrong.
- (D) “She plays **chess** every evening.” — no article; follows the zero-article rule ⇒ **correct**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Options A, B, C: All use an article (*the*, *a*, or *an*) before a game name, which violates the zero-article rule for sports and games.

**Final Answer:** “She plays chess every evening” is correct ⇒ **D**



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

Q8.

### Solution

**Concept — Simple Past Tense (Irregular Verbs):** The simple past tense is used for actions that were completed at a specific time in the past. The verb *write* is an **irregular verb**; it does not simply add *-ed* to form the past tense. Its forms are:

- Base form (present): *write*
- Simple past: *wrote*
- Past participle: *written* (used with auxiliary verbs: *has/have/had written*)

**Step 1 — Identifying the time clue:** “Yesterday, Amit \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to his friend.” The word *Yesterday* is a clear signal that the action is in the past, and **simple past** tense is required (not present or perfect).

**Step 2 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *wrote* — simple past form of *write* ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *write* — base/present tense; wrong for a past-tense sentence.
- (C) *written* — past participle; requires an auxiliary verb (e.g. *has written*, *had written*).
- (D) *writes* — present tense, third person singular; wrong for a past action.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: *Write* is the base form (present tense); *yesterday* demands the past tense.
- Option C: *Written* is a past participle and cannot stand alone as the main verb without *has/had*.
- Option D: *Writes* is present tense; contradicts the past-time clue *yesterday*.

**Final Answer:** The simple past form is *wrote* ⇒ A

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



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Masculine Gender of Animals:** Many animals have distinct words for male and female. For the bird *duck*, the **female** is called a **duck** and the **male** is called a **drake**. This is a vocabulary fact that needs to be memorised.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *gander* — the male of a *goose* (not duck).
- (B) *cob* — the male of a *swan* (not duck).
- (C) *drake* — the male of a *duck* ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *colt* — a young male *horse* (not a duck at all).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Gander* is the masculine of *goose*; goose and duck are different birds.
- Option B: *Cob* is the masculine of *swan*; swan and duck are different birds.
- Option D: *Colt* refers to a young male horse; it has nothing to do with ducks.

**Final Answer:** The masculine gender of a duck is *drake* ⇒ C

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

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Irregular Plurals (Latin-Origin Words):** The word *medium* comes from Latin. Many English words of Latin and Greek origin form their plurals according to the rules of the original language rather than simply adding -s. For *medium*, the standard plural in formal and academic usage is **media** (from Latin *media*).

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *mediums* — an alternative plural (used specifically for spiritualist mediums), but **media** is the standard academic/formal plural for most other meanings.
- (B) *media* — the correct standard plural of *medium* (especially in contexts like “mass media”, “social media”) ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) *medi* — not a valid English word; does not exist.
- (D) *mediae* — not a valid English plural; a fabricated form.



**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: While *mediums* is used in very specific contexts, the expected correct answer at this level for the standard plural of *medium* is *media*.
- Option C: *Medi* is not an English word — it is a misspelling/fabrication.
- Option D: *Mediae* is not a recognised plural form in English.

**Final Answer:** The correct plural of *medium* is *media* ⇒ B

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q10](#)

**Q11.**

**Solution**

**Concept — First Conditional Sentences:** The **first conditional** expresses a real and possible situation in the future and its probable result. Its structure is:

**If + simple present tense, will + base verb**

The *if*-clause uses the **simple present** tense, and the **main clause** uses *will* + the base form of the verb.

**Step 1 — Analysing the sentence:** “If it **rains** tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_ stay at home.” The *if*-clause uses *rains* (simple present) ⇒ this is a first conditional. The main clause needs **will** + base verb.

**Step 2 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *stayed* — simple past tense; used in second conditional (hypothetical/unreal situations), not first.
- (B) *staying* — present participle; cannot stand as the main verb without an auxiliary.
- (C) *had stayed* — past perfect; used in third conditional (unreal past situations), not first.
- (D) *will stay* — *will* + base verb; correct for first conditional ⇒ **correct**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Stayed* belongs to the second conditional (“If it rained, we would stay”).
- Option B: *Staying* alone cannot form a complete predicate; it needs an auxiliary like *are/were*.



- Option C: *Had stayed* belongs to the third conditional (past unreal): “If it had rained, we would have stayed.”

**Final Answer:** The first conditional requires *will stay* ⇒ D

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

Q12.

### Solution

**Concept — Synonyms:** A **synonym** is a word that has the same or a very similar meaning to another word. The word *peculiar* means unusual, odd, or different from the normal; something that stands out because it is not like the usual.

#### Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *strange* — means unusual, odd, or hard to explain; very close in meaning to *peculiar* ⇒ **synonym**.
- (B) *common* — means ordinary, frequently occurring; the *opposite* of *peculiar*.
- (C) *ordinary* — means normal, not special; also the opposite of *peculiar*.
- (D) *familiar* — means well-known, easily recognised; opposite in sense to *peculiar*.

#### Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Common* is an antonym of *peculiar*.
- Option C: *Ordinary* is an antonym of *peculiar*.
- Option D: *Familiar* suggests something known and recognisable, the opposite of *peculiar* (which implies something unfamiliar/odd).

**Final Answer:** The synonym of *peculiar* is *strange* ⇒ A

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



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept — Antonyms:** An **antonym** is a word that has the opposite meaning to another word. *Narrow* means not wide; of small width from side to side. Its antonym must mean having great width — the opposite of small width.

**Step 1 — Identifying the meaning of *narrow*:** *Narrow* describes something with a small width (e.g. a narrow lane, a narrow river). The direct opposite relates to **width**, not height or length.

**Step 2 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *short* — opposite of *tall* or *long*; relates to height/length, not width.
- (B) *thin* — actually **similar** to narrow (both suggest limited extent); not an antonym.
- (C) *wide* — means having a large width from side to side; the direct opposite of *narrow* ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *tall* — opposite of *short*; relates to height, not width.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Short* is the antonym of *tall* or *long*, not of *narrow*.
- Option B: *Thin* is almost a synonym of *narrow* (both imply limited width); it is not the antonym.
- Option D: *Tall* relates to height, not to width.

**Final Answer:** The antonym of *narrow* is *wide* ⇒ C

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

Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept — Confusing Words (*quite* / *quiet* / *quit* / *quote*):** These four words look and sound similar but have entirely different meanings:

- **quite** — an adverb meaning “fairly” or “rather” (e.g. “It is quite warm today.”).
- **quiet** — an adjective/noun meaning making little or no noise (e.g. “Please be quiet.”).
- **quit** — a verb meaning to stop doing something or to leave (e.g. “She quit her job.”).



- **quote** — a verb meaning to repeat words said or written by someone else; or a noun (e.g. “a quote from a book”).

**Step 1 — Analysing the sentence:** “Please be \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.” Libraries require **silence and stillness**. The word needed is one that means *making no noise* — which is **quiet**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Quite* is an adverb of degree (“fairly/rather”); “Please be quite” is incomplete and nonsensical in this context.
- Option C: *Quit* means to stop or leave; “Please be quit” is not standard usage.
- Option D: *Quote* means to repeat words from a source; “Please be quote” makes no sense.

**Final Answer:** The correct word is *quiet* ⇒ **B**

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

Q15.

### Solution

**Concept — Idioms:** An **idiom** is a phrase or expression whose meaning is **figurative** — different from the literal meanings of the individual words. The idiom “**the tip of the iceberg**” comes from the fact that only a small portion of an iceberg is visible above water; the much larger part is hidden below the surface. Figuratively, it means that what you can see or know about a situation is only a small part of a much larger problem or truth.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *the peak of a mountain* — a literal description of a mountain; not the meaning of this idiom.
- (B) *a small floating island* — unrelated to the idiom’s meaning.
- (C) *the coldest part of the ocean* — a literal interpretation involving icebergs; not the figurative meaning.
- (D) *a small visible part of a much larger problem* — captures the figurative meaning perfectly ⇒ **correct**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Options A, B, C: All interpret the phrase literally rather than figuratively. Idioms carry non-literal meanings.



**Final Answer:** “The tip of the iceberg” means *a small visible part of a much larger problem* ⇒ D

**Answer: (D)** [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 *red* is pronounced with the vowel sound / $\epsilon$ / and ends with the sound / $\epsilon$ **d**/ (“-ed” sound).

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *bed* — pronounced / $b\epsilon$ d/; ends with the same / $\epsilon$ **d**/ sound as *red* ⇒ **rhymes**.
- (B) *rid* — pronounced / $r\text{ɪ}$ d/; short “i” vowel sound; does **not** rhyme with *red*.
- (C) *rod* — pronounced / $r\text{ɔ}$ d/; short “o” vowel sound; does **not** rhyme with *red*.
- (D) *reed* — pronounced / $r\text{i:}$ d/; long “ee” vowel sound; does **not** rhyme with *red*.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: *Rid* has the short *i* vowel sound (/ɪ/), which is different from the short *e* in *red* (/ $\epsilon$ /).
- Option C: *Rod* has the short *o* vowel sound (/ɔ/), not the short *e* sound.
- Option D: *Reed* has the long *ee* vowel sound (/i:/), which is completely different from *red*.

**Final Answer:** *Bed* rhymes with *red* ⇒ A

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



Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept — One-Word Substitution:** One-word substitution means replacing a descriptive phrase with a **single precise word** that carries exactly the same meaning.

**Step 1 — Understanding the phrase:** “A book or collection of maps” describes a reference book that contains geographical maps, charts, and information about countries and regions.

**Step 2 — Checking each option:**

- (A) *dictionary* — a book that lists words alphabetically with their meanings; **not** a collection of maps.
- (B) *encyclopedia* — a reference work containing information on a wide range of subjects; **not** specifically maps.
- (C) *atlas* — a book or bound collection of maps, often including charts, tables, and geographical information ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *almanac* — a yearly publication with statistics, weather predictions, and calendar information; **not** specifically maps.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A *dictionary* contains words and definitions, not maps.
- Option B: An *encyclopedia* covers general knowledge topics, not specifically maps.
- Option D: An *almanac* contains annual statistics and information but is not a book of maps.

**Final Answer:** The one-word substitution is *atlas* ⇒ C

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

**Solution**

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

**Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage:** The very first sentence of the



passage states: “Oceans cover more than **seventy percent** of the Earth’s surface.” The passage specifies **more than seventy percent**.

**Step 2 — Matching with the options:**

- (A) thirty percent — not stated in the passage.
- (B) fifty percent — not stated in the passage.
- (C) sixty percent — not stated in the passage.
- (D) more than seventy percent — matches exactly what the passage says ⇒ **correct**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Options A, B, C: These percentages (thirty, fifty, sixty) are not mentioned anywhere in the passage. Only *more than seventy percent* is stated.

**Final Answer:** Oceans cover *more than seventy percent* of Earth’s surface ⇒ D

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

**Q19.**

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall):** The question asks about a specific comparative fact stated in the passage regarding the size of the oceans.

**Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage:** The passage clearly states: “*The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of all the oceans.*”

**Step 2 — Matching with the options:**

- (A) Atlantic Ocean — mentioned in the passage as one of the five oceans, but not the largest.
- (B) Pacific Ocean — explicitly stated as “the largest and deepest” ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) Indian Ocean — mentioned in the passage but not described as the largest.
- (D) Arctic Ocean — mentioned in the passage but not described as the largest.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The *Atlantic* Ocean is the second largest, not the largest; the passage does not claim this.



- Option C: The *Indian* Ocean is the third largest; the passage does not claim this.
- Option D: The *Arctic* Ocean is actually the smallest of the five; the passage does not claim it is the largest.

**Final Answer:** The largest ocean is the *Pacific Ocean* ⇒ B

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

Q20.

### Solution

**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall):** The question asks about the specific thing that oceans absorb, as stated in the passage. This is a detail-based comprehension question.

**Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage:** The passage states: “*Water in the oceans absorbs **the sun’s heat** and distributes it around the world through ocean currents.*”

**Step 2 — Matching with the options:**

- (A) the sun’s heat — exactly what the passage says oceans absorb ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) the moon’s gravity — not mentioned in the passage.
- (C) river water — not stated as something oceans *absorb*; rivers flow into oceans but this is not mentioned.
- (D) rainwater — not mentioned in the passage in this context.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: *The moon’s gravity* is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option C: *River water* is not stated as what oceans absorb in the passage.
- Option D: *Rainwater* is not mentioned in the passage in relation to what oceans absorb.

**Final Answer:** Oceans absorb *the sun’s heat* ⇒ A

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



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall):** The question asks about a specific scientific term used in the passage to name the tiny sea plants that produce oxygen.

**Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage:** The passage states: “*The oceans also provide us with . . . oxygen produced by tiny sea plants called **phytoplankton**.*”

**Step 2 — Matching with the options:**

- (A) algae — a type of plant-like organism found in water, but this word is **not** used in the passage.
- (B) seaweed — a common name for large marine algae; **not** mentioned in the passage.
- (C) phytoplankton — the exact term used in the passage for tiny sea plants that produce oxygen ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) plankton — the passage mentions *plankton* (“from the tiniest plankton”) but does **not** say plankton produces oxygen; it is *phytoplankton* that is credited with oxygen production.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Algae* is not the term the passage uses.
- Option B: *Seaweed* is not mentioned in the passage.
- Option D: *Plankton* appears in the passage but in a different context (as tiny creatures in the ocean); the passage specifically names *phytoplankton* as the oxygen-producing sea plants.

**Final Answer:** The tiny sea plants that produce oxygen are called *phytoplankton* ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q21](#)



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence Formation (Jumbled Words):** In English, a standard statement follows the order: **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial phrase**. Given words: reads, sister, storybook, before, my, going, a, to, sleep.

**Step 1 — Identifying the role of each word:**

- *my sister* — subject (noun phrase; who performs the action).
- *reads* — main verb (what the subject does).
- *a storybook* — object (what is being read).
- *before going to sleep* — adverbial phrase of time (when she reads).

**Step 2 — Arranging in correct order:** Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial phrase ⇒ **My sister reads a storybook before going to sleep.**

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Before going to sleep reads my sister a storybook” — the verb *reads* is displaced; it must follow the subject directly.
- Option C: “A storybook reads my sister before to sleep going” — *a storybook* is placed as subject (making the storybook the reader) and “to sleep going” reverses the infinitive phrase.
- Option D: “Going to sleep my sister reads a storybook before” — starting with a participial phrase and ending with *before* (with nothing after it) is grammatically wrong.

**Final Answer:** The correct sentence is *My sister reads a storybook before going to sleep* ⇒ **B**

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

Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence Formation (Jumbled Words):** To arrange the words sat, the, quietly, mango, old, man, under, tree, the correctly, apply the **Subject + Verb + Adverb + Prepositional phrase** structure.

**Step 1 — Identifying the role of each word:**

- *the old man* — subject (noun phrase; “the” + adjective + noun).
- *sat* — main verb (simple past of *sit*).



- *quietly* — adverb of manner (describes how he sat).
- *under the mango tree* — prepositional phrase showing location.

**Step 2 — Arranging in correct order:** Subject + Verb + Adverb + Location ⇒  
**The old man sat quietly under the mango tree.**

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “Quietly sat the old man under the mango tree” — beginning with the adverb and inverting subject-verb (“sat the old man”) creates an interrogative or archaic structure, not a normal statement.
- Option C: “Under the mango tree sat quietly the old man” — beginning with the prepositional phrase and placing the adverb between verb and subject is awkward and non-standard.
- Option D: “The old man under the mango tree sat quietly” — the prepositional phrase *under the mango tree* is sandwiched between subject and verb, which reads unnaturally and is grammatically weak in this word order.

**Final Answer:** The correct sentence is *The old man sat quietly under the mango tree* ⇒ A

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q23](#)

**Q24.**

### Solution

**Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement (has vs. have):** The auxiliary verb **has** is used with **singular** third-person subjects (he, she, it, the dog, my friend). The auxiliary verb **have** is used with **plural** subjects (they, we, you, my friends) or with first-person singular **I**.

**Step 1 — Checking each option:**

- (A) “My friends **has** gone to the market.” — *friends* is **plural**; should use *have*, not *has*.
- (B) “She **have** finished her homework.” — *she* is **singular third person**; should use *has*, not *have*.
- (C) “The dog **has** eaten all its food.” — *the dog* is **singular third person**; *has* is correct ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) “We **has** completed the project already.” — *we* is **plural** (first person plural); should use *have*, not *has*.



**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Friends* is plural  $\Rightarrow$  requires *have* (“My friends have gone”).
- Option B: *She* is singular third person  $\Rightarrow$  requires *has* (“She has finished”).
- Option D: *We* is plural first person  $\Rightarrow$  requires *have* (“We have completed”).

**Final Answer:** The correctly formed sentence is option C  $\Rightarrow$  C

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

**Q25.**

**Solution**

**Concept — Correct Spelling:** *Environment* is a commonly misspelled word. It comes from the word *environ* (meaning to surround) + the suffix *-ment*. The key letters to remember are: **e-n-v-i-r-o-n-m-e-n-t**. A common error is omitting the second *n* (writing “enviroment”) or rearranging the vowels.

**Step 1 — Checking each option letter by letter:**

- (A) *enviroment* — missing the second *n*; should be *environ-ment* (n-m), not *enviro-ment*.
- (B) *enviorment* — the letters *i* and *o* are swapped; it should be *enviro*, not *envior*.
- (C) *envirement* — the vowel in the middle is wrong; it should be *environment*, not *envirenment*.
- (D) *environment* — e-n-v-i-r-o-n-m-e-n-t; all letters are in the correct order  $\Rightarrow$  **correct**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: *Enviroment* drops the *n* before *m*; the correct spelling retains *n* (envi**ron**ment).
- Option B: *Enviorment* has *io* where *ro* should be.
- Option C: *Envirement* has *ire* where *iro* should be; the vowel sequence *i-r-o* is incorrectly changed.

**Final Answer:** The correctly spelled word is *environment*  $\Rightarrow$  D

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q25](#)



**Answer Key**

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

