

MAH MCA CET English Comprehension & Verbal Ability

Sample Paper – 2

Duration: 18 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Instructions

- This paper contains **20** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the English Comprehension & Verbal Ability section of **MAH MCA CET**.
- Each correct answer carries **+2 marks**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- The medium of examination is English. Use of mobile phones, calculators, or any electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions 1 to 4.

The Renaissance, spanning roughly the 14th to the 17th century, was one of the most transformative periods in European history. Originating in Italy and gradually spreading across the continent, it represented a profound awakening of human intellect and creativity. Artists, scientists, and thinkers began to challenge the rigid doctrines of medieval scholasticism, turning instead to classical Greek and Roman texts for inspiration and guidance.

In the visual arts, masters such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo produced works of extraordinary beauty and technical precision. This flourishing of creativity was made possible in large part through the patronage of wealthy merchants, nobles, and the Church, who funded artists and scholars alike. Meanwhile, the scientific revolution germinating within the Renaissance laid the groundwork for modern inquiry, with thinkers like Copernicus and Galileo questioning long-held assumptions about the natural world.



The Renaissance thus embodied a ‘rebirth’—not merely of art, but of humanity’s confidence in reason, observation, and individual potential. Its legacy endures in our modern understanding of science, philosophy, and the arts.

Q1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The Renaissance was primarily an economic revolution that transformed European trade.
- (B) The Renaissance led to the complete decline of religious institutions in Europe.
- (C) The Renaissance was a period of political upheaval and widespread civil unrest.
- (D) The Renaissance was a cultural and intellectual movement that transformed European civilisation.

Q2. Which of the following best describes the impact of the Renaissance on scientific thought?

- (A) It encouraged questioning established traditions and promoted empirical observation.
- (B) It led scientists to reject all previous knowledge and start entirely from scratch.
- (C) It confined scientific inquiry exclusively to religious institutions.
- (D) It had little lasting impact on scientific methodology or practice.

Q3. The word “**patronage**” in the passage most nearly means:

- (A) Opposition to artistic endeavours
- (B) Criticism directed at intellectual movements
- (C) Financial or other support given to artists and scholars
- (D) Government interference in cultural matters

Q4. What does the author mean by describing the Renaissance as a “**re-birth**”?



- (A) The complete destruction of all medieval traditions and institutions
- (B) The revival and reinterpretation of classical Greek and Roman knowledge
- (C) The creation of entirely new cultural forms with no historical precedent
- (D) The replacement of religious thought with purely secular ideology

Q5. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to **GREGARIOUS**.

- (A) Solitary
- (B) Sociable
- (C) Hostile
- (D) Indifferent

Q6. Choose the word that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **PEDANTIC**.

- (A) Scholarly
- (B) Precise
- (C) Dull
- (D) Informal

Q7. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

“Despite several setbacks, her _____ saw her through the most difficult phase of her life.”

- (A) Resilience
- (B) Obstinacy
- (C) Indifference
- (D) Timidity

Q8. Choose the correct one-word substitution for the phrase: “A person who loves and collects books.”



- (A) Bibliophile
- (B) Bibliophobe
- (C) Cartographer
- (D) Numismatist

Q9. Complete the analogy:

CARTOGRAPHER : MAPS :: LEXICOGRAPHER : _____

- (A) Libraries
- (B) Dictionaries
- (C) Literature
- (D) Languages

Q10. Choose the correctly converted **indirect speech** for the following sentence:

Direct Speech: She said, “I am going to the market today.”

- (A) She said that she was going to the market tomorrow.
- (B) She told that she is going to the market that day.
- (C) She said that she was going to the market that day.
- (D) She said that she will go to the market today.

Q11. The following sentence contains an error in **degree of comparison**. Choose the correct form:

“Of all the students in the class, John is the most tallest.”

- (A) Of all the students, John is more tall than anyone.
- (B) Of all the students in the class, John is the most tall.
- (C) John is the tallest of all students in the class, or the most tall.
- (D) Of all the students in the class, John is the tallest.



Q12. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate conjunction:

“She studied hard for months; _____, she passed the examination with flying colours.”

- (A) Although
- (B) Because
- (C) Therefore
- (D) However

Q13. The following sentence has an error in the underlined portion. Choose the best replacement:

“She is more smarter than all her classmates.”

- (A) smarter
- (B) most smart
- (C) more smart
- (D) most smarter

Q14. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a **grammatical error**:

(A) When we reached / (B) the station, the train / (C) had already left / (D) and everyone arrives safely.

- (A) When we reached
- (B) the station, the train
- (C) had already left
- (D) and everyone arrives safely

Q15. Rearrange the following sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent paragraph after the given opener, and choose the correct sequence:

Opener: “Education is often called the cornerstone of democracy.”

P. It empowers citizens to make informed decisions and participate meaningfully in governance.



Q. Without access to quality education, individuals may lack the critical thinking skills essential for a functioning democracy.

R. Furthermore, education fosters tolerance, respect for diversity, and an understanding of civic responsibilities.

S. A well-educated populace is better equipped to hold leaders accountable and resist misinformation.

(A) P, S, Q, R

(B) P, Q, S, R

(C) Q, R, P, S

(D) S, P, R, Q

Q16. Read the following paragraph and choose the sentence that **best concludes** it:

“Social media platforms have fundamentally altered the way young people communicate, form identities, and perceive the world around them. Teenagers today spend an average of several hours per day on platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok. This constant connectivity brings both opportunities for global connection and serious risks such as cyberbullying and misinformation. _____”

(A) Social media companies should be held legally responsible for all content on their platforms.

(B) Young people must be forbidden from using social media until the age of eighteen.

(C) The popularity of social media is largely a result of aggressive marketing campaigns.

(D) Therefore, fostering digital literacy and critical thinking among youth is essential to help them navigate social media responsibly.

Q17. Identify the **grammatically incorrect** sentence:

(A) The committee has reached its decision unanimously.



- (B) Neither the manager nor the employees were informed about the change.
- (C) The news are disturbing and require immediate attention.
- (D) She not only sings but also plays the piano.

Q18. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

“The scientist’s discovery was so _____ that it challenged decades of established research.”

- (A) Groundbreaking
- (B) Trivial
- (C) Redundant
- (D) Conventional

Q19. What does the idiom “**Spill the beans**” mean?

- (A) To scatter food carelessly
- (B) To accidentally reveal a secret
- (C) To cook something hastily
- (D) To waste available resources

Q20. What does the idiom “**Hit the nail on the head**” mean?

- (A) To work extremely hard
- (B) To make a serious mistake
- (C) To describe or identify something exactly
- (D) To lose one’s temper suddenly



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

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Main Idea): The main idea of a passage is the central theme or argument that the author develops throughout the text. It is broader than any single supporting detail and unifies the entire passage.

Step 1 — Identifying the Central Theme: The passage describes how the Renaissance transformed Europe intellectually and culturally, covering art, science, and philosophy. The opening sentence calls it “one of the most transformative periods in European history,” and the closing sentence confirms its enduring legacy across science, philosophy, and the arts.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage focuses on cultural and intellectual change, not economic transformation.
- Option B: While the Church is mentioned, the passage does not state that religious institutions declined.
- Option C: The passage describes intellectual and artistic progress, not political upheaval or civil unrest.

Final Answer: The passage presents the Renaissance as a sweeping cultural and intellectual transformation of European civilisation. ⇒ D

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

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Inference): Inference questions require identifying what the passage implies about a specific topic. Here, the focus is on the Renaissance’s influence on scientific thought.

Step 1 — Locating the Relevant Section: The passage states that “the scientific revolution germinating within the Renaissance laid the groundwork for modern inquiry, with thinkers like Copernicus and Galileo questioning long-held assumptions about the natural world.”

Step 2 — Matching to the Options: This directly supports the idea that the Renaissance encouraged questioning of established traditions and promoted empirical, observation-based inquiry.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage does not say scientists rejected all previous knowledge.
- Option C: The passage implies inquiry moved away from church-confined doctrines, not toward them.
- Option D: The passage explicitly states the Renaissance “laid the groundwork for modern inquiry,” refuting this option.

Final Answer: The Renaissance encouraged questioning established traditions and promoted empirical observation. ⇒ A

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context (Contextual Meaning): To determine the meaning of a word in a passage, examine the surrounding context carefully to infer how the word is being used.

Step 1 — Analysing the Context: The sentence reads: “This flourishing of creativity was made possible in large part through the *patronage* of wealthy merchants, nobles, and the Church, who funded artists and scholars alike.” The key word “funded” directly indicates financial support.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Opposition” contradicts the idea that patronage enabled creativity to flourish.
- Option B: “Criticism” is inconsistent with the passage’s context of enabling and funding.
- Option D: “Government interference” is not suggested anywhere in the sentence.

Final Answer: In this context, “patronage” means financial or other support given to artists and scholars. ⇒ C

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author's Intent): Understanding an author's use of a figurative expression requires examining how the term is explained and contextualised within the passage.

Step 1 — Examining the Passage's Explanation: The passage states the Renaissance embodied “a ‘rebirth’—not merely of art, but of humanity's confidence in reason, observation, and individual potential.” Earlier it notes that thinkers turned “to classical Greek and Roman texts for inspiration and guidance.”

Step 2 — Connecting to the Correct Option: The “rebirth” explicitly refers to a revival and reinterpretation of classical knowledge, not the creation of something without precedent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Medieval traditions were challenged, not completely destroyed.
- Option C: The Renaissance revived classical learning rather than inventing something without historical basis.
- Option D: Religion still played a significant role; the Church even funded artists through patronage.

Final Answer: “Rebirth” refers to the revival and reinterpretation of classical Greek and Roman knowledge. ⇒ **B**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary (Synonyms): A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. *Gregarious* derives from the Latin *grex* (flock/herd) and describes someone who enjoys the company of others.

Step 1 — Determining the Meaning: “Gregarious” means fond of company and social interaction. A gregarious person thrives in group settings and enjoys being with others.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Solitary means preferring to be alone — the direct opposite of gregarious.



- Option C: Hostile means unfriendly or aggressive — unrelated to social enjoyment.
- Option D: Indifferent means having no interest or concern — not a synonym.

Final Answer: The synonym of GREGARIOUS is *Sociable*. ⇒ B

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary (Antonyms): An antonym is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word. *Pedantic* describes someone who is overly concerned with minor academic details or rules, typically in a tiresome or rigid manner.

Step 1 — Identifying the Opposite: A pedantic person is excessively formal, rule-bound, and stiff about precision. The opposite of this quality is someone relaxed and *informal* in approach, not overly fussy about rules or details.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Scholarly can overlap with pedantic in some uses; it is not a true antonym.
- Option B: Precise relates to accuracy, which is something a pedantic person values highly — not an antonym.
- Option C: Dull describes a lack of interest or excitement; pedantic people are intensely focused, so dull is not a direct antonym.

Final Answer: The antonym of PEDANTIC is *Informal*. ⇒ D

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary (Contextual Fill-in-the-Blank): The correct word must both fit the grammatical structure and the intended meaning. A word that describes a positive inner quality helping someone overcome difficulties is needed.

Step 1 — Analysing the Context: “Despite several setbacks” signals an adversarial situation. The blank must describe a quality that enabled the person to persevere. *Resilience* (the ability to recover quickly from difficulties) fits the context precisely.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Obstinacy (stubbornness) carries a negative connotation of inflexibility rather than adaptive strength.
- Option C: Indifference means lack of concern — unlikely to help someone through difficult times.
- Option D: Timidity means shyness or fearfulness — the opposite quality needed to overcome setbacks.

Final Answer: The most appropriate word is *Resilience*. ⇒ A

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary (One-Word Substitution): One-word substitutions replace a descriptive phrase with a single precise word that captures the same meaning concisely.

Step 1 — Identifying the Correct Term: A person who loves and collects books is called a *Bibliophile*. The prefix *biblio-* relates to books, and the suffix *-phile* indicates a lover or enthusiast.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Bibliophobe describes one who fears or dislikes books — the direct opposite.
- Option C: Cartographer is a person who makes or studies maps.
- Option D: Numismatist is a person who studies or collects coins, banknotes, and medals.

Final Answer: A person who loves and collects books is a *Bibliophile*. ⇒ A

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary (Word Analogy): An analogy identifies the relationship between one pair of words and applies the same relationship to complete another pair. The relationship here is *professional : primary product of their work*.

Step 1 — Establishing the Relationship: A Cartographer creates Maps. Applying the same relationship: a Lexicographer compiles and writes Dictionaries. The relationship is *creator : creation*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Libraries are repositories for books and resources, not the creation of a lexicographer.
- Option C: Literature is a broad category encompassing many genres; not the specific product of a lexicographer.
- Option D: Languages are not created by lexicographers; they record, define, and document them.

Final Answer: LEXICOGRAPHER : *Dictionaries* (creator-to-creation relationship).

⇒ B

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Direct to Indirect Speech): Converting direct speech to indirect speech requires: (1) removing quotation marks and adding “that,” (2) shifting pronouns from first person to third person, (3) applying the back-shift rule (tense moves one step back in time), and (4) changing time expressions accordingly.

Step 1 — Applying the Rules: Direct: *She said, “I am going to the market today.”*

- “I” → “she” (pronoun shift)
- “am going” (present continuous) → “was going” (past continuous) (back-shift)
- “today” → “that day” (time expression change)

Result: *She said that she was going to the market that day.*

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: “tomorrow” is an incorrect replacement for “today” in indirect speech (correct is “that day”).
- Option B: “is going” fails to apply the backshift rule; “told” requires a direct object.
- Option D: “will go” does not apply the backshift rule, and “today” is not changed to “that day.”

Final Answer: The correct indirect speech is *She said that she was going to the market that day.* ⇒

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Degree of Comparison / Double Superlative Error): The superlative degree is formed either by adding *-est* to short adjectives (e.g., tallest) or by placing “most” before longer adjectives (e.g., most intelligent). Using both forms together creates a double superlative, which is grammatically incorrect.

Step 1 — Identifying the Error: “Most tallest” combines “most” with “tallest,” which is already superlative. Since “tall” is a short adjective, the correct superlative is simply “tallest.”

Step 2 — Selecting the Correct Form: The correct sentence is: *Of all the students in the class, John is the tallest.*

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “more tall” is a non-standard comparative form; “taller” is preferred, and the superlative context is lost.
- Option B: “the most tall” is still incorrect for a short adjective; “tallest” is the proper form.
- Option C: Presenting two alternatives within a single sentence is grammatically unsound.

Final Answer: The correct form is: *Of all the students in the class, John is the tallest.* ⇒

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Conjunctions): Conjunctions link clauses logically. Identifying the relationship between the two clauses determines which conjunction is appropriate: contrast, reason, result, or concession.

Step 1 — Analysing the Clause Relationship: “She studied hard for months” is the cause; “she passed the examination with flying colours” is the *result or consequence*. The conjunction “therefore” (indicating a logical result) correctly joins the two clauses.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Although” introduces contrast or concession — the second clause is not contrasting.
- Option B: “Because” introduces a reason; the clause structure would need to be reversed for this to work.
- Option D: “However” signals contrast or an unexpected turn — the opposite of what is needed here.

Final Answer: The correct conjunction is *Therefore*. ⇒ C

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Sentence Improvement / Double Comparative): Using “more” with a comparative adjective that already ends in *-er* creates a double comparative error. Short adjectives (one or two syllables) form comparatives with *-er*, not with “more.”

Step 1 — Identifying the Error: “More smarter” combines “more” with “smarter.” Since “smart” is a short adjective, the comparative is formed simply by adding *-er*: *smarter*. Adding “more” is redundant and incorrect.

Step 2 — Selecting the Correct Replacement: Replace “more smarter” with “smarter.” Correct sentence: *She is smarter than all her classmates.*

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Most smart” is superlative, but the sentence uses “than,” which requires the comparative degree.



- Option C: “More smart” is non-standard; the correct comparative of “smart” is “smarter.”
- Option D: “Most smarter” combines a superlative marker with a comparative form — doubly incorrect.

Final Answer: The correct replacement for “more smarter” is *smarter*. ⇒ A

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Error Detection / Tense Consistency): In a sentence describing a sequence of past events, all verbs referring to past actions must be in an appropriate past tense. Mixing present tense with past tense within the same temporal context creates a tense consistency error.

Step 1 — Analysing Each Part:

- (A) “When we reached” — correct past simple; establishes the time frame.
- (B) “the station, the train” — no independent verb; syntactically correct.
- (C) “had already left” — correct past perfect, showing an action completed before another past action.
- (D) “and everyone arrives safely” — **error:** “arrives” is present tense; it should be “arrived” (past simple) to maintain tense consistency.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “reached” is correctly in the past simple tense.
- Option B: Contains no independent verb; no error is present.
- Option C: “had already left” is a correct use of the past perfect tense.

Final Answer: The error is in Part (D): “arrives” should be “arrived.” ⇒ D

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Skills (Para Jumble): Para jumbles require identifying logical and thematic links between sentences to reconstruct a coherent paragraph. Look for: topic introduction → development → extension → conclusion.

Step 1 — Logical Sequencing:

- **Opener:** Education is the cornerstone of democracy.
- **P:** Naturally follows the opener by explaining *how* — it empowers citizens.
- **Q:** Extends P by showing the *consequence of absence*: without education, critical thinking suffers.
- **S:** Develops Q's implication: educated people resist misinformation and hold leaders accountable.
- **R:** Broadest conclusion, adding that education also fosters tolerance and civic responsibility.

Correct sequence: **P, Q, S, R.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P, S, Q, R): Places S before Q, which breaks the cause-effect logical build-up.
- Option C (Q, R, P, S): Starts with the warning (Q) before establishing the positive role (P), disrupting flow.
- Option D (S, P, R, Q): Places the wider consequence (S) before the basic empowerment point (P), and ends with the warning (Q) out of sequence.

Final Answer: The correct order is P, Q, S, R. ⇒ **B**

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Skills (Para Completion): A concluding sentence must logically follow from the paragraph's content, maintain its tone, and provide a fitting closure without introducing unrelated ideas.

Step 1 — Analysing the Paragraph: The passage describes how social media shapes youth communication and identity, highlighting both opportunities and risks (cyberbullying, misinformation). A balanced, constructive conclusion should



address how to manage these realities responsibly.

Step 2 — Evaluating Options: Option D provides a forward-looking, actionable recommendation — fostering digital literacy and critical thinking — which ties together the paragraph’s balanced discussion of benefits and risks.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Focuses narrowly on legal accountability; does not conclude the paragraph’s broader narrative.
- Option B: Advocates prohibition, which contradicts the balanced and nuanced tone of the paragraph.
- Option C: Introduces marketing as a causal factor, which is unrelated to the paragraph’s focus on youth impact.

Final Answer: The best concluding sentence is Option D. ⇒ D

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Skills (Subject-Verb Agreement): Certain nouns that appear plural in form are grammatically treated as singular because they refer to a single concept or uncountable entity. *News* is one such noun.

Step 1 — Identifying the Error: Option C reads: “The news *are* disturbing and *require* immediate attention.” Since “news” is an uncountable singular noun, the correct verb form is “*is*,” not “*are*.” The second verb should correspondingly be “*requires*.”

Why the other sentences are correct:

- Option A: “The committee has” — collective noun used as singular; correct.
- Option B: “Neither... nor” with the nearer subject “employees” (plural) takes the plural verb “were”; correct.
- Option D: “Not only... but also” parallel structure is correctly formed; correct.

Final Answer: The grammatically incorrect sentence is Option C (“news are” should be “news is”). ⇒ C

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Skills (Vocabulary in Context): The correct word must match both the logical meaning of the sentence and reinforce the context clue provided by the surrounding text.

Step 1 — Analysing the Context: The phrase “challenged decades of established research” implies the discovery was highly significant, original, and impactful. The word “groundbreaking” (meaning pioneering or innovative in a way that breaks new ground) fits perfectly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Trivial means insignificant or minor — a trivial discovery would not challenge established research.
- Option C: Redundant means needlessly repetitive — the opposite of something innovative enough to challenge existing work.
- Option D: Conventional means ordinary or traditional — again, the direct opposite of what is described.

Final Answer: The most appropriate word is *Groundbreaking*. ⇒ A

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Idioms (Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions): An idiom is a phrase whose figurative meaning differs from its literal, word-by-word interpretation. Idioms must be understood as fixed, conventional expressions.

Step 1 — Defining the Idiom: “Spill the beans” means to accidentally or prematurely reveal information that was meant to be kept secret.

Step 2 — Example in Context: “*He accidentally spilled the beans about the surprise party before it happened.*” = He unintentionally revealed the secret.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The literal meaning (scattering food) is not the idiomatic meaning.
- Option C: “To cook hastily” has no connection to this idiom.
- Option D: “To waste resources” corresponds to a different idiom (e.g., “pour money down the drain”).



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

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Idioms (Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions): Idioms carry figurative meanings that cannot be derived from the individual words alone. They are conventional phrases with fixed meanings.

Step 1 — Defining the Idiom: “Hit the nail on the head” means to describe, identify, or explain something with perfect accuracy or precision.

Step 2 — Example in Context: “*Her analysis of the problem hit the nail on the head.*” = Her analysis was exactly right and precise.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “To work extremely hard” corresponds to idioms like “burn the midnight oil” or “put one’s nose to the grindstone.”
- Option B: “To make a serious mistake” is the meaning of “put one’s foot in one’s mouth,” not this idiom.
- Option D: “To lose one’s temper” is the meaning of “fly off the handle” or “blow one’s top.”

Final Answer: “Hit the nail on the head” means to describe or identify something exactly. ⇒ **C**

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



Answer Key

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

