

MAH MCA CET English Comprehension & Verbal Ability

Sample Paper – 7

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.

Questions

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

Space Exploration — Why Humanity Must Reach for the Stars

For centuries, humanity has gazed at the night sky with wonder and curiosity. Today, that curiosity has transformed into a compelling necessity — we must continue to invest in space exploration. The reasons are manifold. At the most fundamental level, exploring the cosmos expands our scientific knowledge, from understanding the origins of the universe to discovering whether extraterrestrial life exists elsewhere. Beyond pure science, space programmes have yielded remarkable technological spin-offs that improve daily life. Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, satellite television, weather forecasting, and even the miniaturisation of electronics all owe a debt to space research. These innovations generate trillions of dollars in economic value annually. Perhaps most urgently, space exploration is central to humanity's long-term survival. Earth's resources are finite, and our planet faces real threats — asteroid impacts, climate change, and resource depletion among them. Establishing a human presence on other worlds provides an insurance policy against extinction. Far from being a luxury, investment in space is an investment in our collective future, securing the continuation of human civilisation for generations to come.



What is the **main argument** of the passage?

- (A) Space exploration is an expensive luxury that governments can ill-afford.
- (B) Continued investment in space exploration is justified by its scientific, technological, and survival benefits.
- (C) GPS and satellite television are the most important achievements of space programmes.
- (D) Humanity must establish a colony on Mars before the end of the current century.

Q2. Which benefit of space exploration does the author cite to support the case for continued investment?

- (A) Technological spin-offs such as GPS and satellite television that benefit everyday life.
- (B) The confirmed discovery of extraterrestrial life forms on nearby planets.
- (C) The development of asteroid mining for natural resources.
- (D) The rapid commercialisation of space tourism for the general public.

Q3. As used in the passage, the word “**extraterrestrial**” most nearly means:

- (A) Related to the systematic study of stars and their constellations.
- (B) Derived from deep within the Earth’s geological core.
- (C) Pertaining to ancient or prehistoric civilisations on Earth.
- (D) Originating or existing beyond the Earth and its atmosphere.

Q4. Which of the following statements best reflects the **author’s perspective** in the passage?

- (A) Investing in space is far more than a luxury; it safeguards humanity’s long-term survival and future.



- (B) The primary goal of space exploration should be finding and communicating with alien civilisations.
- (C) Space agencies should focus exclusively on satellite technology for maximum economic returns.
- (D) The challenges posed by climate change are entirely beyond the reach of space exploration efforts.

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

- (A) Fearful
- (B) Timid
- (C) Dauntless
- (D) Hesitant

Q6. Choose the word that is **opposite** in meaning to **SYCOPHANTIC**.

- (A) Flattering
- (B) Servile
- (C) Sincere
- (D) Obsequious

Q7. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank:

“Despite many obstacles, his _____ determination finally brought the long-delayed project to completion.”

- (A) Unwavering
- (B) Wavering
- (C) Halfhearted
- (D) Reluctant

Q8. Choose the **one-word substitution** for the following:

“A scientist who studies celestial bodies, including stars, planets, and galaxies, and the universe as a whole.”



- (A) Astrologist
- (B) Astronomer
- (C) Astrophysicist
- (D) Cosmologist

Q9. Complete the analogy:

ETYMOLOGY : WORDS :: ORNITHOLOGY : _____

- (A) Insects
- (B) Plants
- (C) Birds
- (D) Reptiles

Q10. Choose the sentence that **correctly uses inversion** for emphasis.

- (A) Not only she won the competition, but also she broke the record.
- (B) Hardly the train had left when the passengers arrived at the platform.
- (C) Never I have seen such breathtaking natural scenery in my entire life.
- (D) Not only did she win the competition, but she also broke the record.

Q11. Identify the sentence that **correctly uses** the emphatic “do” form for stress.

- (A) I do believe that consistent hard work eventually leads to success.
- (B) She does went to the annual conference held yesterday.
- (C) They did enjoyed the live performance at the city theatre.
- (D) He do understand the importance of regular physical exercise.

Q12. Choose the **correct preposition** to complete the idiomatic expression:

“She has a remarkable talent _____ painting, which has earned her several prestigious awards.”



- (A) at
- (B) in
- (C) with
- (D) for

Q13. Identify the sentence with **incorrect** use of the comparative or superlative degree.

- (A) She is taller than any other girl in her class.
- (B) This is the most unique painting I have ever encountered in a gallery.
- (C) Of the two candidates, she is the more qualified for the position.
- (D) He is one of the most talented musicians in the entire country.

Q14. Choose the **correct future perfect** form to complete the sentence:

“By the time the specialist doctor arrives, the patient _____ for more than three hours.”

- (A) will wait
- (B) is waiting
- (C) has been waiting
- (D) will have been waiting

Q15. The opening sentence of the paragraph is given. Choose the option that gives the **correct sequence** of the remaining sentences (P, Q, R, S) to form a coherent paragraph.

Opening: *Ancient civilisations have left an indelible mark on the world’s architectural heritage.*

P. Their columns, arches, and domes have been replicated in government buildings, museums, and churches across the globe.

Q. The Romans, inheriting and adapting Greek principles, further refined construction techniques using concrete and the arch.



R. The Greeks pioneered the use of precise mathematical ratios to achieve visual harmony in their temples.

S. Even today, architects draw inspiration from classical antiquity when designing civic and institutional buildings.

(A) P – R – Q – S

(B) S – Q – R – P

(C) R – Q – P – S

(D) Q – R – S – P

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

Indigenous cultures around the world carry within them unique languages, traditions, and knowledge systems developed over millennia. As globalisation accelerates, many of these cultures face the threat of extinction, with younger generations drawn towards dominant mainstream cultures. Governments and international organisations have begun to recognise the importance of preserving this intangible heritage. Digitisation of oral histories, revitalisation of indigenous languages in schools, and the establishment of cultural centres are all steps being taken. _____

(A) However, indigenous peoples should abandon their traditions in order to integrate into modern society.

(B) The process of globalisation has proved entirely beneficial for all communities across the world.

(C) It is already too late to preserve the cultures that have been lost to the tide of modernity.

(D) Ultimately, the survival of these cultures enriches all of humanity by preserving the diversity of human experience.

Q17. In the sentence below, a portion is underlined. Choose the option that **best improves** the underlined part.

“The committee requested that the final report will be submitted before the end of the working week.”



- (A) be submitted
- (B) is submitted
- (C) was submitted
- (D) would be submitting

Q18. Choose the word that **most appropriately** fills in the blank:

“The scientist’s groundbreaking research has _____ new avenues for the treatment of previously incurable diseases.”

- (A) locked
- (B) opened
- (C) removed
- (D) blocked

Q19. What does the idiom “**The ball is in your court**” mean?

- (A) A sports instruction directing players to stay within bounds.
- (B) It is your turn to take action or make a decision.
- (C) You are winning the game by a significant margin.
- (D) You hold an unfair advantage over your opponent.

Q20. What does the idiom “**A blessing in disguise**” mean?

- (A) A hidden curse that eventually reveals itself.
- (B) An unexpected material gift from a generous benefactor.
- (C) Something that seems bad or unfortunate at first but turns out to be good.
- (D) A compliment that is deliberately disguised as a criticism.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Main Idea): The main idea of a passage is the central argument or thesis that the author develops throughout the text. It is broader than any single detail and encapsulates the overall purpose of the writing.

Step 1 — Identify the thesis: The passage opens by framing space exploration as a “compelling necessity” and closes by stating it is “an investment in our collective future.” Every paragraph supports this overarching claim.

Step 2 — Evaluate options against the thesis: Only option (B) captures all three pillars the author uses — scientific discovery, technological spin-offs, and long-term survival.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Directly contradicts the passage; the author argues space exploration is a necessity, not a luxury.
- Option (C): GPS and satellite television are supporting examples, not the main argument.
- Option (D): The passage does not mention a specific deadline for colonising Mars.

Final Answer: The main argument encompasses scientific, technological, and survival benefits ⇒ **B**

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Supporting Detail): Authors use specific examples and evidence to support their central claims. Locating these details requires careful reading of each paragraph.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant paragraph: The second paragraph explicitly lists “Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, satellite television, weather forecasting, and the miniaturisation of electronics” as technological spin-offs that justify investment.

Step 2 — Match with options: Option (A) directly reflects this textual evidence.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The passage mentions the possibility of finding extraterrestrial life, not its confirmed discovery.
- Option (C): Asteroid mining is not mentioned in the passage.
- Option (D): Space tourism is not discussed in the passage.

Final Answer: The author cites GPS and satellite television as spin-off benefits ⇒

A

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: The prefix *extra-* means “outside” or “beyond,” and *terrestrial* relates to the Earth (from Latin *terra*, meaning land or Earth). Together, “extraterrestrial” means originating or existing beyond the Earth.

Step 1 — Apply prefix knowledge: Extra- (beyond/outside) + terrestrial (of or relating to Earth) = beyond the Earth.

Step 2 — Confirm with context: In the passage, “extraterrestrial life” refers to life that may exist outside the Earth, consistent with definition (D).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Describes astronomy or astrology, not the word’s meaning.
- Option (B): “Sub-terrestrial” or “subterranean” would fit this description, not extraterrestrial.
- Option (C): No etymological or contextual connection to ancient civilisations.

Final Answer: “Extraterrestrial” means originating or existing beyond the Earth ⇒

D

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Author's Perspective / Tone: Identifying an author's perspective requires understanding their attitude towards the subject, distinguishing between what they explicitly state and what they imply.

Step 1 — Identify the author's stance: The author consistently argues for the value of space exploration, countering the view that it is a luxury: "Far from being a luxury, investment in space is an investment in our collective future."

Step 2 — Match the perspective: Option (A) accurately paraphrases the author's explicit statement that space investment safeguards humanity's future.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The author mentions the possibility of extraterrestrial life as one goal, not the primary one.
- Option (C): The author values the broad scope of space exploration, not just satellites.
- Option (D): The passage lists climate change as one of Earth's threats that makes space exploration relevant; it does not say space cannot address it.

Final Answer: The author views space investment as essential for humanity's survival ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Vocabulary): A synonym is a word or phrase that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. *Intrepid* (adjective) means fearless and adventurous; resolute in the face of danger or difficulty.

Step 1 — Define INTREPID: From Latin *intrepidus* (in- = not; trepidus = alarmed). It describes a person who shows great courage.

Step 2 — Evaluate options: *Dauntless* means showing fearlessness and determination, making it the closest synonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): *Fearful* is an antonym — it means easily frightened.
- Option (B): *Timid* is an antonym — it means lacking courage or confidence.



- Option (D): *Hesitant* means uncertain or slow to act, the opposite of intrepid.

Final Answer: INTREPID is synonymous with *dauntless* ⇒ C

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Vocabulary): An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning. *Sycophantic* means acting in an obsequious way, using excessive flattery to gain favour; it describes servile, insincere behaviour.

Step 1 — Define SYCOPHANTIC: Derived from Greek *sykophantes* (informer). Today it means excessively complimentary in a self-serving manner — insincere flattery aimed at gaining advantage.

Step 2 — Identify the antonym: *Sincere* means genuine, honest, and free from pretence — the direct opposite of sycophantic behaviour.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): *Flattering* is a near-synonym of sycophantic, not an antonym.
- Option (B): *Servile* is a synonym, meaning excessively submissive.
- Option (D): *Obsequious* is a synonym — it means obedient to an excessive, fawning degree.

Final Answer: The antonym of SYCOPHANTIC is *sincere* ⇒ C

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Contextual Vocabulary (Fill in the Blank): The correct word must be consistent with the meaning of the sentence. The sentence describes determination that overcame obstacles and brought a project to completion, requiring a word conveying strength and consistency.

Step 1 — Analyse context clues: “Despite many obstacles” and “finally brought the long-delayed project to completion” indicate that the determination was strong, consistent, and unshaken by difficulties.

Step 2 — Select the best fit: *Unwavering* means steady and resolute — perfectly



describing determination that does not falter despite obstacles.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): *Wavering* means uncertain and fluctuating — contradicted by the successful outcome.
- Option (C): *Halfhearted* means lacking enthusiasm — inconsistent with overcoming obstacles.
- Option (D): *Reluctant* means unwilling — contradicts the picture of purposeful effort.

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

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: This vocabulary skill requires selecting a single word that precisely replaces a descriptive phrase. The key is identifying the *broadest* standard term that fits the definition.

Step 1 — Analyse the definition: “A scientist who studies celestial bodies, including stars, planets, and galaxies, and the universe as a whole.” This is the general definition of an *astronomer*.

Step 2 — Compare with distractors: An *astronomer* is the broadest and most standard term for a scientist studying celestial objects. The other options are either more specialised or incorrect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): *Astrologist* (or astrologer) deals with horoscopes and the supposed influence of stars on human affairs — not a science.
- Option (C): *Astrophysicist* is a specialist who applies physics to understand the nature of celestial bodies — a subset of astronomy.
- Option (D): *Cosmologist* studies the origin, evolution, and eventual fate of the universe specifically — a narrower specialisation.

Final Answer: The one-word substitution is *Astronomer* ⇒ B

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Word Analogy (Branch of Study): Analogies of this type follow the pattern: [Branch of Study] : [Subject it Studies]. The task is to identify which subject corresponds to the second branch.

Step 1 — Decode the first pair: *Etymology* is the study of the origin and history of *words*. The relationship is: Branch → Subject.

Step 2 — Apply the pattern: *Ornithology* is the branch of zoology concerned with the study of *birds*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): *Insects* are studied by *Entomology*.
- Option (B): *Plants* are studied by *Botany*.
- Option (D): *Reptiles* are studied by *Herpetology*.

Final Answer: ORNITHOLOGY studies *Birds* ⇒ C

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Inversion for Emphasis: When a negative or restrictive adverb (“not only,” “never,” “hardly,” “seldom”) begins a clause, the subject and auxiliary verb must be inverted (auxiliary before subject), as in questions. This is a formal rhetorical device.

Step 1 — Rule: After “not only,” the structure is: *Not only* + *auxiliary* + *subject* + *main verb* ...

Step 2 — Evaluate option (D): “Not only **did she** win the competition, but she also broke the record.” The auxiliary “did” precedes the subject “she” — correct inversion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Not only she won...” — no inversion; should be “Not only did she win...”
- Option (B): “Hardly the train had left...” — inverted order required: “Hardly had the train left...”



- Option (C): “Never I have seen...” — inversion missing: should be “Never have I seen...”

Final Answer: Correct inversion is shown in option (D) ⇒ D

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Emphatic Do/Does/Did: The auxiliary verbs *do*, *does*, and *did* can be used for emphasis in affirmative sentences. The structure is: Subject + do/does/did + base form of verb. The tense of the main verb is carried by the auxiliary.

Step 1 — Rule: Emphatic form = Subject + {do/does/did} + **base infinitive** (no conjugation on main verb).

Step 2 — Evaluate option (A): “I **do** believe that...” — subject (I) + emphatic auxiliary (do) + base form (believe). Correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “She does **went**” — “went” is past tense, not base form; should be “She does **go**”.
- Option (C): “They did **enjoyed**” — “enjoyed” is past tense, not base form; should be “They did **enjoy**”.
- Option (D): “He **do** understand...” — “do” should agree with third-person singular: “He **does** understand...”

Final Answer: Correct emphatic usage is in option (A) ⇒ A

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Prepositional Idioms: Certain adjectives and nouns combine with specific prepositions to form fixed idiomatic expressions. These must be memorised as set phrases; logical substitution of another preposition changes the meaning or renders the phrase unidiomatic.

Step 1 — Identify the idiom: The correct idiomatic phrase is “a talent **for** (some-



thing),” meaning a natural aptitude or skill in a particular area.

Step 2 — Apply to sentence: “She has a remarkable talent **for** painting...” — grammatically correct and idiomatic.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Talent *at*” is non-standard; “good *at*” is idiomatic but “talent *at*” is not.
- Option (B): “Talent *in*” is occasionally used informally, but “talent *for*” is the standard idiomatic form.
- Option (C): “Talent *with*” is unidiomatic in standard English.

Final Answer: The correct preposition is *for* ⇒ **D**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Degrees of Comparison: Adjectives that are already absolute (e.g., *unique*, *perfect*, *infinite*) cannot logically be compared in degree, as they already represent the highest possible state of a quality.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Option (B) uses “most unique.” Since *unique* means “one of a kind” (an absolute quality), it cannot be graded. The correct form is simply “unique” or “truly unique.”

Step 2 — Confirm other options are correct:

- Option (A): “Taller than any other girl” — correct superlative structure using comparative.
- Option (C): “More qualified” — correct comparative when comparing exactly two.
- Option (D): “One of the most talented” — correct superlative structure.

Final Answer: The sentence with incorrect comparison is option (B) ⇒ **B**

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Future Perfect Continuous Tense: The future perfect continuous (will have been + present participle) is used to describe an action that will have been ongoing up to a specific point in the future. It emphasises the duration of an action that is still in progress at a future reference point.

Step 1 — Analyse time markers: “By the time the doctor arrives” sets a future reference point. “For more than three hours” indicates duration of an ongoing action up to that point.

Step 2 — Apply tense rule: Duration + future reference point = future perfect continuous: “will have been waiting.” Option (D) provides exactly this form.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Will wait” is simple future, ignoring the continuous duration.
- Option (B): “Is waiting” is present continuous, not suitable for future reference.
- Option (C): “Has been waiting” is present perfect continuous, incorrect for a future time clause.

Final Answer: The correct form is “will have been waiting” ⇒ D

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble (Coherence and Cohesion): To arrange jumbled sentences, identify logical sequence through: chronological order, cause-effect links, pronoun references, and use of connectives.

Step 1 — Establish the logical sequence:

- Opening establishes the topic: ancient civilisations shaped architecture.
- **R** introduces the Greeks as the first civilisation and their mathematical principles — logically the first supporting point.
- **Q** continues chronologically with the Romans inheriting and building on Greek principles.
- **P** describes the spread of these architectural elements globally — the effect of R and Q.
- **S** draws the modern relevance, providing a concluding observation.



Step 2 — Confirm sequence: Opening $\rightarrow R \rightarrow Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow S$ forms a coherent paragraph with clear chronological and logical flow.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) P–R–Q–S: Placing P (the global spread) before R (origin with Greeks) disrupts chronology.
- Option (B) S–Q–R–P: Beginning with the modern conclusion (S) before establishing historical context is illogical.
- Option (D) Q–R–S–P: Romans before Greeks inverts the correct historical order.

Final Answer: Correct sequence is R–Q–P–S $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion: The concluding sentence must logically follow from the paragraph's content, tone, and direction. It should summarise the paragraph's message or draw a meaningful conclusion consistent with the overall argument.

Step 1 — Identify the paragraph's direction: The paragraph is sympathetic towards indigenous cultures and lists positive steps taken to preserve them. The tone is constructive and hopeful.

Step 2 — Evaluate option (D): "Ultimately, the survival of these cultures enriches all of humanity by preserving the diversity of human experience." This sentence provides a positive, forward-looking conclusion that extends the paragraph's reasoning to its logical endpoint.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Contradicts the paragraph's supportive stance on preserving indigenous cultures.
- Option (B): Directly contradicts the paragraph, which acknowledges the threats of globalisation.
- Option (C): A pessimistic conclusion that contradicts the constructive efforts described in the paragraph.

Final Answer: The best concluding sentence is option (D) $\Rightarrow$ D



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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Subjunctive Mood in Reported Requests: When a verb of requesting, demanding, suggesting, or recommending introduces a *that*-clause, the verb in the subordinate clause takes the **bare infinitive** (base form without “to”), regardless of the subject. This is the mandative subjunctive.

Step 1 — Identify the error: “The committee requested that the final report will be submitted. . .” uses the indicative future, which is incorrect after a verb of requesting.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: The mandative subjunctive requires the bare infinitive: “. . . that the report **be submitted** before. . .” — option (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “Is submitted” is present indicative, not subjunctive.
- Option (C): “Was submitted” is past indicative, incorrect in this context.
- Option (D): “Would be submitting” is conditional progressive, grammatically inappropriate here.

Final Answer: The correct improvement is “be submitted” ⇒ **A**

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Cloze (Contextual Word Choice): The correct word must fit grammatically and semantically. Context clues such as the subject (groundbreaking research), the object (new avenues), and the positive implication of the sentence guide word selection.

Step 1 — Analyse context: “Groundbreaking research” and “new avenues for treatment” indicate a positive, generative action. The verb must mean to make something newly available or accessible.

Step 2 — Evaluate options: “Opened new avenues” is a standard English collocation meaning to create new opportunities or pathways. It fits the context perfectly.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Locked” is the opposite — it implies closing off access.
- Option (C): “Removed new avenues” is illogical in this context.
- Option (D): “Blocked new avenues” contradicts the positive outcome implied by groundbreaking research.

Final Answer: The most appropriate word is *opened* ⇒ **B**

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Idioms (Figurative Language): Idioms are phrases whose meanings cannot be deduced literally from the individual words. They must be understood as fixed, culturally embedded expressions.

Step 1 — Origin of the idiom: “The ball is in your court” derives from racquet sports (tennis, squash) where the ball being in your court means it is your turn to play. Figuratively, it means the next move, decision, or action belongs to you.

Step 2 — Confirm with option (B): “It is your turn to take action or make a decision” — this correctly captures the figurative meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): A literal sports reading; idioms are not interpreted literally.
- Option (C): Winning is not implied by the idiom.
- Option (D): The idiom does not convey an unfair advantage.

Final Answer: “The ball is in your court” means it is your turn to act ⇒ **B**

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Idioms (Figurative Language): “A blessing in disguise” is a widely used English idiom expressing an optimistic outlook on adversity — that what initially appears to be unfortunate may ultimately prove to be beneficial.

Step 1 — Analyse the idiom: A “disguise” hides the true nature of something. A “blessing” is something good. Therefore, a blessing in disguise is something that appears bad or unwelcome on the surface but reveals itself to be good in time.

Step 2 — Match with option (C): “Something that seems bad or unfortunate at first but turns out to be good” — this is the precise definition.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “A hidden curse” reverses the meaning; the idiom describes a hidden *good*, not evil.
- Option (B): An “unexpected material gift” misinterprets the figurative language as literal.
- Option (D): “A disguised compliment” confuses the idiom with a backhanded compliment.

Final Answer: “A blessing in disguise” means something bad that turns out to be good ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

