

MH CET LAW English Language

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 40 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Instructions

- This paper contains **40** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the English Language portion of **MH CET LAW** entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully before marking.
- The exam is conducted as a **Computer-Based Test (CBT)**. Rough sheets will be provided at the examination centre.
- Use of mobile phones, electronic devices, or study material is strictly prohibited inside the examination hall.

Directions (Q. 1–5): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Climate change represents one of the most pressing challenges of our time. Rising global temperatures, driven primarily by the emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane, are altering weather patterns worldwide. Glaciers are melting at an unprecedented rate, causing sea levels to rise and threatening coastal communities. Extreme weather events—from devastating hurricanes to prolonged droughts—have become more frequent and intense.

The consequences extend far beyond environmental damage. Agricultural productivity is declining in vulnerable regions, exacerbating food insecurity for millions. Biodiversity is under severe threat as species struggle to adapt to rapidly changing habitats. Meanwhile, human health is increasingly compromised by heat-related illnesses and the spread of vector-borne diseases.

Addressing climate change demands coordinated global action. Nations must commit to reducing carbon emissions, transitioning to renewable energy sources, and adopting sustainable land-use practices. Individual citizens, too, bear responsibility—through conscious consumption choices and civic engagement. Without decisive action today, future generations will inherit a planet significantly diminished in its capacity to sustain life.



- Q1.** What is the primary cause of rising global temperatures, according to the passage?
- (A) Emission of greenhouse gases such as CO₂ and methane
 - (B) Melting of glaciers in polar regions
 - (C) Increased frequency of hurricanes and droughts
 - (D) Declining agricultural productivity worldwide
- Q2.** According to the passage, which of the following is a consequence of climate change that goes beyond environmental harm?
- (A) Rising sea levels threatening coastal communities
 - (B) Declining agricultural productivity leading to food insecurity
 - (C) More frequent extreme weather events globally
 - (D) Accelerated melting of glaciers worldwide
- Q3.** The word “exacerbating” as used in the passage most nearly means:
- (A) Reducing
 - (B) Managing
 - (C) Worsening
 - (D) Monitoring
- Q4.** Which of the following best describes the author’s tone in the passage?
- (A) Optimistic about technological progress
 - (B) Humorous and light-hearted
 - (C) Neutral and detached
 - (D) Concerned and urgent
- Q5.** According to the passage, addressing climate change demands:
- (A) Coordinated global action
 - (B) Individual action by citizens alone



- (C) Focus only on transition to renewable energy
- (D) Restrictions on agricultural activities worldwide

Directions (Q. 6–10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

India's Constitution, adopted on 26 November 1949, stands as one of the world's most comprehensive governing documents. Among its most significant contributions are the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to every citizen—rights to equality, freedom of speech, protection against exploitation, freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, and the right to constitutional remedies.

The right to equality under Article 14 prohibits the state from discriminating on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. Article 21, which guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, has been interpreted expansively by the Supreme Court to include the right to livelihood, education, health, and dignity. The makers of the Constitution believed that a vibrant democracy could only function if citizens possessed both political and social freedoms. Ambedkar, the chief architect of the Constitution, argued that political democracy would be hollow without social and economic democracy. Over decades, through landmark judgments, the judiciary has breathed life into these rights, making them meaningful protections for ordinary citizens.

- Q6.** What is the central theme of the passage?
- (A) The drafting process of the Indian Constitution in 1949
 - (B) The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by India's Constitution
 - (C) Ambedkar's personal contributions to Indian history
 - (D) The Supreme Court's landmark judgments on equality
- Q7.** Which Article of the Constitution has been expanded by the Supreme Court to include the right to livelihood, education, and dignity?
- (A) Article 14
 - (B) Article 19
 - (C) Article 21
 - (D) Article 32



- Q8.** According to the passage, Ambedkar believed political democracy would be “hollow” without:
- (A) An independent judiciary
 - (B) Freedom of religious practice
 - (C) Right to constitutional remedies
 - (D) Social and economic democracy
- Q9.** On which date was India’s Constitution adopted?
- (A) 26 November 1949
 - (B) 26 January 1950
 - (C) 15 August 1947
 - (D) 2 October 1948
- Q10.** The primary purpose of the passage is to:
- (A) Criticize the limitations of fundamental rights in India
 - (B) Highlight the significance and scope of constitutional rights in India
 - (C) Narrate the biographical details of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (D) Explain the procedure for constitutional amendments

Directions (Q. 11–13): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.



Child labour remains a grave social challenge in India despite decades of legislative effort. Millions of children, particularly from economically marginalized families, continue to work in hazardous conditions in brick kilns, carpet weaving industries, and domestic service. The compulsion of poverty forces parents to send children to work rather than school, perpetuating a cycle of ignorance and deprivation.

The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, amended in 2016, prohibits children below 14 years from working in any occupation and adolescents (14–18 years) from hazardous occupations. However, enforcement remains weak, and loopholes such as the exemption for “family enterprises” continue to be exploited.

Effective solutions require a multi-pronged approach: strengthening legal enforcement, expanding access to quality education, providing social security nets for vulnerable families, and building public awareness. Without addressing the root cause—poverty—legislative prohibitions alone will not liberate children from the bondage of labour.

- Q11.** Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this passage?
- (A) India’s Economic Problems and Child Poverty
 - (B) Child Labour Laws and Their Success in India
 - (C) Child Labour: Causes, Laws, and the Path Forward
 - (D) Education as the Ultimate Solution to Social Problems
- Q12.** According to the passage, which provision is being exploited as a loophole in the child labour law?
- (A) The 14-year age limit for employment
 - (B) The restriction on hazardous occupations for adolescents
 - (C) The 2016 amendment provisions
 - (D) The exemption for family enterprises
- Q13.** What does the passage identify as the root cause of child labour?
- (A) Poverty
 - (B) Lack of adequate legislation



- (C) Weak judicial enforcement
- (D) Deeply rooted cultural traditions

Vocabulary

Q14. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **DILIGENT**.

- (A) Careless
- (B) Industrious
- (C) Lazy
- (D) Indifferent

Q15. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **PLACID**.

- (A) Aggressive
- (B) Turbulent
- (C) Serene
- (D) Energetic

Q16. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **TERSE**.

- (A) Verbose
- (B) Lengthy
- (C) Vague
- (D) Concise

Q17. Choose the word most *opposite* in meaning to **METICULOUS**.

- (A) Careless
- (B) Exact
- (C) Precise
- (D) Systematic



Q18. Choose the word most *opposite* in meaning to **GREGARIOUS**.

- (A) Social
- (B) Reclusive
- (C) Outgoing
- (D) Friendly

Q19. Choose the word most *opposite* in meaning to **OBSCURE**.

- (A) Dark
- (B) Hidden
- (C) Prominent
- (D) Vague

Q20. Choose the correct one-word substitution: “A person who walks in sleep.”

- (A) Insomniac
- (B) Narcoleptic
- (C) Hypochondriac
- (D) Somnambulist

Q21. Choose the correct one-word substitution: “One who can use both hands with equal ease and skill.”

- (A) Ambidextrous
- (B) Dexterous
- (C) Sinistral
- (D) Versatile

Q22. Choose the correct one-word substitution: “An extreme and irrational fear of heights.”

- (A) Claustrophobia
- (B) Acrophobia



- (C) Agoraphobia
- (D) Hydrophobia

Q23. What does the idiom “**Break the ice**” mean?

- (A) To destroy something fragile
- (B) To freeze in a tense situation
- (C) To initiate conversation in an awkward social situation
- (D) To permanently resolve a long-standing dispute

Q24. What does the idiom “**Hit the nail on the head**” mean?

- (A) To strike something with great precision
- (B) To express extreme frustration or anger
- (C) To attempt something extremely dangerous
- (D) To say or do exactly the right thing

Q25. What does the idiom “**A piece of cake**” mean?

- (A) Something very easy to accomplish
- (B) A sweet reward for completing a task
- (C) An easy but unimportant task
- (D) A small portion of a larger project

Q26. What does the idiom “**Under the weather**” mean?

- (A) Caught outdoors in rain without shelter
- (B) Feeling slightly unwell or ill
- (C) Experiencing severe financial difficulties
- (D) Being overwhelmed by stress and anxiety

Grammar and Usage



Q27. Identify the grammatical error in the following sentence:

“The team of players are playing extremely well in the national tournament.”

- (A) No error
- (B) “in the national tournament” should be “at the national tournament”
- (C) “are” should be “is” (collective noun takes singular verb)
- (D) “extremely well” should be “very good”

Q28. Identify the error in the sentence:

“She is knowing the answer to every question in the examination.”

- (A) No error
- (B) “every question” should be “all questions”
- (C) “in the examination” should be “of the examination”
- (D) “is knowing” should be “knows” (stative verbs do not take continuous form)

Q29. Identify the incorrect usage in the sentence:

“He insisted to go to the market by himself.”

- (A) “insisted to go” should be “insisted on going”
- (B) “by himself” should be “alone”
- (C) “to the market” should be “at the market”
- (D) No error

Q30. Change the following Active voice sentence to Passive voice:

“The teacher corrects the mistakes of the students.”

- (A) The mistakes of the students have been corrected by the teacher.
- (B) The mistakes of the students are corrected by the teacher.
- (C) The mistakes of the students were corrected by the teacher.
- (D) The mistakes of the students are being corrected by the teacher.



Q31. Change the following Passive voice sentence to Active voice:

“The award was presented by the Governor to the best student.”

- (A) The best student received the award from the Governor.
- (B) The Governor had presented the award to the best student.
- (C) The Governor presented the award to the best student.
- (D) The Governor presents the award to the best student.

Q32. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition:

“She has always been very good _____ painting landscapes.”

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

Q33. Fill in the blank with the correct article:

“He is _____ honest man who never breaks his promises.”

- (A) an
- (B) a
- (C) the
- (D) (no article needed)

Q34. Fill in the blank with the appropriate conjunction:

“He studied hard every night _____ he could secure a good rank in the examination.”

- (A) since
- (B) so that
- (C) although
- (D) because of



Q35. Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentence:

“By the time we reached the station, the train _____.”

- (A) left
- (B) leaves
- (C) had left
- (D) has left

Sentence Skills

Q36. Arrange the following sentences in the correct logical order:

P: However, deforestation continues at an alarming rate worldwide.

Q: Trees play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance.

R: Therefore, planting more trees and protecting forests is essential for our survival.

S: They absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, purifying the air we breathe.

- (A) SQPR
- (B) QPSR
- (C) RSQP
- (D) QSPR

Q37. Arrange the following sentences in the correct logical order:

P: The right to vote is fundamental to any democratic system.

Q: It allows citizens to freely and fairly choose their representatives.

R: Without this right, democracy becomes merely a facade.

S: Every eligible citizen must therefore exercise this right responsibly.

- (A) PQRS
- (B) QPRS
- (C) RPQS
- (D) SQRP



Q38. Choose the option that best improves the underlined part of the sentence:

“The principal along with the teachers have decided to postpone the annual examination.”

- (A) has been deciding
- (B) has decided
- (C) are deciding
- (D) have been deciding

Q39. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelled word:

- (A) Conscientious
- (B) Perseverance
- (C) Occurance
- (D) Bureaucracy

Q40. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelled word:

- (A) Accommodation
- (B) Embarrassment
- (C) Mediterranean
- (D) Existance



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Factual Detail): In reading comprehension, factual detail questions require the student to locate specific information stated directly in the passage and map it to the correct option.

Explanation: The passage states: “Rising global temperatures, driven primarily by the emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane. . .” This directly identifies greenhouse gas emissions as the primary cause.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Glacier melting is a *consequence* of rising temperatures, not a cause.
- Option (C): Hurricanes and droughts are also effects, not the primary cause.
- Option (D): Declining agricultural productivity is a consequence, not a cause.

Final Answer: Greenhouse gas emissions are the primary cause ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Inference/Beyond Environmental): The question asks for a consequence that goes *beyond* environmental damage. The second paragraph begins: “The consequences extend far beyond environmental damage.”

Explanation: The passage explicitly introduces declining agricultural productivity leading to food insecurity as a consequence that extends beyond environmental harm.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Rising sea levels is an environmental consequence mentioned in paragraph one.
- Option (C): More frequent extreme weather events is also an environmental consequence.
- Option (D): Glacier melting is likewise an environmental consequence.



Final Answer: Declining agricultural productivity leading to food insecurity ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: “Exacerbate” comes from the Latin *exacerbare* (to make bitter or harsher). It means to make a problem or negative situation worse.

Explanation: The passage says agricultural decline is “exacerbating food insecurity” — meaning it is worsening or intensifying an already bad situation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Reducing” is the opposite; exacerbating increases severity.
- Option (B): “Managing” implies control, which contradicts the negative connotation.
- Option (D): “Monitoring” means observing, which is entirely different.

Final Answer: “Exacerbating” means worsening ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Author’s Tone: Tone reflects the author’s attitude toward the subject. Key phrases reveal whether the author is alarmed, optimistic, neutral, or satirical.

Explanation: The passage uses phrases like “most pressing challenges,” “unprecedented rate,” “severe threat,” and “Without decisive action today, future generations will inherit a planet significantly diminished.” These indicate a deeply concerned, urgent tone.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage does not celebrate technological solutions; it warns of danger.
- Option (B): There is no humour; the language is serious and alarming throughout.
- Option (C): The author is far from detached — strong evaluative words show



personal concern.

Final Answer: Author's tone is concerned and urgent ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Statement): The third paragraph opens with a prescriptive statement about what addressing climate change demands.

Explanation: The passage states: "Addressing climate change demands coordinated global action." This is a direct, unambiguous statement from the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The passage says individuals bear responsibility *too*, not that individuals are the *only* agents.
- Option (C): The passage mentions renewable energy as one of several steps, not the exclusive focus.
- Option (D): Restricting agricultural activities is not mentioned; sustainable land-use is, which is different.

Final Answer: Coordinated global action is demanded ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Central Theme / Main Idea: The central theme is identified by asking what the passage is *primarily* about — the idea that runs through all three paragraphs.

Explanation: All three paragraphs of the passage revolve around the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by India's Constitution: their scope, specific articles, and the role of judiciary in making them meaningful.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The drafting process is only briefly referenced (date of adoption); it is not the main theme.



- Option (C): Ambedkar is mentioned as one figure; his biography is not the focus.
- Option (D): Landmark judgments are mentioned as instruments, not as the central topic.

Final Answer: Central theme is Fundamental Rights guaranteed by India's Constitution ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail — Article of Constitution): The passage directly names the article that has been expansively interpreted.

Explanation: The passage states: “Article 21, which guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, has been interpreted expansively by the Supreme Court to include the right to livelihood, education, health, and dignity.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Article 14 deals with the right to equality and non-discrimination.
- Option (B): Article 19 deals with freedom of speech and expression (not mentioned in passage expansion).
- Option (D): Article 32 relates to constitutional remedies, not the expansively interpreted article.

Final Answer: Article 21 has been expansively interpreted ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 7](#)



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Quotation): The question references Ambedkar's direct argument as stated in the passage.

Explanation: The passage reads: "Ambedkar... argued that political democracy would be hollow without social and economic democracy." Option (D) reproduces this directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): An independent judiciary is not mentioned in Ambedkar's argument in the passage.
- Option (B): Freedom of religion is listed as a right but not in this particular argument.
- Option (C): Right to constitutional remedies is a right listed, not Ambedkar's cited argument.

Final Answer: Ambedkar said democracy is hollow without social and economic democracy ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Factual Date): The opening sentence of the passage provides the date of adoption explicitly.

Explanation: "India's Constitution, adopted on 26 November 1949..." — this is the Constitution Day (Samvidhan Diwas) of India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): 26 January 1950 is the date the Constitution came into *force* (Republic Day), not adoption.
- Option (C): 15 August 1947 is India's Independence Day.
- Option (D): 2 October 1948 is not a constitutionally significant date.

Final Answer: Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 9](#)



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Purpose of Passage (Author's Intent): The primary purpose is identified by what the author *intends* to communicate overall — whether to criticise, inform, narrate, or argue.

Explanation: The passage informs and highlights the importance of Fundamental Rights, discusses key articles, mentions Ambedkar's vision, and notes how the judiciary has given these rights meaning. The overall intent is to highlight their significance and scope.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage does not criticise fundamental rights or highlight their limitations.
- Option (C): Ambedkar's biography is not narrated; he is mentioned only briefly in context.
- Option (D): Amendment procedures are not discussed anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: Purpose is to highlight significance and scope of constitutional rights ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Identifying the Best Title: The best title captures all three main aspects of the passage: causes, existing laws, and proposed solutions — without being too narrow or too broad.

Explanation: The passage covers the causes of child labour (poverty), the relevant law (2016 Act and its loopholes), and the multi-pronged solution. Option (C) precisely captures all three dimensions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Too narrow — focuses only on economics, missing the legal and solution dimensions.
- Option (B): Misleading — the passage stresses that laws have *not* succeeded adequately.
- Option (D): Education is mentioned as one solution, not the ultimate or only



solution.

Final Answer: Best title is “Child Labour: Causes, Laws, and the Path Forward”

⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail — Loophole): The passage explicitly names the loophole being exploited in the child labour legislation.

Explanation: The passage states: “loopholes such as the exemption for ‘family enterprises’ continue to be exploited.” This directly points to Option (D).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The 14-year age limit is a legal provision, not itself described as a loophole.
- Option (B): Restrictions on hazardous occupations for adolescents are protective provisions, not loopholes.
- Option (C): The 2016 amendment is the legislative effort to strengthen law, not a loophole.

Final Answer: The exemption for family enterprises is the loophole ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Root Cause Identification): The passage distinguishes between symptoms and root causes, explicitly naming the underlying driver of child labour.

Explanation: The passage concludes: “Without addressing the root cause—poverty—legislative prohibitions alone will not liberate children from the bondage of labour.” The word “root cause” is used directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Lack of legislation is not identified as the root cause; laws exist but are insufficient.



- Option (C): Weak enforcement is a contributing factor, not the root cause per the passage.
- Option (D): Cultural traditions are not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: Poverty is identified as the root cause $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: **DILIGENT** means hardworking, showing steady and careful effort in work or duties.

Explanation: “Industrious” means characterised by hard work and diligence — it is the closest synonym to DILIGENT, both conveying persistent, earnest effort.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Careless” is the antonym of diligent.
- Option (C): “Lazy” is also an antonym; a lazy person avoids work.
- Option (D): “Indifferent” means lacking interest — opposite of diligent.

Final Answer: DILIGENT = Industrious $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: **PLACID** means calmly at peace; not easily aroused or disturbed. It often describes a person or surface (e.g., a placid lake).

Explanation: “Serene” means tranquil and undisturbed — the closest match to placid, both implying a state of calm peacefulness.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Aggressive” is the opposite of placid.
- Option (B): “Turbulent” means chaotic and disturbed — antonym of placid.
- Option (D): “Energetic” implies active movement, which contrasts with the stillness of placid.

Final Answer: PLACID = Serene $\Rightarrow$ **C**



Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: **TERSE** means sparing in use of words; brief and to the point, often to the point of seeming curt.

Explanation: “Concise” means giving much information clearly in few words — the most accurate synonym for terse, both denoting brevity.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Verbose” means using too many words — antonym of terse.
- Option (B): “Lengthy” means extended in time or length — also an antonym.
- Option (C): “Vague” means uncertain or unclear, which is unrelated to word economy.

Final Answer: TERSE = Concise $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: **METICULOUS** means showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.

Explanation: The antonym of meticulous is “careless” — a careless person pays no attention to detail, which is the direct opposite of being meticulous.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “Exact” is actually a near-synonym of meticulous (precise, accurate).
- Option (C): “Precise” is also a near-synonym, meaning exact and accurate.
- Option (D): “Systematic” means organised and methodical, closer in meaning to meticulous.

Final Answer: Opposite of METICULOUS = Careless $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 17](#)



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: GREGARIOUS means fond of company; sociable and enjoying the company of others.

Explanation: “Reclusive” means avoiding the company of others and preferring solitude — the direct antonym of gregarious.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Social” is a near-synonym of gregarious, not its antonym.
- Option (C): “Outgoing” also means sociable — a synonym, not antonym.
- Option (D): “Friendly” is a positive social trait, aligned with gregarious.

Final Answer: Opposite of GREGARIOUS = Reclusive ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: OBSCURE means not clearly expressed or easily understood; also means not famous or well known; or to make dark.

Explanation: “Prominent” means important, famous, or easily seen — the direct antonym of obscure in its most common usage (unknown, unclear, or hard to see).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Dark” is actually a meaning of obscure (to make dark), not its antonym.
- Option (B): “Hidden” is similar in meaning to obscure, not opposite.
- Option (D): “Vague” is a near-synonym of obscure (unclear), not antonym.

Final Answer: Opposite of OBSCURE = Prominent ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 19](#)



Q20.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Medical/Behavioural Terms): These questions test knowledge of precise single words for specific descriptions.

Explanation: A person who walks in their sleep is called a **somnambulist**. The word comes from Latin *somnus* (sleep) + *ambulare* (to walk). Somnambulism is the formal medical term for sleepwalking.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): An *insomniac* is a person who is unable to sleep — not a sleep-walker.
- Option (B): A *narcoleptic* suffers from narcolepsy, a condition of sudden uncontrollable sleep attacks.
- Option (C): A *hypochondriac* is excessively worried about their health without medical cause.

Final Answer: Person who walks in sleep = Somnambulist ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Skill/Ability Terms): This tests knowledge of specialised vocabulary for human abilities.

Explanation: **Ambidextrous** describes a person who can use both hands with equal skill and ease. The word is derived from Latin *ambi-* (both) + *dexter* (right/skilful).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): *Dexterous* means skilled with the hands, but refers to general manual dexterity, not specifically both hands.
- Option (C): *Sinistral* refers specifically to a left-handed person.
- Option (D): *Versatile* means adaptable in many ways, but does not specifically mean both-handed.

Final Answer: One who uses both hands equally = Ambidextrous ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Phobias): Phobia names follow Greek/Latin roots indicating the object of fear.

Explanation: An extreme, irrational fear of heights is called **acrophobia**. From Greek *akros* (at the top/tip) + *phobia* (fear).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): *Claustrophobia* is fear of enclosed spaces.
- Option (C): *Agoraphobia* is fear of open or crowded public spaces.
- Option (D): *Hydrophobia* is fear of water (also a symptom of rabies).

Final Answer: Irrational fear of heights = Acrophobia ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: “Break the ice” is a widely used English idiom with a figurative (non-literal) meaning.

Explanation: “Break the ice” means to do or say something to relieve tension or awkwardness, especially when meeting people for the first time or starting a conversation in a difficult social situation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): This is a literal interpretation of the words; idioms are non-literal.
- Option (B): “Freezing” in tension is the opposite of what the idiom implies.
- Option (D): Permanently resolving disputes is the meaning of a different idiom (e.g., “bury the hatchet”).

Final Answer: “Break the ice” = To initiate conversation in an awkward situation ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: “Hit the nail on the head” is a carpentry-derived idiom meaning to be exactly right.

Explanation: The idiom means to describe, identify, or do exactly the right thing — to be precisely correct in one’s assessment or action. The metaphor is of a carpenter striking a nail perfectly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): This is the literal meaning; the idiom is used figuratively.
- Option (B): Expressing frustration is unrelated; this describes “losing one’s temper.”
- Option (C): Attempting something dangerous relates to “sticking one’s neck out.”

Final Answer: “Hit the nail on the head” = To say or do exactly the right thing ⇒

D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: “A piece of cake” is a colloquial idiom indicating ease.

Explanation: “A piece of cake” is used to describe something that is very easy to do. Example: “The test was a piece of cake.” The origin is the idea that receiving a piece of cake is easy and pleasant.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): A sweet reward is the literal meaning of cake, not the idiomatic one.
- Option (C): The idiom does not imply the task is unimportant, only that it is easy.
- Option (D): “A small portion of a larger project” is a fabricated meaning not associated with this idiom.

Final Answer: “A piece of cake” = Something very easy to accomplish ⇒

A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 25](#)



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: “Under the weather” is a common idiom for feeling unwell.

Explanation: “Under the weather” means to feel slightly ill or unwell. Example: “I can’t come to the office today; I’m feeling a bit under the weather.” The phrase may originate from sailors who went below deck when they felt ill during storms.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Being caught in rain is the literal interpretation; idioms are figurative.
- Option (C): Financial difficulties are described by “in dire straits” or “broke,” not this idiom.
- Option (D): Being overwhelmed by stress relates to “feeling swamped,” not this idiom.

Final Answer: “Under the weather” = Feeling slightly unwell or ill ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Subject-Verb Agreement — Collective Nouns): In English grammar, collective nouns (team, committee, jury, class) are treated as singular and take a singular verb, especially in British and Indian English usage.

Explanation: The subject is “the team” (a collective noun), which requires a singular verb. “Are” is plural and therefore incorrect. The correct verb is “is”: “*The team of players is playing. . .*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): There *is* an error, so “no error” is incorrect.
- Option (B): “In the national tournament” is the correct and standard preposition usage here.
- Option (D): “Extremely well” is grammatically correct as an adverbial phrase modifying “playing.”

Final Answer: “are” should be “is” for collective noun “team” ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 27](#)



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Stative Verbs): Stative (or state) verbs describe mental states, emotions, perceptions, or possessions and are not used in the continuous (progressive) form in standard English. Examples: know, believe, love, understand, have.

Explanation: “Know” is a stative verb and cannot be used in the continuous tense. “Is knowing” is grammatically incorrect. The correct form is the simple present: “She *knows* the answer. . .”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): There is a clear error, so “no error” is incorrect.
- Option (B): “Every question” is grammatically acceptable in this context.
- Option (C): “In the examination” is standard; “of the examination” would be less natural.

Final Answer: “is knowing” should be “knows” (stative verb) ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Verb + Preposition Collocations): Certain verbs in English require specific prepositions before a gerund. “Insist” must be followed by “on” + gerund.

Explanation: The correct collocation is “insist **on** doing something.” Using “insisted to go” violates this rule. The correct sentence is: “He *insisted on going* to the market by himself.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “By himself” is correct and means alone or independently; no error there.
- Option (C): “To the market” uses the correct directional preposition “to.”
- Option (D): There is an error (in the verb phrase), so “no error” is incorrect.

Final Answer: “insisted to go” should be “insisted on going” ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 29](#)



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Active to Passive Voice (Simple Present): Rule: Simple Present Active (*Subject + V1 + Object*) → Passive (*Object + is/are + V3 + by + Subject*).

Explanation: Active: *The teacher corrects the mistakes of the students.* (Simple Present, singular subject “teacher” → is/are + V3). Passive: *The mistakes of the students **are corrected** by the teacher.* “Are” is used because the passive subject (“mistakes”) is plural.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Have been corrected” is Present Perfect Passive — tense mismatch.
- Option (C): “Were corrected” is Simple Past Passive — incorrect tense.
- Option (D): “Are being corrected” is Present Continuous Passive — incorrect tense.

Final Answer: “The mistakes of the students are corrected by the teacher.” ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Passive to Active Voice (Simple Past): Rule: Simple Past Passive (*Object + was/were + V3 + by + Subject*) → Active (*Subject + V2 + Object*).

Explanation: Passive: *The award was presented by the Governor to the best student.* Active: Subject = “The Governor”; Verb (V2) = “presented”; Object = “the award to the best student.” Active form: *The Governor **presented** the award to the best student.*

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Changes the meaning by making the best student the subject and alters the verb.
- Option (B): “Had presented” uses Past Perfect tense, which is incorrect here (original is Simple Past).
- Option (D): “Presents” uses Simple Present tense, which changes the tense incorrectly.

Final Answer: “The Governor presented the award to the best student.” ⇒ C



Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Preposition Collocations): Adjective-preposition collocations are fixed phrases in English. The adjective “good” is always followed by the preposition “at” when expressing skill.

Explanation: The correct collocation is “good **at** something.” Example: “She is good at mathematics.” Therefore: “*She has always been very good **at** painting landscapes.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Good in” is not a standard collocation for expressing skill.
- Option (B): “Good for” means beneficial/suitable, not skilled — different meaning.
- Option (C): “Good with” is used for tools or people (e.g., good with children), not skills like painting.

Final Answer: “good at painting landscapes” ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 32](#)

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Articles — “a” vs. “an”): The article “an” is used before words that begin with a *vowel sound* (not just a vowel letter). The word “honest” begins with a silent ‘h,’ so it starts with the vowel sound /ɒ/.

Explanation: “Honest” is pronounced /ɒn.ɪst/ — the ‘h’ is silent and the word begins with a vowel sound. Therefore, “an” is the correct article: “*He is **an** honest man. . .*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “a” is used before consonant sounds; since ‘h’ is silent, “a honest” is incorrect.
- Option (C): “the” is used for specific/previously identified nouns; no prior reference exists here.
- Option (D): An article is required before a singular countable noun “honest



man.”

Final Answer: “an honest man” (silent ‘h’ requires “an”) ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Conjunctions of Purpose): Conjunctions of purpose express *why* an action is performed. “So that” introduces a clause of purpose and is followed by a modal (could/would/might).

Explanation: The sentence expresses purpose — he studied hard in order to secure a good rank. The conjunction “so that” correctly links the action (studied hard) to its intended result: “*He studied hard every night so that he could secure a good rank.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Since” introduces a reason (cause), not a purpose; it would change the meaning.
- Option (C): “Although” introduces a concession (contrast), which is logically wrong here.
- Option (D): “Because of” is a preposition, not a conjunction, and cannot introduce a clause.

Final Answer: Purpose conjunction “so that” is correct ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Tense (Past Perfect for Prior Completed Action): When two past actions are described and one was completed before the other, the earlier action uses the Past Perfect tense (*had* + V3) and the later uses Simple Past.

Explanation: “By the time we reached” establishes the later action in Simple Past. The train’s departure happened *before* the arrival, so Past Perfect is required: “*By the time we reached the station, the train had left.*”

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A): “left” is Simple Past, which creates ambiguity about sequence of events.
- Option (B): “leaves” is Simple Present, which is tense-inconsistent with the past context.
- Option (D): “has left” is Present Perfect, which cannot be used in a past-time context.

Final Answer: Past Perfect “had left” is correct $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble (Logical Sequencing): Para-jumbles require identifying the opening sentence (topic introduction), supporting details, contrast/complication, and conclusion.

Explanation: Logical order analysis:

- **Q** introduces the topic: trees play a vital role.
- **S** elaborates how: they absorb CO₂ and release oxygen (“they” refers back to trees in Q).
- **P** introduces the contrast with “However”: deforestation continues.
- **R** concludes with “Therefore”: planting trees is essential.

Sequence: $Q \rightarrow S \rightarrow P \rightarrow R = \text{QSPR}$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): SQPR starts with S, but S uses “they” which needs a prior reference (Q).
- Option (B): QPSR puts P before S, breaking the $Q \rightarrow S$ connection.
- Option (C): RSQP starts with R (conclusion) which cannot logically come first.

Final Answer: Correct order is QSPR $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 36](#)



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble (Logical Sequencing): Identify the opening claim, supporting explanation, logical consequence, and call to action.

Explanation: Logical order analysis:

- **P** introduces the topic: the right to vote is fundamental.
- **Q** explains why: it allows citizens to choose representatives (“it” refers to “right to vote” in P).
- **R** states the negative consequence of its absence: without it, democracy is a facade.
- **S** concludes with a call to action: citizens must exercise this right responsibly.

Sequence: **P → Q → R → S = PQRS**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): QPRS starts with Q, but Q uses “it” which needs P first.
- Option (C): RPQS starts with R (negative consequence) before establishing what the right is.
- Option (D): SQRP starts with S (conclusion/call to action) before establishing the premise.

Final Answer: Correct order is PQRS ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Improvement (Subject-Verb Agreement with “along with”): When the subject is joined to another noun by “along with,” “as well as,” or “together with,” the verb agrees with the *main subject* (before “along with”), not the secondary one.

Explanation: The main subject is “The principal” (singular). “Along with the teachers” is a parenthetical addition and does not affect verb agreement. The correct verb is singular: “**has decided**”. “*The principal along with the teachers **has** decided. . .*”

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A): “has been deciding” uses Present Perfect Continuous, which implies ongoing indecision — unnatural.
- Option (C): “are deciding” is plural Present Continuous — incorrect for singular subject.
- Option (D): “have been deciding” is plural Present Perfect Continuous — incorrect.

Final Answer: “has decided” is correct (singular verb for “principal”) ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: This tests knowledge of correct English spelling for commonly misspelled words.

Explanation: “Occurance” is **incorrectly spelled**. The correct spelling is **Occurrence** (double ‘c,’ double ‘r,’ ending in ‘-ence,’ not ‘-ance’).

Why other options are correct:

- Option (A): “Conscientious” is correctly spelled (c-o-n-s-c-i-e-n-t-i-o-u-s).
- Option (B): “Perseverance” is correctly spelled (p-e-r-s-e-v-e-r-a-n-c-e).
- Option (D): “Bureaucracy” is correctly spelled (b-u-r-e-a-u-c-r-a-c-y).

Final Answer: “Occurance” is incorrectly spelled (correct: Occurrence) ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: This tests knowledge of correct English spelling for commonly misspelled words.

Explanation: “Existance” is **incorrectly spelled**. The correct spelling is **Existence** (ending in ‘-ence,’ not ‘-ance’). The word comes from Latin *existentia*.

Why other options are correct:

- Option (A): “Accommodation” is correctly spelled (double ‘c,’ double ‘m’).
- Option (B): “Embarrassment” is correctly spelled (double ‘r,’ double ‘s’).
- Option (C): “Mediterranean” is correctly spelled (one ‘t,’ double ‘r’).



Final Answer: “Existance” is incorrectly spelled (correct: Existence) ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 40](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	C	4	D	5	A
6	B	7	C	8	D	9	A	10	B
11	C	12	D	13	A	14	B	15	C
16	D	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	D
21	A	22	B	23	C	24	D	25	A
26	B	27	C	28	D	29	A	30	B
31	C	32	D	33	A	34	B	35	C
36	D	37	A	38	B	39	C	40	D

