

AISSEE Language

Sample Paper – 9

Duration: 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions

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

Section A: Grammar (Q1–Q11)

Q1. Which of the following is a **material noun**?

- (A) courage
- (B) childhood
- (C) elephant
- (D) gold

Q2. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:

“The two friends helped _____ during the difficult time.”

- (A) themselves
- (B) each other
- (C) itself
- (D) himself

Q3. What does the phrasal verb ‘**give up**’ mean?



- (A) to stop trying or quit
- (B) to donate an item to charity
- (C) to hand something over physically
- (D) to increase one's effort

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

"The weather today is _____ than yesterday."

- (A) more hotter
- (B) most hot
- (C) hotter
- (D) hottest

Q5. Which of the following is a **conjunctive adverb**?

- (A) quickly
- (B) softly
- (C) always
- (D) however

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

"The cat jumped _____ the wall to reach the other side."

- (A) over
- (B) on
- (C) at
- (D) in

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

- (A) She visited an Africa last year.
- (B) She visited Africa last year.



- (C) She visited the Africa last year.
- (D) She visited a Africa last year.

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

“By the time Priya arrived, the show _____.”

- (A) has started
- (B) starts
- (C) had already started
- (D) started already

Q9. What is the **feminine gender** of ‘stallion’?

- (A) filly
- (B) foal
- (C) colt
- (D) mare

Q10. What is the correct **plural form** of the word ‘tooth’?

- (A) teeth
- (B) tooths
- (C) teeths
- (D) toothes

Q11. Change the sentence to **indirect speech**:

“Rohan said, ‘I am hungry.’”

- (A) Rohan said that he is hungry.
- (B) Rohan said that he was hungry.
- (C) Rohan told that I am hungry.
- (D) Rohan says that he was hungry.



Section B: Vocabulary (Q12–Q17)

- Q12.** Choose the **synonym** (word with similar meaning) of the word ‘timid’.
- (A) bold
 - (B) rude
 - (C) shy
 - (D) lazy
- Q13.** Choose the **antonym** (word with opposite meaning) of the word ‘guilty’.
- (A) innocent
 - (B) convicted
 - (C) sinful
 - (D) ashamed
- Q14.** Choose the correct word to fill in the blank:
- “The car remained _____ at the red light.”*
- (A) stationery
 - (B) stationed
 - (C) stationer
 - (D) stationary
- Q15.** What does the idiom ‘spill the beans’ mean?
- (A) To cook beans carelessly
 - (B) To reveal a secret
 - (C) To create a mess accidentally
 - (D) To share food with others
- Q16.** Which of the following words **rhymes** with the word ‘boat’?
- (A) boot



- (B) beat
- (C) coat
- (D) bout

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

“A person who avoids eating meat, fish, and all animal-derived food products.”

- (A) vegan
- (B) vegetarian
- (C) omnivore
- (D) carnivore

Section C: Reading Comprehension (Q18–Q21)

Read the following passage carefully and answer Q18–Q21:

Indian Railways is one of the largest railway networks in the world. It was established during British rule in India, with the **first passenger train** running in **1853** between Bombay (now Mumbai) and Thane. Today, Indian Railways connects thousands of cities, towns, and villages across the country, carrying millions of passengers every single day. It is managed and operated by the **Government of India**. The network runs several famous trains, including the **Rajdhani Express**, which connects major cities to the national capital, New Delhi, and the **Shatabdi Express**, known for its speed and comfort. Indian Railways not only serves as a means of transportation but also plays a vital role in the country's economy by transporting goods and raw materials across long distances. The network operates both electric and diesel locomotives and is working towards becoming fully electrified in the future.

Q17. According to the passage, when did the **first passenger train** run in India?

- (A) 1847
- (B) 1853
- (C) 1862
- (D) 1875



- Q18.** According to the passage, which train connects major cities to **New Delhi**?
- (A) Shatabdi Express
 - (B) Durgam Express
 - (C) Jan Shatabdi
 - (D) Rajdhani Express
- Q19.** According to the passage, who **manages and operates** Indian Railways?
- (A) the Government of India
 - (B) a private company
 - (C) the state governments
 - (D) the United Nations
- Q20.** According to the passage, what is the **Shatabdi Express** known for?
- (A) its history and heritage
 - (B) its length and number of coaches
 - (C) its speed and comfort
 - (D) its luxurious food service

Section D: Sentence Skills (Q22–Q24)

- Q21.** Rearrange the following words to form a correct sentence:
always / sister / my / morning / reads / in / the / newspaper
- (A) In the morning always my sister reads newspaper.
 - (B) My sister always newspaper reads in the morning.
 - (C) Always my sister reads in the morning the newspaper.
 - (D) My sister always reads the newspaper in the morning.
- Q22.** Rearrange the following words to form a correct sentence:
players / football / after / the / their / match / rested / the



- (A) After the match rested the football players their.
- (B) The football players rested after the match.
- (C) Rested the football players after their match.
- (D) After their match the players football rested.

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

- (A) There are twenty students in the classroom.
- (B) There is many birds in the park.
- (C) There are a dog in the garden.
- (D) There is few chairs in the hall.

Section E: Spelling (Q25)

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

- (A) seperate
- (B) seperete
- (C) separate
- (D) seprrate



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Material Nouns: A **material noun** names a raw substance or material from which things are made. It refers to matter found in nature or produced industrially, such as metals, wood, liquids, and minerals. Material nouns are a sub-category of common nouns and are typically uncountable.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *courage* — a feeling or quality; it is an **abstract noun**, not a material.
- (B) *childhood* — refers to the period of being a child; it is an **abstract noun**.
- (C) *elephant* — a living animal; it is a **concrete/common noun**.
- (D) *gold* — a natural metallic substance from which jewellery and coins are made ⇒ **material noun**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Courage* cannot be seen, touched, or physically measured; it is an abstract noun denoting a quality.
- Option B: *Childhood* is a state or period of life; it is abstract and not a physical substance.
- Option C: *Elephant* is a living creature (an animal noun), not a raw material or substance.

Final Answer: *Gold* is a material noun ⇒ D

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reciprocal Pronouns: **Reciprocal pronouns** express a mutual relationship — each person in a group performs the same action towards the other(s). English has two reciprocal pronouns: **each other** (used for *two* people or things) and **one another** (used for *three or more* people or things). They are different from reflexive pronouns, which show the subject acting on itself.

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “The two friends helped ____ during the difficult time.” There are **two** friends involved, and each helped the other — this is a mutual/reciprocal relationship. The correct pronoun for two people is **each**



other.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *themselves* — a reflexive pronoun meaning each friend helped himself/herself (not each other); changes the meaning.
- (B) *each other* — reciprocal pronoun for two; expresses mutual help ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) *itself* — a reflexive pronoun for a singular non-human; does not apply to two friends.
- (D) *himself* — a reflexive pronoun for a singular male; does not match the plural subject “two friends.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Themselves* is reflexive (the friends helping themselves), not reciprocal (helping one another).
- Option C: *Itself* is used for a singular, non-human thing; it is incorrect here.
- Option D: *Himself* is a singular masculine reflexive pronoun; it cannot refer to two friends.

Final Answer: The correct reciprocal pronoun is *each other* ⇒ **B**

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal Verbs: A **phrasal verb** is a combination of a verb and one or more particles (prepositions or adverbs) that together create a meaning different from the individual words. The phrasal verb **give up** means to *stop trying*, to *quit*, or to *abandon an effort or activity*. Its meaning is figurative and cannot be guessed simply by reading “give” + “up” literally.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *to stop trying or quit* — exactly the standard figurative meaning of *give up* ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *to donate an item to charity* — this is the literal sense of “giving up” an object, but it is not the established phrasal verb meaning.
- (C) *to hand something over physically* — this is the literal meaning of “give” + “up” as two separate words, not the phrasal verb.



- (D) *to increase one's effort* — this is actually the *opposite* of what “give up” means.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Donating to charity might use “give away” (not “give up”); and even so, the phrasal verb’s recognised meaning is to quit.
- Option C: Literally handing something upward or over would be expressed by “hand over” or “pass up”; *give up* is idiomatic.
- Option D: “Give up” means to *cease* effort, not to *increase* it; option D describes the opposite meaning.

Final Answer: *Give up* means to stop trying or quit ⇒ A

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Comparative Adjectives (One-Syllable Words): When forming the **comparative degree** of short (one-syllable) adjectives in English, we add **-er** to the adjective. We do **not** use “more” with these short adjectives (“more hotter” is a double comparative and is incorrect). The adjective *hot* ends in a short vowel + consonant, so the final consonant is **doubled** before adding *-er*: *hot* → *hotter*.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *more hotter* — a **double comparative**; using both “more” and “-er” is incorrect.
- (B) *most hot* — “most” forms the **superlative** (“the hottest”), not the comparative; also, “most hot” is not standard.
- (C) *hotter* — correct comparative; doubles the final “t” before “-er” ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *hotest* — misspelling; the final consonant must be doubled: *hott-er* not *hot-est* (and even the superlative is *hottest*, not *hotest*).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “More hotter” commits the error of double comparison; only one comparative marker should be used.
- Option B: “Most hot” tries to form a superlative, not a comparative; the sentence uses “than,” which signals the comparative degree.



- Option D: *Hottest* is a misspelling; the correct superlative is *hottest* (double “t”), and a superlative does not fit a “than” comparison anyway.

Final Answer: The correct comparative form is *hotter* ⇒ C

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Conjunctive Adverbs: A **conjunctive adverb** is a word that connects two independent clauses or sentences, showing a logical relationship (contrast, result, addition, etc.) between them. Common conjunctive adverbs include **however**, *therefore*, *moreover*, *nevertheless*, *consequently*, and *furthermore*. Unlike regular adverbs, they serve a connective function between clauses.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *quickly* — an **adverb of manner**; it describes *how* an action is done; it does not connect clauses.
- (B) *softly* — an **adverb of manner**; describes how something is done; does not connect clauses.
- (C) *always* — an **adverb of frequency**; describes *how often* an action occurs; does not connect clauses.
- (D) *however* — a **conjunctive adverb** showing contrast between two clauses (e.g. “I was tired; however, I finished my work.”) ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Quickly* is a simple adverb of manner; it modifies verbs but cannot connect two independent clauses.
- Option B: *Softly* is a simple adverb of manner; same limitation as *quickly*.
- Option C: *Always* is an adverb of frequency; it modifies verbs to indicate repetition but does not link clauses.

Final Answer: The conjunctive adverb is *however* ⇒ D

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions of Movement: Prepositions of movement describe the direction or path of an action. **Over** indicates movement from one side to the other by going above or across something (e.g. jumping over a wall, flying over a mountain). It is different from *on* (resting on top), *at* (position/location), and *in* (enclosed within).

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “The cat jumped ____ the wall to reach the other side.” The cat is performing an action of movement — jumping from one side to the other by going above the wall. This expresses movement **across** and **above** the wall. The correct preposition is **over**.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *over* — indicates movement across/above; the cat goes up and over to reach the other side ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *on* — indicates resting on top of a surface; “jumped on the wall” means the cat landed *on top* of the wall and stayed there.
- (C) *at* — indicates a point or target location; “jumped at the wall” suggests the cat leaped towards it, not across it.
- (D) *in* — indicates being enclosed inside something; “jumped in the wall” is grammatically and logically incorrect here.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *On* implies the cat jumped and landed on the top surface of the wall, not that it crossed to the other side.
- Option C: *At* expresses direction towards a target but does not convey crossing to the other side.
- Option D: *In* denotes being inside something; it cannot describe jumping across a wall.

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

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Zero Article with Names of Continents: In English, **no article** (zero article) is used before the names of **continents** (Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, etc.), as well as before the names of **countries** (most of them), **cities**, and **proper nouns** of geographical regions. Using *a*, *an*, or *the* before a continent name is incorrect.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) “She visited **an** Africa last year.” — *an* is an indefinite article used before vowel sounds; using any article before a continent name is incorrect.
- (B) “She visited **Africa** last year.” — no article; follows the zero-article rule for continent names ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) “She visited **the** Africa last year.” — *the* (definite article) is not used before continent names.
- (D) “She visited **a** Africa last year.” — *a* is an indefinite article; not used before continent names. Also, “a” before a vowel sound (Africa starts with /æ/) would require *an* anyway, making it doubly wrong.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Using *an* before a continent name violates the zero-article rule for proper geographical names.
- Option C: Using *the* before a continent name is incorrect; *the* is reserved for specific cases like oceans, rivers, mountain ranges, and groups of islands.
- Option D: *A* is an indefinite article and is never used before continent names; additionally, “a Africa” has the wrong article form (should be *an* before a vowel sound, though neither is correct).

Final Answer: The correct sentence uses no article: “She visited Africa last year”

⇒ **B**

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



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Past Perfect Tense: The **past perfect tense** is formed with **had** + past participle. It is used to describe an action that was **completed before** another past action or point in time. When two past events are mentioned together, the earlier one uses the past perfect and the later one uses the simple past.

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “By the time Priya **arrived** (simple past — the later event), the show ____.” The show starting happened **before** Priya arrived. Therefore, the earlier event (the show starting) must use the **past perfect**.

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *has started* — present perfect tense (have/has + past participle); incorrect for a past context.
- (B) *starts* — simple present tense; does not describe a past event.
- (C) *had already started* — past perfect with *had* + *started*; “already” emphasises that the show was over before she came ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *started already* — simple past with *already* placed after the verb; this word order is awkward, and simple past cannot convey that the show started *before* her arrival as clearly as past perfect does.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Has started* is present perfect; the overall sentence is in the past, so a present tense form is incorrect.
- Option B: *Starts* is simple present; it cannot describe an event that occurred in the past before another past event.
- Option D: *Started already* uses simple past, which does not adequately show the sequence (that the show started before she arrived). Past perfect is required for the earlier of two past events.

Final Answer: The correct form is *had already started* ⇒ C

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Feminine Gender of Animals (Horse Family): Many animals have distinct words for males and females. In the horse family: **stallion** is an adult male horse, while **mare** is an adult female horse. Other related terms are: *colt* (young male horse), *filly* (young female horse), and *foal* (a newborn or very young horse, either gender). Knowing these vocabulary facts is essential for competitive exams.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *filly* — a **young female horse** (under four years old); it is female, but it is the young form, not the adult female of a stallion.
- (B) *foal* — a **newborn or young horse**; it is a gender-neutral term for a very young horse, not the feminine of stallion.
- (C) *colt* — a **young male horse**; it is male, not female.
- (D) *mare* — an **adult female horse**; the direct feminine counterpart of a stallion ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Filly* is indeed female, but it refers to a *young* female horse, not an adult. The adult female is *mare*.
- Option B: *Foal* is a gender-neutral term for a very young horse; it is neither specifically female nor the adult opposite of stallion.
- Option C: *Colt* is a *young male* horse; it is the same gender as stallion and cannot be its feminine form.

Final Answer: The feminine of *stallion* is *mare* ⇒ D

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Irregular Plurals (Vowel Change): Most English nouns form their plurals by adding -s or -es. However, some nouns form their plurals through an **internal vowel change** — these are called **mutant plurals** or **umlaut plurals**. The word *tooth* belongs to this group: its plural is **teeth** (the vowel “oo” changes to “ee”). Other examples: *foot* → *feet*, *goose* → *geese*, *man* → *men*.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *teeth* — the correct irregular plural of *tooth* (vowel change: oo → ee) ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) *tooths* — incorrectly applies the regular “-s” rule to an irregular noun.
- (C) *teeths* — adds “-s” to the already-pluralised form *teeth*; this is doubly wrong.
- (D) *toothes* — adds “-es” to the singular form; *tooth* does not follow the regular “-es” rule.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Tooths* treats *tooth* as a regular noun; it does not follow the irregular vowel-change pattern.
- Option C: *Teeths* is a non-existent form; *teeth* is already the plural and does not take another “-s.”
- Option D: *Toothes* applies the regular “-es” ending incorrectly; *tooth* is an irregular noun and does not pluralise this way.

Final Answer: The correct plural of *tooth* is *teeth* ⇒ A

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Reported (Indirect) Speech: When we convert **direct speech** to **indirect (reported) speech**, the following rules apply: (1) The reporting verb is in the past tense (*said, told*); (2) The *present tense* in the direct speech changes to the corresponding **past tense** in indirect speech (*am/is/are* → *was/were*); (3) First-person pronouns (*I, my, me*) change according to the subject of the reporting verb; (4) Inverted commas are removed and *that* is used as a conjunction.

Step 1 — Applying the rules to the sentence: Direct speech: “*I am hungry.*” (speaker: Rohan)

- Reporting verb: *said* (past tense) — correct; use *said that* (not *told that* without an object).
- Pronoun change: *I* → *he* (since the subject Rohan is third person male).
- Tense change: *am* (present) → *was* (past).

Result: Rohan said that he was hungry.

Step 2 — Checking each option:



- (A) “Rohan said that he **is** hungry.” — tense not changed; present tense *is* should shift to past *was*.
- (B) “Rohan said that he **was** hungry.” — correct tense shift and pronoun change ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) “Rohan told that I am hungry.” — *told* requires an object (“told him/her”); and the pronoun *I* was not changed.
- (D) “Rohan says that he was hungry.” — the reporting verb *says* is present tense; when the main reporting verb is present (*says*), the tense inside may remain unchanged, but the question asks for standard reported speech where the reporting verb is past (*said*).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Fails to back-shift the tense; *is* should become *was* in reported speech.
- Option C: *Told* is used incorrectly without a personal object (“told him”); and the pronoun *I* should change to *he*.
- Option D: The reporting verb *says* is present tense, which is inconsistent with standard reported speech rules that back-shift the tense when the reporting verb is past.

Final Answer: The correct indirect speech is *Rohan said that he was hungry* ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [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 *timid* means lacking confidence, easily frightened, or shy; not bold or assertive. To find the synonym, we look for the word closest in meaning to *timid*.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *bold* — means brave, confident, not afraid; this is the **antonym** of *timid*, not a synonym.
- (B) *rude* — means lacking manners; unrelated to *timid*.
- (C) *shy* — means nervous or uncomfortable around others; very close in meaning to *timid* ⇒ **synonym**.
- (D) *lazy* — means unwilling to work or be active; unrelated to *timid*.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Bold* is the opposite of *timid*; it is an antonym, not a synonym.
- Option B: *Rude* describes behaviour related to manners, not to fearfulness or shyness.
- Option D: *Lazy* describes an unwillingness to make effort; it has no connection to the meaning of *timid*.

Final Answer: The synonym of *timid* is *shy* ⇒ C

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: An **antonym** is a word with the opposite meaning to another word. The word *guilty* means having done something wrong or criminal; responsible for an offence. Its antonym must mean the opposite — not responsible, not having done wrong.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *innocent* — means not guilty; free from blame or wrongdoing ⇒ **antonym of guilty**.
- (B) *convicted* — means having been found guilty in a court of law; **similar** in sense to guilty, not opposite.
- (C) *sinful* — means wicked or immoral; similar in sense to guilty, not an antonym.
- (D) *ashamed* — means feeling embarrassed or sorry; often a **consequence** of guilt but not its antonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Convicted* is a legal term meaning proven guilty; it intensifies rather than opposes the concept of guilt.
- Option C: *Sinful* implies wrongdoing, making it closer to a synonym of *guilty*, not an antonym.
- Option D: *Ashamed* describes an emotional reaction to guilt; it is a consequence, not an antonym.

Final Answer: The antonym of *guilty* is *innocent* ⇒ A

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Confusing Words (stationary vs. stationery): These two words are homophones (same pronunciation) but have completely different meanings and spellings:

- **stationary** (adjective) — not moving; standing still (e.g. a stationary vehicle, a stationary bike).
- **stationery** (noun) — writing materials such as paper, pens, envelopes, etc.

Memory tip: *stationary* has an “a” like “at rest”; *stationery* has an “e” like “envelope.”

Step 1 — Analysing the sentence: “The car remained _____ at the red light.” The car is **not moving** — it remained still at the red light. The adjective needed is **stationary** (not moving).

Step 2 — Checking each option:

- (A) *stationery* — this is the noun for writing supplies; a car cannot be “stationery.”
- (B) *stationed* — past participle of *station* (to assign to a post); “the car remained stationed” is grammatically odd and changes the meaning.
- (C) *stationer* — a person who sells stationery; cannot describe a car.
- (D) *stationary* — adjective meaning not moving; correctly describes a car that is stopped ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Stationery* is a noun (writing materials); it cannot be used as an adjective to describe a car’s state of rest.
- Option B: *Stationed* implies being deliberately placed at a post (military usage); not the natural word for a car stopping at a light.
- Option C: *Stationer* is a person (noun); it cannot describe a car.

Final Answer: The correct word is *stationary* ⇒ D

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: An **idiom** is a phrase whose meaning is **figurative** — different from the literal meaning of the words. The idiom “**spill the beans**” originated from ancient Greek voting practices (where beans were used as votes), and today it figuratively means to **reveal a secret** or disclose confidential information, usually accidentally or prematurely.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *To cook beans carelessly* — a literal/physical interpretation; idioms are figurative, not literal.
- (B) *To reveal a secret* — the established figurative meaning of “spill the beans” ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) *To create a mess accidentally* — partially relates to the literal image of spilling, but is not the idiom’s figurative meaning.
- (D) *To share food with others* — unrelated to the figurative meaning; the idiom is about secrets, not food-sharing.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: This interprets the idiom literally (cooking + beans); idioms must be read figuratively.
- Option C: While “spill” can literally mean making a mess, the idiom does not mean creating a physical accident; it means disclosing information.
- Option D: “Sharing food” has no connection to the figurative meaning of revealing secrets.

Final Answer: “Spill the beans” means *to reveal a secret* ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [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 *boat* is pronounced /boʊt/ and ends with the vowel sound /oʊ/ followed by /t/ — the rhyming pattern is “-oat” sound.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *boot* — pronounced /bu:t/; long “oo” vowel sound; does **not** rhyme with *boat*.
- (B) *beat* — pronounced /bi:t/; long “ee” vowel sound; does **not** rhyme with *boat*.
- (C) *coat* — pronounced /kou:t/; ends with the same /ou:t/ sound as *boat* ⇒ **rhymes**.
- (D) *bout* — pronounced /bau:t/; the vowel is the diphthong /aʊ/ (as in “out”); does **not** rhyme with *boat* (/ou:/).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Boot* has the vowel /u:/ (as in “food”), which is different from the /ou/ in *boat*.
- Option B: *Beat* has the vowel /i:/ (as in “feet”), which is different from the /ou/ in *boat*.
- Option D: *Bout* has the diphthong /aʊ/ (as in “out” or “loud”), which sounds clearly different from the /ou/ in *boat*.

Final Answer: *Coat* rhymes with *boat* ⇒ C

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: One-word substitution replaces a descriptive phrase with a single precise word. The phrase describes a person who avoids **all animal products** — not just meat, but also fish, dairy, eggs, and any other animal-derived foods.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) *vegan* — a person who avoids **all** animal products (meat, fish, dairy, eggs, honey, etc.) ⇒ matches the phrase exactly; **correct**.
- (B) *vegetarian* — a person who does not eat meat or fish but may still consume dairy products and eggs; does **not** avoid all animal-derived products.
- (C) *omnivore* — a person (or animal) who eats **both** plant-based and animal-based foods; the *opposite* of the phrase.
- (D) *carnivore* — a person (or animal) who primarily eats **meat**; completely opposite to the phrase.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: A *vegetarian* avoids meat and fish but typically still consumes dairy and eggs; the phrase specifically says “all animal-derived food products,” which goes beyond vegetarianism.
- Option C: An *omnivore* eats everything including animals; this is the complete opposite of the phrase.
- Option D: A *carnivore* eats meat; this too is the complete opposite of someone who avoids all animal products.

Final Answer: The one-word substitution is *vegan* ⇒ A

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall): This type of question requires the student to locate a specific fact **explicitly stated** in the passage. No inference or outside knowledge is needed — the answer is found directly in the text.

Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage: The passage states: “... with the *first passenger train* running in **1853** between Bombay (now Mumbai) and Thane.” The year is clearly mentioned as **1853**.

Step 2 — Matching with the options:

- (A) 1847 — not mentioned in the passage.
- (B) 1853 — matches exactly what the passage says ⇒ **correct**.
- (C) 1862 — not mentioned in the passage.
- (D) 1875 — not mentioned in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A, C, D: These years (1847, 1862, 1875) are not stated anywhere in the passage. The passage gives **1853** as the year of the first passenger train run.

Final Answer: The first passenger train in India ran in 1853 ⇒ B

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall): The question asks which specific train is described as connecting major cities to New Delhi. The answer is stated directly in the passage.

Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage: The passage states: "... including the *Rajdhani Express*, which connects major cities to the national capital, New Delhi..."

Step 2 — Matching with the options:

- (A) Shatabdi Express — the passage mentions this train is "known for its speed and comfort," not for connecting cities to New Delhi.
- (B) Durgam Express — not mentioned in the passage at all.
- (C) Jan Shatabdi — not mentioned in the passage at all.
- (D) Rajdhani Express — explicitly described in the passage as connecting major cities to New Delhi ⇒ **correct**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The *Shatabdi Express* is mentioned in the passage, but it is described as known for speed and comfort — not specifically as the train connecting cities to New Delhi.
- Options B and C: *Durgam Express* and *Jan Shatabdi* do not appear anywhere in the passage; choosing them would be based on outside knowledge, not the text.

Final Answer: The train connecting major cities to New Delhi is the *Rajdhani Express* ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall): The question asks about the managing authority of Indian Railways as mentioned in the passage. The student must locate this specific information in the text.

Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage: The passage states: "It is managed and operated by the *Government of India*."



Step 2 — Matching with the options:

- (A) the Government of India — matches the passage exactly ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) a private company — the passage says it is managed by the Government of India, not a private company.
- (C) the state governments — not stated in the passage; Indian Railways is a central (national) government entity.
- (D) the United Nations — not mentioned in the passage; the UN has no role in managing Indian Railways.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage explicitly says it is managed by the *Government of India*, not a private company.
- Option C: Indian Railways is a central government undertaking; the passage does not mention state governments in this context.
- Option D: The United Nations is not mentioned in the passage; this option has no basis in the text.

Final Answer: Indian Railways is managed by *the Government of India* ⇒ A

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Recall): The question asks about a specific attribute of the Shatabdi Express as described in the passage. The student must identify and match this detail exactly as stated.

Step 1 — Locating the answer in the passage: The passage states: “... and the *Shatabdi Express*, known for its *speed and comfort*.”

Step 2 — Matching with the options:

- (A) its history and heritage — not stated in the passage.
- (B) its length and number of coaches — not stated in the passage.
- (C) its speed and comfort — exactly what the passage says the Shatabdi Express is known for ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) its luxurious food service — not mentioned in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not describe the Shatabdi Express in terms of history or heritage.
- Option B: The number of coaches or the length of the train is not discussed in the passage.
- Option D: Although food service is common on trains, the passage does not mention this as something the Shatabdi Express is known for.

Final Answer: The Shatabdi Express is known for *its speed and comfort* ⇒ C

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Formation (Jumbled Words): A grammatically correct English statement typically follows the order: **Subject + Adverb + Verb + Object + Adverbial phrase of time**. Given words: always, sister, my, morning, reads, in, the, newspaper.

Step 1 — Identifying the role of each word:

- *my sister* — subject (noun phrase; who does the action).
- *always* — adverb of frequency (modifies the verb; placed between subject and verb).
- *reads* — main verb (the action performed).
- *the newspaper* — object (what is being read; “the” is the article, “newspaper” is the noun).
- *in the morning* — adverbial phrase of time (when the action occurs).

Step 2 — Arranging in correct order: Subject + Frequency adverb + Verb + Object + Time phrase ⇒ **My sister always reads the newspaper in the morning.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “In the morning always my sister reads newspaper” — starts with the time phrase (acceptable), but “always” is misplaced before the subject, and “newspaper” lacks its article “the.”
- Option B: “My sister always newspaper reads in the morning” — the object *newspaper* is incorrectly placed before the verb *reads*.
- Option C: “Always my sister reads in the morning the newspaper” — *always* is placed at the very beginning (unusual and awkward), and “the newspaper” is separated from the verb by the time phrase.



Final Answer: The correct sentence is *My sister always reads the newspaper in the morning* ⇒

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Formation (Jumbled Words): To arrange the words players, football, after, the, their, match, rested, the into a correct sentence, we apply the standard **Subject + Verb + Adverbial phrase** structure.

Step 1 — Identifying the role of each word:

- *the football players* — subject (noun phrase; “the” + adjective + noun).
- *rested* — main verb (simple past; the action performed by the players).
- *after the match* — adverbial phrase of time (when they rested; uses “the” + noun “match”).
- *their* — possessive pronoun; looking at the options, “their match” appears in some options; however, “after the match” is the natural expression when referring to a specific game that just took place.

Step 2 — Arranging in correct order: Subject + Verb + Adverbial phrase ⇒ **The football players rested after the match.** (Note: “their” is included in the word list, and option B uses “the match” without “their.” The most natural and grammatically clean sentence uses “after the match.”)

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “After the match rested the football players their” — inverts subject and verb (archaic structure) and leaves “their” dangling at the end with no noun.
- Option C: “Rested the football players after their match” — placing the verb first creates an interrogative or archaic structure; this is not standard declarative order.
- Option D: “After their match the players football rested” — “football” is placed between “players” and “rested,” breaking the subject-verb structure; “the players football rested” is grammatically incorrect.

Final Answer: The correct sentence is *The football players rested after the match* ⇒

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement with “There is / There are”: When a sentence begins with **there is** or **there are**, the verb (*is* or *are*) must agree with the noun that follows it (the *notional subject*):

- **There is** + **singular** (or uncountable) noun.
- **There are** + **plural** noun.

Step 1 — Checking each option:

- (A) “There **are** twenty **students** in the classroom.” — *students* is plural; *are* is correct ⇒ **correct**.
- (B) “There **is** many **birds** in the park.” — *birds* is plural; should use *are*, not *is*. Also, *many* is used with plurals; the verb must be *are*.
- (C) “There **are** a **dog** in the garden.” — *a dog* is singular; should use *is*, not *are*.
- (D) “There **is** few **chairs** in the hall.” — *chairs* is plural; should use *are*, not *is*. Also, *few* is used with countable plurals, so *are* is required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: *Birds* is a plural noun ⇒ requires *there are*, not *there is*.
- Option C: *A dog* is singular ⇒ requires *there is*, not *there are*.
- Option D: *Chairs* is plural ⇒ requires *there are*, not *there is*.

Final Answer: The correctly formed sentence is option A ⇒ **A**

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Correct Spelling: *Separate* is one of the most commonly misspelled words in English. The confusion often arises with the middle vowels. The correct spelling is **s-e-p-a-r-a-t-e**. A helpful memory trick: *separate* — there are two **a**'s in the word, one before and one after the “r.” The error pattern is to write “e” instead of the first “a” (giving “seperate” instead of “separate”).

Step 1 — Checking each option letter by letter:

- (A) *seperate* — the first “a” is replaced by “e”: s-e-p-e-r-a-t-e; the 4th letter



should be **a**, not **e**.

- (B) *seperete* — both the 4th letter (“a”) and the 6th letter (“a”) are incorrectly written as “e”: s-e-p-**e**-r-**e**-t-e.
- (C) *separate* — s-e-p-**a**-r-**a**-t-e; all letters are in the correct sequence ⇒ **correct**.
- (D) *seprrate* — the “a” after “sep” is missing and “r” is doubled incorrectly: s-e-p-r-r-a-t-e; this is not a valid spelling.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Seperate* has “e” in the 4th position; the correct letter is “a” (separate).
- Option B: *Seperete* replaces both “a” vowels with “e”; doubly misspelled.
- Option D: *Seprrate* drops the first vowel “a” entirely and doubles “r” incorrectly; not a recognisable form of the word.

Final Answer: The correctly spelled word is *separate* ⇒ C

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



Answer Key

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

