

AISSEE Language

Sample Paper – 8

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. Fill in the blank with the correct **collective noun**:

“A _____ of bees was buzzing around the flowers.”

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

Q2. Fill in the blank with the correct **emphatic pronoun**:

“She painted the entire portrait _____.”

- (A) herself
- (B) her
- (C) she
- (D) hers



Q3. Which sentence contains a **transitive verb**?

- (A) The baby cried loudly.
- (B) Birds fly south every winter.
- (C) The children laughed.
- (D) Ravi kicked the ball into the goal.

Q4. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the adjective:

“Mount Everest is _____ mountain in the world.”

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

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

“The artist painted beautifully on the white canvas.”

- (A) artist
- (B) painted
- (C) beautifully
- (D) canvas

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

“She sat _____ her best friend during the school assembly.”

- (A) beside
- (B) below
- (C) above
- (D) behind

Q7. Which sentence uses the **correct article**?



- (A) She plays a violin in the orchestra.
- (B) He loves to play piano every day.
- (C) They are learning an guitar.
- (D) My brother plays the flute every evening.

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

"She _____ here since Monday."

- (A) is
- (B) has been
- (C) was
- (D) had been

Q9. What is the **feminine gender** of the word 'bull'?

- (A) hen
- (B) doe
- (C) cow
- (D) vixen

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

- (A) oxen
- (B) oxes
- (C) ox
- (D) oxs

Q11. Choose the correct **negative form** of the sentence:

"He can swim."

- (A) He not can swim.
- (B) He can't swims.



- (C) He don't can swim.
- (D) He cannot swim.

Section B: Vocabulary (Q12–Q17)

- Q12.** Choose the **synonym** (word with similar meaning) of the word 'gigantic'.
- (A) tiny
- (B) enormous
- (C) average
- (D) delicate
- Q13.** Choose the **antonym** (word with opposite meaning) of the word 'ancient'.
- (A) old
- (B) historical
- (C) antique
- (D) modern
- Q14.** Choose the correct word to fill in the blank:
- "I don't know _____ it will rain today."*
- (A) whether
- (B) weather
- (C) wether
- (D) whither
- Q15.** What does the idiom 'burn the midnight oil' mean?
- (A) To light a candle at night
- (B) To waste energy by keeping lights on
- (C) To work or study late into the night



(D) To cook dinner after sunset

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

- (A) back
- (B) lake
- (C) check
- (D) lack

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

“A person who cannot read or write.”

- (A) amateur
- (B) novice
- (C) ignorant
- (D) illiterate

Section C: Reading Comprehension (Q18–Q21)

Read the following passage carefully and answer Q18–Q21:

The Amazon Rainforest, often called the “Lungs of the Earth,” is the world’s largest tropical rainforest. It covers most of the Amazon Basin in South America, spreading across nine countries, with the largest portion located in Brazil. The Amazon Rainforest is home to an astonishing variety of wildlife, including more than 40,000 plant species, 1,300 bird species, and 3,000 types of fish. The forest produces about **twenty percent** of the world’s oxygen and absorbs large amounts of carbon dioxide, making it vital for regulating the Earth’s climate. The **Amazon River**, which flows through the rainforest, is the second longest river in the world. However, the rainforest is under serious threat from **deforestation**, as large areas of forest are being cleared for farming, logging, and construction. Scientists warn that losing the Amazon would have devastating consequences for the entire planet.

Q17. According to the passage, what is the Amazon Rainforest sometimes called?



- (A) the Lungs of the Earth
- (B) the Heart of the Jungle
- (C) the Green Desert
- (D) the World Forest

Q18. According to the passage, approximately what percentage of the world's oxygen does the Amazon Rainforest produce?

- (A) ten percent
- (B) fifteen percent
- (C) thirty percent
- (D) about twenty percent

Q19. According to the passage, which river is the second longest river in the world?

- (A) the Nile
- (B) the Ganges
- (C) the Amazon
- (D) the Congo

Q20. According to the passage, what is the main threat to the Amazon Rainforest?

- (A) floods and heavy rainfall
- (B) deforestation for farming, logging, and construction
- (C) invasion by foreign plant species
- (D) volcanic eruptions and earthquakes

Section D: Sentence Skills (Q22–Q24)

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

carefully / teacher / checked / the / homework / the



- (A) Carefully checked the teacher homework the.
- (B) The homework carefully the teacher checked.
- (C) The teacher carefully checked the homework.
- (D) Checked the teacher carefully the homework.

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

bought / my / father / fresh / at / vegetables / market / the

- (A) My father bought fresh vegetables at the market.
- (B) Fresh vegetables my father bought at the market.
- (C) At the market bought my father fresh vegetables.
- (D) My father at the market fresh vegetables bought.

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

- (A) Either Raju or his friends has finished their lunch.
- (B) Neither the teacher nor the students were present.
- (C) Either she or him are going to the party.
- (D) Neither she nor he have come to school today.

Section E: Spelling (Q25)

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

- (A) recieve
- (B) recive
- (C) receeve
- (D) receive



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

Concept — Collective Nouns: A **collective noun** names a group of people, animals, or things as a single unit. Different animals have specific collective nouns, and these must be memorised. Using the wrong collective noun is a common error at this level.

Step 1 — Checking each option against the animal (bees):

- (A) *herd* — refers to a group of large animals such as cattle, elephants, or buffaloes; **not** bees.
- (B) *flock* — refers to a group of birds (e.g. a flock of sparrows) or sheep; **not** bees.
- (C) *swarm* — the correct collective noun for bees; a swarm of bees moves together as a group ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *pack* — refers to a group of wolves, dogs, or cards; **not** bees.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Herd* is used for large land animals such as cows, elephants, or deer.
- Option B: *Flock* is used for birds or sheep, not for insects like bees.
- Option D: *Pack* is used for wolves, hounds, or a deck of cards; it does not apply to bees.

Final Answer: The collective noun for bees is *swarm* ⇒ C

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

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Emphatic (Intensive) Pronouns: An **emphatic pronoun** (also called an intensive pronoun) is used to put special emphasis on the subject of a sentence. It stresses that the subject did the action *alone* or *personally*, without any help. The emphatic pronoun comes immediately after the noun or pronoun it emphasises and is formed by adding *-self* (singular) or *-selves* (plural): *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*.

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “She painted the entire portrait ____.” The



word *entire* signals that she did it all on her own, without anyone else helping. The subject is *she* (third person singular feminine), so the emphatic pronoun is **herself**.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *herself* — emphatic pronoun for *she*; stresses that she did it personally ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *her* — object pronoun or possessive adjective; does not add emphasis.
- (C) *she* — subject pronoun; cannot be placed at the end of the sentence in this position.
- (D) *hers* — possessive pronoun (stands alone to show ownership); does not function as an emphatic pronoun.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Her* is an object pronoun or possessive adjective and adds no emphatic meaning.
- Option C: *She* is a subject pronoun; repeating it at the end of the sentence is grammatically incorrect here.
- Option D: *Hers* is a possessive pronoun meaning “belonging to her”; it does not convey the meaning of doing something personally.

Final Answer: The correct emphatic pronoun is *herself* ⇒ A

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Transitive vs. Intransitive Verbs: A **transitive verb** is a verb that requires a **direct object** (a noun or pronoun that receives the action) to complete its meaning. An **intransitive verb** does not take a direct object — the action does not pass on to anything else. You can identify a transitive verb by asking “*Whom?*” or “*What?*” after the verb.

Step 1 — Testing each sentence:

- (A) “The baby cried loudly.” — Ask: “cried *what/whom?*” — no answer possible; *loudly* is an adverb, not an object. *Cried* is **intransitive**.
- (B) “Birds fly south every winter.” — Ask: “fly *what/whom?*” — no answer. *South* and *every winter* are adverbials. *Fly* is **intransitive**.



- (C) “The children laughed.” — Ask: “laughed *what/whom?*” — no answer. *Laughed* is **intransitive**.
- (D) “Ravi kicked the ball into the goal.” — Ask: “kicked *what?*” — *the ball*. *The ball* is the direct object. *Kicked* is **transitive** ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Cried* is intransitive; “loudly” is an adverb of manner, not a direct object.
- Option B: *Fly* is intransitive here; “south” functions as an adverb of direction.
- Option C: *Laughed* is intransitive; there is no object receiving the action.

Final Answer: The sentence with a transitive verb is option D ⇒ D

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Degrees of Comparison (Superlative Adjective): Adjectives have three degrees of comparison:

- **Positive:** the base form (e.g. *tall*).
- **Comparative:** compares two things (e.g. *taller*).
- **Superlative:** describes the extreme degree among three or more (e.g. *the tallest*).

The superlative is always used with the definite article **the** and the suffix **-est** for short adjectives (one or two syllables). For long adjectives (three or more syllables), use *the most* + adjective.

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “Mount Everest is ____ mountain in the world.” The phrase *in the world* tells us we are comparing Mount Everest against all other mountains — this calls for the **superlative** degree.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *tall* — positive degree; not used when comparing extremes within a group.
- (B) *the tallest* — superlative of *tall*; correct for comparing Mount Everest against all mountains ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) *taller* — comparative; used only to compare two things.



- (D) *most tall* — incorrect form; *tall* is a one-syllable adjective and takes *-est*, not *most*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Tall* (positive) does not show that Mount Everest is the extreme among all mountains.
- Option C: *Taller* is comparative and compares only two things; the sentence refers to all mountains in the world.
- Option D: *Most tall* is grammatically incorrect; one-syllable adjectives form the superlative with *-est* (“tallest”), not *most*.

Final Answer: The correct superlative is *the tallest* ⇒ B

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

Q5.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Identifying the role of each word in the sentence: “The artist painted beautifully on the white canvas.”

- *artist* — the subject (noun); names who performed the action.
- *painted* — the main verb; the action performed.
- *beautifully* — modifies the verb *painted*; answers “How did the artist paint?” ⇒ **adverb of manner**.
- *canvas* — a noun (part of the prepositional phrase “on the white canvas”); not an adverb.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Artist* is a noun (the subject of the sentence), not an adverb.
- Option B: *Painted* is the main verb, not an adverb.
- Option D: *Canvas* is a noun, part of the prepositional phrase; it does not modify the verb.

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

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions of Place: Prepositions of place describe the **position** or **location** of one thing in relation to another. The preposition **beside** means “next to” or “at the side of” someone or something. It is used when one person/thing is directly adjacent to another.

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “She sat ____ her best friend during the school assembly.” The sentence tells us she was seated *next to* her best friend — this is a relationship of adjacency/position at the side, so the correct preposition is **beside**.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *beside* — means “next to” or “at the side of”; fits the context of sitting next to her friend ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *below* — means at a lower level or position; does not mean “next to.”
- (C) *above* — means at a higher level or position; does not mean “next to.”
- (D) *behind* — means at the back of; does not convey sitting next to someone.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Below* indicates a lower physical position (e.g. below the table), not adjacency.
- Option C: *Above* indicates a higher physical position (e.g. above the shelf), not adjacency.
- Option D: *Behind* indicates being at the back of someone, not beside them.

Final Answer: The correct preposition is *beside* ⇒ A

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Definite Article “the” with Musical Instruments: In English, the definite article **the** is used before the names of **musical instruments** when we talk about playing them in general. We say “play *the* piano”, “play *the* violin”, “play *the* flute.” This is a fixed grammatical rule for musical instruments.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) “She plays **a** violin in the orchestra.” — *a* (indefinite article) is incorrect



with musical instruments; “the violin” is the standard form.

- (B) “He loves to play **piano** every day.” — no article; musical instruments require *the* (“play *the* piano”).
- (C) “They are learning **an** guitar.” — *an* is wrong (used before vowel sounds only), and no article at all should not be used before musical instruments; this is doubly wrong.
- (D) “My brother plays **the** flute every evening.” — uses the correct definite article *the* before a musical instrument ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *A* is the indefinite article; musical instruments require *the*.
- Option B: The article *the* is missing before *piano*; “play piano” is non-standard.
- Option C: *An* is used before words beginning with a vowel *sound*; “guitar” begins with the consonant sound /g/, so *an* is wrong. Moreover, the correct form is “the guitar.”

Final Answer: The correctly used article is in option D ⇒ D

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Present Perfect Tense with “since” and “for”: The **present perfect tense** (*have/has + past participle*) is used to describe an action or state that began in the past and **continues up to the present**. The word **since** is used with a specific point in time (since Monday, since 2020, since morning), while **for** is used with a duration (for three days, for two hours). Both trigger the present perfect tense.

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “She _____ here since Monday.” The word *since Monday* tells us the action (being here) started on Monday and continues into the present. This calls for the **present perfect tense**: *has been*.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *is* — simple present; describes a state right now but does not show the connection from Monday to the present.
- (B) *has been* — present perfect of *be*; correctly shows a state (being here) that started on Monday and continues now ⇒ **correct**.



- (C) *was* — simple past; describes a completed action in the past; implies she is no longer here.
- (D) *had been* — past perfect; describes a state that was completed before another past event; does not suit *since Monday* in a present context.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Is* (simple present) does not express a connection to the past starting point (Monday).
- Option C: *Was* (simple past) suggests the action ended in the past; the sentence implies she is still here.
- Option D: *Had been* (past perfect) requires another past reference point; it does not fit *since Monday* with a present context.

Final Answer: The correct verb form is *has been* ⇒ **B**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Feminine Gender of Animals: Many animals have distinct words for male and female. These must be memorised as vocabulary. For the animal *bull*:

- Male: **bull**
- Female: **cow**

This is one of the most common animal gender pairs in English.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *hen* — the female of a *cock/rooster* (chicken); **not** the female of a bull.
- (B) *doe* — the female of a *deer* or *rabbit*; **not** the female of a bull.
- (C) *cow* — the female of a *bull*; the bull–cow pair are both bovine (cattle) ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *vixen* — the female of a *fox*; **not** the female of a bull.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Hen* is the feminine of *cock* (rooster); it belongs to the poultry category.
- Option B: *Doe* is the feminine of *deer* (or rabbit); it belongs to a different animal family.



- Option D: *Vixen* is the feminine of *fox*; foxes and bulls are entirely different animals.

Final Answer: The feminine gender of *bull* is *cow* ⇒ C

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Irregular Plurals (Old English Words): The word *ox* is one of the oldest words in the English language. It forms its plural in the **Old English** way by changing the ending to **-en**: *ox* → *oxen*. Other common *-en* plurals include *child* → *children* and *brother* → *brethren* (in formal usage). These are exceptions to the standard “add -s or -es” rule.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *oxen* — the historically correct and standard plural of *ox* ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *oxes* — formed by adding *-es* as a regular plural; **not** the accepted plural of *ox*.
- (C) *ox* — the singular form itself; cannot serve as the plural.
- (D) *oxs* — not a valid English word; *ox* does not pluralise by simply adding *-s*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Oxes* incorrectly treats *ox* as a regular noun; irregular plurals do not follow the standard *-s/-es* rule.
- Option C: *Ox* is the singular form; it does not change to indicate more than one animal.
- Option D: *Oxs* is not a recognised English word; it violates both regular and irregular plural formation rules.

Final Answer: The correct plural of *ox* is *oxen* ⇒ A

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Negative Sentences with Modal Verbs: When forming the **negative** of a sentence containing a **modal verb** (can, will, shall, may, must, etc.), we place **not** **directly after the modal verb**. For the modal *can*:

- Affirmative: *He can swim.*
- Negative: *He cannot swim.* (or *He can't swim.*)

We do **not** use *do/does/did* with modal verbs to form negatives.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) “He not can swim.” — placing *not* before the modal is incorrect; *not* must follow the modal (*can not*).
- (B) “He can’t swims.” — *swims* is the third-person singular present tense form; after a modal (or its negative), the base form *swim* must be used, not *swims*.
- (C) “He don’t can swim.” — using *don’t* with a modal verb is grammatically incorrect; modals form negatives with *not* alone.
- (D) “He cannot swim.” — *cannot* is the correct negative form of *can*; *swim* (base form) correctly follows the modal ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Not* cannot precede a modal verb; the correct order is modal + not.
- Option B: After a modal or its negative, only the **base form** (infinitive without *to*) is used; *swims* (inflected form) is wrong.
- Option C: *Don’t* is an auxiliary used with main verbs, not with other modals; “don’t can” is double-auxiliary usage, which is not allowed.

Final Answer: The correct negative is *He cannot swim* ⇒ 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 *gigantic* means **extremely large** or huge — much larger than normal.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *tiny* — means very small; the **opposite** (antonym) of *gigantic*.
- (B) *enormous* — means very large, immense; very close in meaning to *gigantic* ⇒ **synonym**.
- (C) *average* — means typical or medium-sized; **not** a synonym of *gigantic*.
- (D) *delicate* — means fine, fragile, or needing careful handling; **not** related to size in the same way as *gigantic*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Tiny* is the antonym of *gigantic*, not its synonym.
- Option C: *Average* implies neither very large nor very small; it is unrelated to the meaning of *gigantic*.
- Option D: *Delicate* refers to fragility or fineness, not to extreme size.

Final Answer: The synonym of *gigantic* is *enormous* ⇒ **B**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: An **antonym** is a word that has the **opposite meaning** to another word. The word *ancient* means very old, belonging to a time long past (e.g. ancient civilisations, ancient monuments). Its antonym must mean something that is **new** or belonging to the present time.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *old* — means having lived for a long time; this is close in meaning to *ancient*, not an antonym.
- (B) *historical* — relating to history; also associated with the past, so it is **not** an antonym.
- (C) *antique* — means very old or old-fashioned; again close in meaning to *ancient*.



- (D) *modern* — means relating to the present time or recent times; this is the direct opposite of *ancient* ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Old* shares the idea of age with *ancient*; it is a near-synonym, not an antonym.
- Option B: *Historical* is related to history (the past); it leans towards the same time reference as *ancient*.
- Option C: *Antique* actually means very old or collectably old; it is closer to a synonym than an antonym of *ancient*.

Final Answer: The antonym of *ancient* is *modern* ⇒ D

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Confusing Words (whether / weather / wether / whither): These words sound alike but have completely different meanings:

- **whether** — a conjunction meaning “if” or used to introduce an alternative (e.g. “I don’t know *whether* it will rain”).
- **weather** — a noun/verb referring to atmospheric conditions (rain, sunshine, wind, etc.).
- **wether** — a castrated male sheep; a rare and very specific word.
- **whither** — an archaic/literary adverb meaning “to what place” (e.g. “Whither goest thou?”).

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “I don’t know ____ it will rain today.” The blank introduces a condition or indirect question (“if it will rain”). The correct word that means *if* or introduces an indirect question is **whether**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Weather* is a noun or verb about atmospheric conditions; “I don’t know weather it will rain” is grammatically incorrect in this context.
- Option C: *Wether* refers to a specific type of sheep and makes no grammatical sense here.
- Option D: *Whither* is an archaic word meaning “to what place” and does not fit a modern sentence about rain.



Final Answer: The correct word is *whether* ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: An **idiom** is a fixed phrase or expression whose meaning is **figurative** (non-literal). The idiom “**burn the midnight oil**” originated in the era before electricity, when people used oil lamps to work or read late at night. Burning oil at midnight meant working or studying very late. Today, the phrase figuratively means to **work or study late into the night**, often out of necessity or dedication.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *To light a candle at night* — a literal interpretation involving nighttime light; not the figurative meaning of the idiom.
- (B) *To waste energy by keeping lights on* — a misinterpretation; the idiom is about hard work, not energy waste.
- (C) *To work or study late into the night* — the standard figurative meaning of this idiom ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *To cook dinner after sunset* — completely unrelated to the idiom’s meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A, B, D: These options interpret the phrase either too literally (oil, light, night) or in an unrelated way (cooking, energy waste). Idioms have non-literal meanings; burning oil in this expression means putting in effort and hard work late at night, not actually handling fire or oil.

Final Answer: “Burn the midnight oil” means *to work or study late into the night* ⇒

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Rhyming Words: Two words **rhyme** when they share the same **ending sound**. The word *cake* is pronounced /keⁱk/ and ends with the vowel-consonant sound /-eⁱk/ (the “long a” + “k” sound).

Step 1 — Testing each option:

- (A) *back* — pronounced /bæk/; ends with the short “a” sound + “ck”; does **not** rhyme with *cake*.
- (B) *lake* — pronounced /leⁱk/; ends with the same /-eⁱk/ sound as *cake* ⇒ **rhymes**.
- (C) *check* — pronounced /tʃɛk/; ends with the short “e” + “ck” sound; does **not** rhyme with *cake*.
- (D) *lack* — pronounced /læk/; ends with the short “a” + “ck” sound; does **not** rhyme with *cake*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Back* ends with the short *a* sound (/æ/), which differs from the long *a* sound (/eⁱ/) in *cake*.
- Option C: *Check* ends with the short *e* sound (/ɛ/); the vowel is completely different from the long *a* in *cake*.
- Option D: *Lack* also ends with the short *a* (/æ/), which is different from the long *a* (/eⁱ/) in *cake*.

Final Answer: *Lake* rhymes with *cake* ⇒ B

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: One-word substitution means replacing a **descriptive phrase** with a single precise word that conveys exactly the same meaning. This vocabulary skill is commonly tested in competitive entrance exams.

Step 1 — Understanding the phrase: “A person who cannot read or write.” This describes someone who has **no literacy skills** — they have not learned to read or write.



Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *amateur* — a person who does something as a hobby, not professionally; **not** related to the ability to read or write.
- (B) *novice* — a person who is new to a skill or activity; a beginner; **not** specifically someone who cannot read or write.
- (C) *ignorant* — lacking knowledge or awareness in general; while related to a lack of knowledge, it does not specifically mean unable to read or write.
- (D) *illiterate* — the precise word for a person who cannot read or write ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Amateur* relates to skill level (non-professional), not to literacy.
- Option B: *Novice* means a beginner in some field; it does not specifically mean unable to read or write.
- Option C: *Ignorant* is a broader term meaning lacking general knowledge; *illiterate* is the specific word for inability to read and write.

Final Answer: The one-word substitution is *illiterate* ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [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: “*The Amazon Rainforest, often called the ‘Lungs of the Earth,’ ...*” The passage clearly identifies this as the commonly used name for the Amazon Rainforest.

Step 2 — Matching with the options:

- (A) the Lungs of the Earth — matches exactly what the passage states ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) the Heart of the Jungle — not stated anywhere in the passage.
- (C) the Green Desert — not mentioned in the passage.



- (D) the World Forest — not mentioned in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options B, C, D: None of these names appear anywhere in the passage. The only name given in the passage is “the Lungs of the Earth.”

Final Answer: The Amazon Rainforest is called *the Lungs of the Earth* ⇒

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall): The question asks about a specific numerical fact stated in the passage regarding the amount of oxygen the Amazon Rainforest produces.

Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage: The passage states: “*The forest produces about **twenty percent** of the world’s oxygen and absorbs large amounts of carbon dioxide . . .*” The key word is *about twenty percent*.

Step 2 — Matching with the options:

- (A) ten percent — not stated in the passage; this is half the figure given.
- (B) fifteen percent — not stated in the passage.
- (C) thirty percent — not stated in the passage; this is more than what the passage says.
- (D) about twenty percent — matches exactly what the passage states ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A, B, C: These percentages (ten, fifteen, thirty) are not mentioned anywhere in the passage. Only “about twenty percent” is the figure given in the text.

Final Answer: The Amazon produces *about twenty percent* of the world’s oxygen ⇒

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall): The question asks about a specific geographical fact stated in the passage regarding the ranking of a river.

Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage: The passage clearly states: “*The Amazon River, which flows through the rainforest, is the **second longest river in the world.***”

Step 2 — Matching with the options:

- (A) the Nile — the Nile is actually the longest river in the world, but the passage does not mention the Nile; this is outside-passage information.
- (B) the Ganges — not mentioned as the second longest river in the passage.
- (C) the Amazon — the passage explicitly states that the Amazon River is the second longest river in the world ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) the Congo — not mentioned as the second longest river in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not mention the Nile; reading-comprehension questions must be answered from the passage, not from outside general knowledge.
- Option B: The Ganges is not mentioned in the passage at all.
- Option D: The Congo is not mentioned in the passage in relation to river rankings.

Final Answer: The second longest river in the world (per the passage) is *the Amazon* ⇒

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall): The question asks about the specific threat to the Amazon Rainforest, as described in the passage.

Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage: The passage states: “*However, the rainforest is under serious threat from **deforestation**, as large areas of forest are being cleared for **farming, logging, and construction.***”



Step 2 — Matching with the options:

- (A) floods and heavy rainfall — not mentioned as a threat in the passage.
- (B) deforestation for farming, logging, and construction — directly stated in the passage ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) invasion by foreign plant species — not mentioned as a threat in the passage.
- (D) volcanic eruptions and earthquakes — not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Floods* are not named as a threat in the passage; the passage focuses on human-caused threats.
- Option C: *Invasion by foreign plant species* is not discussed in the passage.
- Option D: *Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes* are not mentioned in the passage at all.

Final Answer: The main threat to the Amazon (per the passage) is *deforestation for farming, logging, and construction* ⇒ **B**

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Formation (Jumbled Words): In English, a standard declarative sentence follows the order: **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverb/Adverbial phrase**. Given words: carefully / teacher / checked / the / homework / the.

Step 1 — Identifying the role of each word:

- *the teacher* — subject (noun phrase; “the” + noun).
- *carefully* — adverb of manner (how the checking was done).
- *checked* — main verb (simple past; the action performed).
- *the homework* — direct object (what was checked).

Step 2 — Arranging in correct order: Subject + Verb + Adverb + Object ⇒ **The teacher carefully checked the homework.** (Note: placing the adverb between subject and verb or between verb and object are both acceptable, but the most natural arrangement here is Subject + Adverb + Verb + Object.)



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Carefully checked the teacher homework the” — the subject *teacher* is displaced mid-sentence and *the* at the end is orphaned; grammatically incorrect.
- Option B: “The homework carefully the teacher checked” — *the homework* is placed as subject (making the homework do the checking); verb and subject are inverted in a confusing way.
- Option D: “Checked the teacher carefully the homework” — the sentence begins with the verb *checked* without a subject, creating an imperative-like error; the object placement is also wrong.

Final Answer: The correct sentence is *The teacher carefully checked the homework*
⇒ C

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Formation (Jumbled Words): Apply the **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial phrase** structure to arrange the words: bought / my / father / fresh / at / vegetables / market / the.

Step 1 — Identifying the role of each word:

- *my father* — subject (noun phrase; possessive + noun).
- *bought* — main verb (simple past; the action performed).
- *fresh vegetables* — object (adjective + noun; what was bought).
- *at the market* — adverbial phrase of place (where the buying happened).

Step 2 — Arranging in correct order: Subject + Verb + Object + Place ⇒ **My father bought fresh vegetables at the market.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Fresh vegetables my father bought at the market” — *fresh vegetables* is placed first as if it is the subject, which is awkward and unnatural for a standard statement (it also creates a Yoda-like inverted structure).
- Option C: “At the market bought my father fresh vegetables” — starting with the adverbial phrase and inverting subject and verb (“bought my father”) creates a literary or archaic inversion that is not a normal statement.



- Option D: “My father at the market fresh vegetables bought” — the adverbial phrase *at the market* is placed between subject and verb, and the verb *bought* is moved to the end; this violates normal English word order.

Final Answer: The correct sentence is *My father bought fresh vegetables at the market* ⇒ **A**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement with “neither...nor” and “either...or”: When two subjects are joined by **neither...nor** or **either...or**, the verb agrees with the subject that is **nearest** to it (the subject closest to the verb). This is known as the **proximity rule**.

- If the nearer subject is singular → use a singular verb.
- If the nearer subject is plural → use a plural verb.

Also note: pronouns and verbs must be grammatically correct in all other ways.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) “Either Raju or his friends **has** finished their lunch.”
The nearer subject to the verb is *his friends* (plural) → verb should be **have**, not *has*. **Incorrect.**
- (B) “Neither the teacher nor the students **were** present.”
The nearer subject is *the students* (plural) → verb should be **were** (plural past) ⇒ **correct.**
- (C) “Either she or **him** are going to the party.”
Him is an object pronoun; in the subject position it must be **he** (subject pronoun). Also, nearer subject *him/he* is singular → verb should be *is*, not *are*. **Doubly incorrect.**
- (D) “Neither she nor he **have** come to school today.”
The nearer subject is *he* (singular) → verb should be **has**, not *have*. **Incorrect.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The nearer subject *friends* is plural; the verb must be *have* (plural), not *has* (singular).



- Option C: *Him* is an object pronoun and cannot be used as the subject; *he* is required. Additionally, the verb *are* disagrees with the nearer singular subject.
- Option D: The nearer subject *he* is singular third person; the verb must be *has* (singular), not *have* (plural).

Final Answer: The correctly formed sentence is option B ⇒ B

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Correct Spelling (“receive”): *Receive* is one of the most commonly misspelled words in English. It follows the famous spelling rule: “**i before e, except after c**”. After the letter *c*, the order reverses to **ei** (not **ie**). The correct spelling is: **r-e-c-e-i-v-e** (“*c*” is followed by “*ei*”, not “*ie*”).

Step 1 — Checking each option letter by letter:

- (A) *recieve* — has *ie* after *c*; this violates the “i before e, except after c” rule. The order should be *ei* after *c*.
- (B) *recive* — missing the letter *e* between *c* and *i*; the sequence should be *c-e-i*, not *c-i*.
- (C) *receeve* — has a double *e* (*ee*) after *c*; there is only one *e* before *i* in the correct spelling (*c-e-i*).
- (D) *receive* — **r-e-c-e-i-v-e**; all letters are in the correct order, following the “ei after c” rule ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Recieve* places *i* before *e* after *c*, violating the spelling rule.
- Option B: *Recive* drops the first *e* entirely; the word has two *es* (*re-ce-ive*).
- Option C: *Receeve* doubles the *e* incorrectly; there is only a single *e* before *i* in the standard spelling.

Final Answer: The correctly spelled word is *receive* ⇒ D

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



Answer Key

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

