

MH CET LAW English Language

Sample Paper – 2

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.

Reading Comprehension

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



The rise of social media platforms and digital technologies has fundamentally transformed the way people communicate, access information, and participate in public life. While these advancements have brought undeniable benefits—enabling instant communication across continents, democratizing access to knowledge, and facilitating social movements—they have simultaneously created unprecedented challenges to personal privacy.

Every digital interaction generates data. Social media companies collect vast quantities of information about users' preferences, behaviours, locations, and social connections. This data is often sold to third parties for targeted advertising or shared with government agencies without users' knowledge or consent. The result is a surveillance ecosystem that erodes the boundary between public and private life. Legal frameworks have struggled to keep pace with technological change. While laws such as the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) represent important steps, many nations—including India—are still in the process of enacting comprehensive data protection legislation. Citizens must demand accountability from both corporations and governments, insisting on the right to digital privacy as a fundamental human right.

- Q1.** According to the passage, which of the following is identified as a challenge created by digital technologies?
- (A) Slower communication across the globe
 - (B) Unprecedented threats to personal privacy
 - (C) Reduced access to knowledge and information
 - (D) Decline in social movements and civic participation
- Q2.** How do social media companies use the data they collect from users, as stated in the passage?
- (A) They store it securely and never share it
 - (B) They use it only to improve user experience
 - (C) They sell it to third parties or share it with government agencies
 - (D) They publish it openly for public research
- Q3.** The phrase “surveillance ecosystem” as used in the passage refers to:
- (A) A natural environment monitored for scientific research
 - (B) A network of CCTV cameras in public spaces



- (C) Government agencies that monitor social media
- (D) A system in which digital interactions are continuously tracked and monitored

Q4. Which of the following best summarizes the author's argument regarding legal frameworks?

- (A) Laws have not kept up with the pace of technological change and need to be strengthened
- (B) GDPR is sufficient to protect digital privacy globally
- (C) India has already enacted comprehensive data protection legislation
- (D) Citizens should not rely on laws to protect their digital rights

Q5. The passage advocates that citizens should:

- (A) Abandon social media platforms entirely
- (B) Demand accountability from corporations and governments for digital privacy
- (C) Accept that digital privacy is no longer achievable
- (D) Rely solely on international laws like GDPR for protection

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



In a democratic society, the judiciary serves as the ultimate guardian of the Constitution and the fundamental rights of citizens. Unlike the legislature, which represents the majority, and the executive, which administers the law, the judiciary must remain insulated from political pressures and deliver impartial justice to all—irrespective of social status, wealth, or political affiliation.

The independence of the judiciary is secured through several constitutional safeguards: judges are appointed through an independent process, their service conditions are protected, and their salaries are charged to the Consolidated Fund—thereby insulating them from executive control. The doctrine of separation of powers ensures that no single branch of government dominates the others.

However, judicial independence is not absolute; it must be balanced with accountability. Judicial overreach, delays in delivering justice, and the challenge of making courts accessible to the poor remain pressing concerns. Reforming the judicial system—through faster trials, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and expanding legal aid—is essential to fulfilling the promise of justice for all.

- Q6.** According to the passage, what is the primary role of the judiciary in a democracy?
- (A) To represent the majority of citizens through legislation
 - (B) To administer day-to-day governance of the country
 - (C) To serve as the ultimate guardian of the Constitution and fundamental rights
 - (D) To oversee the appointment of government officials
- Q7.** How are judicial salaries protected from executive control, according to the passage?
- (A) They are fixed by Parliament through annual budgets
 - (B) They are determined by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers
 - (C) They are paid directly from Supreme Court funds
 - (D) They are charged to the Consolidated Fund, insulating them from executive influence
- Q8.** The doctrine of separation of powers, as mentioned in the passage, ensures that:



- (A) No single branch of government dominates the others
- (B) The judiciary controls both legislature and executive
- (C) The executive branch appoints all judges independently
- (D) Parliament has supreme authority over constitutional matters

Q9. Which of the following is identified in the passage as a pressing concern regarding the judicial system?

- (A) Judges being politically biased in their appointments
- (B) Delays in delivering justice and inaccessibility for the poor
- (C) Excessive judicial overreach into legislative matters
- (D) Lack of constitutional safeguards for judicial independence

Q10. The passage suggests that reforming the judiciary requires:

- (A) Eliminating alternative dispute resolution mechanisms
- (B) Reducing the constitutional safeguards of judicial independence
- (C) Faster trials, alternative dispute resolution, and expanded legal aid
- (D) Making the judiciary answerable directly to the executive

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



India is witnessing one of the fastest rates of urbanization in the world. Millions of people migrate from rural areas to cities every year in search of better economic opportunities and improved living standards. While urbanization drives economic growth and innovation, unplanned and rapid city expansion has led to severe environmental degradation.

The consequences are visible in every major Indian city: air and water pollution have reached alarming levels; green spaces and wetlands are being replaced by concrete; waste management systems are overwhelmed; and urban heat islands are intensifying. The loss of natural flood plains and open land has made cities more vulnerable to flooding during the monsoon season.

Sustainable urban planning offers a path forward. Cities must invest in public transportation to reduce vehicular emissions, protect and expand green belts, ensure efficient waste management, and design buildings for energy efficiency. The challenge is to accommodate growing urban populations while preserving environmental quality and resilience.

- Q11.** According to the passage, what is the primary driver of rapid urbanization in India?
- (A) Government policies encouraging migration to cities
 - (B) Depletion of agricultural land in rural areas
 - (C) Deterioration of educational facilities in villages
 - (D) Search for better economic opportunities and improved living standards
- Q12.** Which of the following environmental consequences of urbanization is mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Loss of natural flood plains making cities vulnerable to flooding
 - (B) Increase in rural-urban migration rates
 - (C) Decline in agricultural productivity nationwide
 - (D) Reduction in urban population growth rates
- Q13.** What does the passage suggest as a solution to the environmental challenges of urbanization?
- (A) Halting migration from rural to urban areas



- (B) Sustainable urban planning with investment in public transport and green spaces
- (C) Building more concrete structures to accommodate growing populations
- (D) Relocating industries from cities to rural areas

Vocabulary

Directions (Q. 14–16): Choose the word most similar in meaning to the given word (Synonyms).

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

- (A) Flexible
- (B) Gentle
- (C) Stubborn
- (D) Lenient

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

- (A) Energetic
- (B) Active
- (C) Vibrant
- (D) Sluggish

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

- (A) Wordy
- (B) Concise
- (C) Brief
- (D) Precise

Directions (Q. 17–19): Choose the word most opposite in meaning to the given word (Antonyms).



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

- (A) Clear
- (B) Opaque
- (C) Visible
- (D) Obvious

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

- (A) Thrifty
- (B) Economical
- (C) Extravagant
- (D) Miserly

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

- (A) Passionate
- (B) Enthusiastic
- (C) Devoted
- (D) Indifferent

Directions (Q. 20–22): Choose the one word that best substitutes the given expression (One-Word Substitution).

Q20. One-word substitution: “An animal or person that feeds on both plants and animals.”

- (A) Omnivore
- (B) Herbivore
- (C) Carnivore
- (D) Scavenger

Q21. One-word substitution: “A list of books and articles used as sources in writing a research paper.”

- (A) Glossary



- (B) Bibliography
- (C) Index
- (D) Appendix

Q22. One-word substitution: “An abnormal fear of confined or enclosed spaces.”

- (A) Acrophobia
- (B) Agoraphobia
- (C) Claustrophobia
- (D) Xenophobia

Directions (Q. 23–26): Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom or phrase.

Q23. What does the idiom “**Bite the bullet**” mean?

- (A) To attack someone unexpectedly
- (B) To delay making a difficult decision
- (C) To run away from a dangerous situation
- (D) To endure a painful or difficult situation bravely without complaining

Q24. What does the idiom “**Cost an arm and a leg**” mean?

- (A) To be very expensive
- (B) To cause serious physical injury
- (C) To demand great personal effort
- (D) To require high compensation or payment

Q25. What does the idiom “**Spill the beans**” mean?

- (A) To create a mess carelessly in public
- (B) To reveal a secret or confidential information
- (C) To cause unnecessary confusion among people
- (D) To waste valuable resources unnecessarily



Q26. What does the idiom “**On the fence**” mean?

- (A) To be in a safe and secure position
- (B) To avoid taking sides in any dispute
- (C) To be undecided or unable to make a choice between two options
- (D) To stand between two opposing groups as a mediator

Grammar

Directions (Q. 27–29): Each sentence has an underlined portion. Identify the grammatical error, if any.

Q27. Identify the grammatical error in the underlined portion:

“Neither of the students have submitted their assignments on time.”

- (A) No error
- (B) “their assignments” should be “his assignment”
- (C) “on time” should be “in time”
- (D) “have” should be “has” (*neither of* + plural noun takes a singular verb)

Q28. Identify the error in the underlined portion:

“If he will come to the party, I will introduce him to my friends.”

- (A) “will come” should be “comes” (conditional clause uses simple present, not future)
- (B) “my friends” should be “my colleagues”
- (C) “I will introduce” should be “I would introduce”
- (D) No error

Q29. Identify the incorrect usage in the underlined portion:

“She availed the opportunity to pursue higher education abroad.”

- (A) No error
- (B) “availed” should be “availed herself of” (correct idiom: *avail oneself of*)



- (C) “to pursue” should be “for pursuing”
- (D) “higher education” should be “higher studies”

Directions (Q. 30–31): Choose the correct transformation of the given sentence.

Q30. Change to Passive voice:

“The committee will announce the results tomorrow morning.”

- (A) The results are announced by the committee tomorrow morning.
- (B) The results were announced by the committee tomorrow.
- (C) The results will be announced by the committee tomorrow morning.
- (D) The results would be announced by the committee tomorrow morning.

Q31. Change to Active voice:

“The letter was written by her in great haste.”

- (A) She is writing the letter in great haste.
- (B) She has written the letter in great haste.
- (C) She had written the letter in great haste.
- (D) She wrote the letter in great haste.

Directions (Q. 32–34): Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.

Q32. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition:

“The final decision was taken entirely _____ the advice of the senior legal team.”

- (A) on
- (B) by
- (C) with
- (D) under



Q33. Fill in the blank with the correct article:

“She holds _____ M.A. degree in Economics from Delhi University.”

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

Q34. Fill in the blank with the appropriate conjunction:

“She is highly talented _____ often careless in her work.”

- (A) since
- (B) therefore
- (C) but
- (D) and

Direction (Q. 35): Choose the correct verb form to fill in the blank.

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

“I _____ in this city since 2010 and I love every part of it.”

- (A) am living
- (B) lived
- (C) live
- (D) have been living

Sentence Tasks

Directions (Q. 36–37): Arrange the given sentences in the correct logical order to form a coherent paragraph.

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

P: The digital revolution has transformed communication beyond recognition.



Q: Information that once took weeks to reach now travels in milliseconds.

R: However, this speed has also accelerated the spread of misinformation.

S: Society must therefore develop critical thinking and media literacy skills.

(A) PQRS

(B) SQPR

(C) RSPQ

(D) QPSR

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

P: Courts exist to interpret laws and deliver impartial justice to all citizens.

Q: Yet justice delayed is often justice denied.

R: The judiciary must therefore constantly seek to reduce mounting case backlogs.

S: Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms can play a vital supplementary role.

(A) SQPR

(B) PQRS

(C) RSPQ

(D) QPSR

Direction (Q. 38): Choose the option that best improves the underlined portion of the sentence.

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

“The manager along with his team members have prepared an excellent presentation for the stakeholders.”



- (A) were preparing
- (B) had been prepared
- (C) has prepared
- (D) would be preparing

Directions (Q. 39–40): Identify the incorrectly spelled word from the options given.

Q39. Identify the **incorrectly** spelled word:

- (A) Guarantee
- (B) Privilege
- (C) Necessary
- (D) Liason

Q40. Identify the **incorrectly** spelled word:

- (A) Concensus
- (B) Millennium
- (C) Rhythm
- (D) Miscellaneous



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Factual Detail): Factual detail questions require the student to locate information stated directly and explicitly in the passage. The correct answer will be a paraphrase or near-reproduction of the passage text.

Explanation: The passage states: “they have simultaneously created unprecedented challenges to personal privacy.” This directly identifies threats to personal privacy as a challenge created by digital technologies. Option (B) — “Unprecedented threats to personal privacy” — accurately reflects this passage statement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage says digital technologies *enable* instant communication across continents — the opposite of slower communication.
- Option (C): The passage says digital advancements democratize *access* to knowledge — contradicting reduced access.
- Option (D): The passage mentions that technologies facilitate social movements — the opposite of a decline in civic participation.

Final Answer: Unprecedented challenges to personal privacy are identified as the key challenge ⇒ **B**

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail — Use of Data): This question tests the student’s ability to identify the specific use of user data as mentioned in the passage, rather than general knowledge of data practices.

Explanation: The passage explicitly states: “This data is often sold to third parties for targeted advertising or shared with government agencies without users’ knowledge or consent.” Option (C) directly reproduces this information: “They sell it to third parties or share it with government agencies.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage says data is shared without users’ consent — storing



it securely and never sharing it is the opposite of what is described.

- Option (B): Using data only to improve user experience is not mentioned; the passage emphasizes commercial and governmental sharing.
- Option (D): Publishing data openly for public research contradicts the passage, which stresses sharing without users' knowledge.

Final Answer: Data is sold to third parties or shared with government agencies

⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context (Metaphorical Phrase): When a phrase is used metaphorically, its meaning must be interpreted in the context of the surrounding sentences, not literally. The phrase “surveillance ecosystem” is used metaphorically in the passage.

Explanation: The passage states that the collection and sharing of user data “is a surveillance ecosystem that erodes the boundary between public and private life.” In context, the phrase refers to the entire interconnected system of corporations, government agencies, and data flows that continuously track digital interactions. Option (D) — “A system in which digital interactions are continuously tracked and monitored” — captures this meaning precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): A natural environment monitored for scientific research is a literal reading of “ecosystem” that ignores the passage context entirely.
- Option (B): CCTV cameras are a physical surveillance mechanism not mentioned in the passage; the passage focuses on digital/data-based surveillance.
- Option (C): The phrase is broader than just government agencies monitoring social media; it includes corporations and third-party data brokers as well.

Final Answer: The phrase refers to a system of continuous tracking of digital interactions ⇒

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author’s Argument / Main Point of a Paragraph): This type of question asks the student to identify what the author is arguing in a particular section of the passage, which requires synthesizing the main claim rather than extracting a single detail.

Explanation: The third paragraph opens: “Legal frameworks have struggled to keep pace with technological change.” The author then acknowledges GDPR as an “important step” but notes that many nations, including India, are “still in the process of enacting comprehensive data protection legislation.” This clearly argues that laws have not kept up with technology and need strengthening — matching Option (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The passage says GDPR represents an “important step” — not that it is *sufficient* globally. The author implies more legislation is needed.
- Option (C): The passage explicitly says India is “still in the process of enacting” such legislation — the opposite of having already enacted it.
- Option (D): The passage actually calls on citizens to demand accountability, implying they *should* rely on and push for stronger laws.

Final Answer: Laws have not kept up with technological change and need to be strengthened ⇒ A

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author’s Recommendation / Call to Action): The passage’s concluding sentence contains a direct call to action. These sentences typically use prescriptive language (“must”, “should”, “insisting on”) and state what the author recommends.

Explanation: The passage concludes: “Citizens must demand accountability from both corporations and governments, insisting on the right to digital privacy as a fundamental human right.” This is a direct, prescriptive statement that matches Option (B) exactly.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A): The passage does not advocate abandoning social media; it advocates demanding accountability while using such platforms.
- Option (C): The passage treats digital privacy as a “fundamental human right” — suggesting it is achievable and worth fighting for, not something to be accepted as lost.
- Option (D): The passage criticizes sole reliance on one law (GDPR) and explicitly notes India lacks such legislation, so relying solely on international laws is insufficient.

Final Answer: Citizens should demand accountability from corporations and governments for digital privacy ⇒ **B**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Primary Role / Central Function): Questions about the primary role of an institution require finding the opening, definitional statement in the passage that directly answers the question.

Explanation: The passage opens: “In a democratic society, the judiciary serves as the ultimate guardian of the Constitution and the fundamental rights of citizens.” This is a direct, unambiguous statement that matches Option (C) precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage says the *legislature* represents the majority — not the judiciary. These are explicitly contrasted.
- Option (B): The passage says the *executive* administers the law — again contrasted with the judiciary’s role.
- Option (D): Overseeing appointment of government officials is not mentioned as a judicial function; the passage discusses the judiciary’s own appointment process.

Final Answer: The judiciary serves as the ultimate guardian of the Constitution and fundamental rights ⇒ **C**

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



Q7.

Solution**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Constitutional Mechanism):**

This question tests whether the student can locate a specific factual statement about a constitutional safeguard mentioned in the passage.

Explanation: The passage states: “their salaries are charged to the Consolidated Fund — thereby insulating them from executive control.” Option (D) directly reproduces this: “They are charged to the Consolidated Fund, insulating them from executive influence.” The Consolidated Fund means salaries are not subject to annual parliamentary or executive approval, preventing financial pressure on judges.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage does not say Parliament fixes salaries through annual budgets; this would actually make judges vulnerable to political pressure.
- Option (B): Salaries determined by the President on ministerial advice would violate the separation of powers — the passage says the opposite arrangement exists.
- Option (C): Payment from Supreme Court funds is not mentioned; the Consolidated Fund is a specific constitutional mechanism distinct from any court’s own budget.

Final Answer: Judicial salaries are charged to the Consolidated Fund, insulating them from executive control ⇒ D

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Doctrine Explanation): This question requires finding the passage’s direct explanation of the doctrine of separation of powers.

Explanation: The passage states: “The doctrine of separation of powers ensures that no single branch of government dominates the others.” Option (A) is a verbatim match. The doctrine divides governmental authority among the legislature, executive, and judiciary so that each acts as a check on the others.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (B): The judiciary controlling both legislature and executive would itself violate separation of powers — the doctrine prevents any single branch, including the judiciary, from dominating.
- Option (C): The passage mentions an independent appointment process for judges, but does not say the executive branch appoints all judges independently; the emphasis is on independence *from* the executive.
- Option (D): Parliament having supreme authority over constitutional matters is a description of parliamentary sovereignty, not separation of powers.

Final Answer: Separation of powers ensures no single branch of government dominates the others ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Pressing Concern): The passage explicitly lists concerns in its third paragraph. The student must identify which listed concern matches an option.

Explanation: The passage states: “delays in delivering justice, and the challenge of making courts accessible to the poor remain pressing concerns.” Option (B) — “Delays in delivering justice and inaccessibility for the poor” — directly reproduces these two concerns as one combined answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage does not identify political bias in appointments as a pressing concern; it focuses on the independence *safeguards*, not bias in appointments.
- Option (C): Judicial overreach is mentioned, but it is listed separately; the question asks which is identified as a pressing concern among the options, and Option (B) is more comprehensive and precisely stated.
- Option (D): The passage says constitutional safeguards *exist* for judicial independence — there is no lack of safeguards mentioned.

Final Answer: Delays in delivering justice and inaccessibility for the poor are pressing concerns ⇒

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Proposed Reform Measures): This question tests the student's ability to locate the specific reform proposals mentioned in the passage's concluding sentence.

Explanation: The passage states: "Reforming the judicial system — through faster trials, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and expanding legal aid — is essential to fulfilling the promise of justice for all." Option (C) — "Faster trials, alternative dispute resolution, and expanded legal aid" — is a direct paraphrase of this statement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage specifically *recommends* alternative dispute resolution — eliminating it is the opposite of the passage's suggestion.
- Option (B): The passage advocates for protecting and maintaining constitutional safeguards; reducing them is never suggested.
- Option (D): Making the judiciary answerable to the executive would violate the independence that the entire second paragraph defends.

Final Answer: Reform requires faster trials, alternative dispute resolution, and expanded legal aid ⇒

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Primary Driver / Cause): This question tests whether the student can identify the specific cause of urbanization stated in the passage, rather than applying general knowledge.

Explanation: The passage states: "Millions of people migrate from rural areas to cities every year in search of better economic opportunities and improved living standards." Option (D) — "Search for better economic opportunities and improved living standards" — directly matches this statement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Government policies encouraging migration are not mentioned in the passage.
- Option (B): Depletion of agricultural land is not cited as a driver of urban-



ization in this passage.

- Option (C): Deterioration of educational facilities in villages is not mentioned as a cause.

Final Answer: The primary driver is the search for better economic opportunities and improved living standards ⇒ **D**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Environmental Consequence): This question asks the student to identify a consequence mentioned in the passage, not one that might be generally associated with urbanization.

Explanation: The passage states: “The loss of natural flood plains and open land has made cities more vulnerable to flooding during the monsoon season.” This directly matches Option (A) — “Loss of natural flood plains making cities vulnerable to flooding.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Increase in rural-urban migration rates is a cause or trend, not an environmental consequence of urbanization itself.
- Option (C): Decline in agricultural productivity nationwide is not mentioned in this passage (it appears in the climate change passage of Paper 1, not here).
- Option (D): Reduction in urban population growth rates is not mentioned — the passage emphasises the need to *accommodate* growing urban populations.

Final Answer: Loss of natural flood plains making cities vulnerable to flooding is the environmental consequence mentioned ⇒ **A**

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Proposed Solution): The final paragraph of the passage proposes solutions. This question tests the student's ability to accurately identify these proposals.

Explanation: The passage states: "Sustainable urban planning offers a path forward. Cities must invest in public transportation... protect and expand green belts, ensure efficient waste management, and design buildings for energy efficiency." Option (B) — "Sustainable urban planning with investment in public transport and green spaces" — is a direct paraphrase of this recommendation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Halting migration from rural to urban areas is not suggested; the passage seeks to manage urbanization sustainably, not stop it.
- Option (C): Building more concrete structures is described as a *problem* in the passage ("green spaces and wetlands are being replaced by concrete"), not a solution.
- Option (D): Relocating industries from cities to rural areas is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: Sustainable urban planning with investment in public transport and green spaces is the proposed solution ⇒ **B**

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (OBSTINATE): A synonym is a word of the same or very similar meaning. "Obstinate" comes from the Latin *obstinatus* (past participle of *obstinare* — to persist, to stand firm). It describes someone who refuses to change their opinion or course of action despite reasonable argument.

Explanation: "Obstinate" means stubbornly refusing to change one's mind. The closest synonym is **Stubborn** (Option C). Both words describe a person who is determined to maintain their position regardless of opposition or evidence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Flexible means willing to adapt or compromise — the direct opposite of obstinate.



- Option (B): Gentle describes a mild, kind manner, which is unrelated to persistence or refusal to change.
- Option (D): Lenient means tolerant and not strict — also unrelated to obstinacy.

Final Answer: OBSTINATE means Stubborn ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (LETHARGIC): “Lethargic” derives from the Greek *lethargia* (drowsiness, oblivion) and the Latin *lethargicus*. It describes a state of abnormal drowsiness, inactivity, or lack of energy.

Explanation: “Lethargic” means lacking energy, slow-moving, and disinclined to activity. The closest synonym is **Sluggish** (Option D). Both words convey slowness, low energy, and a lack of vitality. “Sluggish” is commonly used in the same contexts — a sluggish economy, a sluggish response, a sluggish person.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Energetic is the antonym of lethargic — it means full of energy and vitality.
- Option (B): Active similarly denotes vigorous movement and engagement, the opposite of lethargy.
- Option (C): Vibrant means bright, full of life and enthusiasm — again, the opposite in meaning.

Final Answer: LETHARGIC means Sluggish ⇒

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (VERBOSE): “Verbose” comes from the Latin *verbosus* (from *verbum* — word). It means using more words than necessary; tediously wordy in speech or writing.

Explanation: “Verbose” describes language or a speaker that uses far too many words. The best synonym is **Wordy** (Option A). Both terms criticise excessive use of words where fewer would suffice. A verbose report and a wordy report are equally redundant and unnecessarily long.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Concise is the antonym of verbose — it means expressing ideas in few, clear words.
- Option (C): Brief means lasting a short time or using few words — again the opposite of verbose.
- Option (D): Precise means exact and accurate, which implies economy and clarity of language rather than excess.

Final Answer: VERBOSE means Wordy ⇒ A

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (TRANSPARENT): An antonym is a word of opposite meaning. “Transparent” comes from the Medieval Latin *transparere* (to show through). It means clear enough to be seen through, or easy to perceive or detect; without hidden agenda.

Explanation: “Transparent” literally means allowing light to pass through without obstruction so objects behind can be clearly seen. Figuratively, it means open and honest, without concealment. The direct physical antonym is **Opaque** (Option B) — which means not allowing light to pass through, and figuratively means hard to understand or deliberately obscure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Clear is actually a near-synonym of transparent, not an antonym.
- Option (C): Visible means able to be seen — compatible with transparent, not opposite to it.



- Option (D): Obvious means easily perceived or understood — aligned with transparent in its figurative sense, not opposite.

Final Answer: Antonym of TRANSPARENT is Opaque ⇒ **B**

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (FRUGAL): “Frugal” comes from the Latin *frugalis* (economical, worthy of fruit, from *frux/frugis* — produce). It means sparing or economical with money or food; not wasteful.

Explanation: “Frugal” describes careful, thrifty management of resources. Its antonym must describe the opposite attitude — excessive, wasteful spending. The correct antonym is **Extravagant** (Option C), which means spending much more than necessary; lacking restraint in expenditure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Thrifty is a near-synonym of frugal, meaning careful and economical — the same meaning, not opposite.
- Option (B): Economical similarly means not wasteful of money or resources — another synonym, not an antonym.
- Option (D): Miserly means excessively stingy and unwilling to spend — an extreme form of frugality, not its opposite.

Final Answer: Antonym of FRUGAL is Extravagant ⇒ **C**

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (ARDENT): “Ardent” comes from the Latin *ardentem* (burning, from *ardere* — to burn). It means enthusiastic, passionate, and deeply committed; burning with strong feeling or desire.

Explanation: “Ardent” implies intense emotion, zeal, and devotion. Its antonym must convey a complete absence of feeling or interest. The correct antonym is **Indifferent** (Option D), which means having no particular interest or sympathy; not caring one way or the other.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Passionate is a near-synonym of ardent — both describe intense, burning feeling.
- Option (B): Enthusiastic similarly means having or showing great eagerness — another synonym.
- Option (C): Devoted means deeply committed, especially to a person or cause — again a synonym of ardent.

Final Answer: Antonym of ARDENT is Indifferent ⇒ D

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Dietary Classification): One-word substitution tests whether the student can precisely match a given description with its single technical or standard English term.

Explanation: “An animal or person that feeds on both plants and animals” is defined as an **Omnivore** (Option A). The word comes from the Latin *omnis* (all) + *vorare* (to devour). Humans are classic examples of omnivores, as are pigs and bears.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Herbivore (from Latin *herba* — grass/plant) refers to an animal that eats only plants, such as a cow or horse.
- Option (C): Carnivore (from Latin *caro/carnis* — flesh) refers to an animal that eats only other animals, such as a lion.
- Option (D): Scavenger refers to an animal that feeds on dead or decaying matter (such as a vulture or hyena) — a behavioural classification, not a dietary one based on plant vs. animal.

Final Answer: An animal feeding on both plants and animals is an Omnivore ⇒

A

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Academic/Research Term): This question tests precise vocabulary used in academic and research writing.

Explanation: “A list of books and articles used as sources in writing a research paper” is called a **Bibliography** (Option B). The word comes from the Greek *biblion* (book) + *graphia* (writing). A bibliography is placed at the end of a research paper or book and lists all works consulted or cited.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): A Glossary is a list of technical or specialized terms with their definitions, usually placed at the end of a text — not a list of sources.
- Option (C): An Index is an alphabetical list of names, subjects, and terms at the back of a book with page numbers — not a list of sources.
- Option (D): An Appendix contains supplementary material (data, charts, additional information) added at the end of a document — not a list of sources used.

Final Answer: A list of sources in a research paper is a Bibliography ⇒ **B**

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Phobia / Fear): Words ending in *-phobia* (from the Greek *phobos* — fear) denote abnormal or irrational fears of specific things or situations. The student must match the description to the correct phobia.

Explanation: “An abnormal fear of confined or enclosed spaces” is called **Claustrophobia** (Option C). The word comes from the Latin *claustrum* (closed place, lock, bolt) + Greek *phobia* (fear). A claustrophobic person feels intense anxiety in small rooms, lifts, or any enclosed space.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Acrophobia is the abnormal fear of *heights* (from Greek *akron* — peak, summit).
- Option (B): Agoraphobia is the fear of *open* or crowded public spaces (from Greek *agora* — marketplace) — the opposite of claustrophobia.
- Option (D): Xenophobia is the fear or dislike of *strangers or foreigners* (from



Greek *xenos* — stranger) — a social, not spatial, fear.

Final Answer: Fear of confined spaces is Claustrophobia ⇒ C

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Idiom (“Bite the bullet”): Idioms are fixed expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of their individual words. Their meanings are established by convention and usage.

Explanation: The idiom “**Bite the bullet**” means to endure a painful, difficult, or unpleasant situation with courage and without complaining. The phrase originates from pre-anaesthetic battlefield surgery, when soldiers were given a bullet to bite down on to endure the pain of operations. Option (D) accurately captures this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “To attack someone unexpectedly” describes “sucker punch” or “catch off guard” — not “bite the bullet.”
- Option (B): “To delay making a difficult decision” describes “sit on the fence” or “kick the can down the road” — not “bite the bullet.”
- Option (C): “To run away from a dangerous situation” describes “take to one’s heels” or “cut and run” — the opposite of the bravery implied in “bite the bullet.”

Final Answer: “Bite the bullet” means to endure a painful situation bravely ⇒ D

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Idiom (“Cost an arm and a leg”): This idiom is used in everyday English to describe something that is extremely or unreasonably expensive.

Explanation: “**Cost an arm and a leg**” is used to emphasize that something is very expensive — so expensive that it feels like paying with a body part. For example: “That designer handbag costs an arm and a leg.” Option (A) — “To be very expensive” — correctly captures the meaning.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “To cause serious physical injury” takes the idiom literally — idioms are not interpreted this way.
- Option (C): “To demand great personal effort” is closer to idioms like “cost blood, sweat, and tears” — not this one.
- Option (D): “To require high compensation or payment” is partially similar but grammatically and idiomatically imprecise; the idiom specifically means the *price* is extremely high, not that compensation is demanded.

Final Answer: “Cost an arm and a leg” means to be very expensive ⇒ A

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Idiom (“Spill the beans”): This idiom relates to the revealing of information that was meant to be kept confidential or secret.

Explanation: “Spill the beans” means to accidentally or deliberately reveal a secret or confidential information. Example: “She spilled the beans about the surprise party.” Option (B) — “To reveal a secret or confidential information” — correctly captures the meaning. The origin is debated, but one theory links it to ancient Greek voting where beans were used secretly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “To create a mess carelessly in public” is a literal reading of the words — idioms must not be read literally.
- Option (C): “To cause unnecessary confusion among people” is not what this idiom means; the emphasis is on revealing information, not creating confusion.
- Option (D): “To waste valuable resources unnecessarily” describes idioms like “pour money down the drain” — not “spill the beans.”

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

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



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Idiom (“On the fence”): This idiom describes a state of indecision or neutrality between two positions or options.

Explanation: “On the fence” means being undecided about an issue, unable or unwilling to commit to either of two opposing sides. Example: “She is still on the fence about which university to attend.” The image is of someone sitting on a fence between two properties, belonging to neither. Option (C) — “To be undecided or unable to make a choice between two options” — correctly defines the idiom.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “To be in a safe and secure position” describes a completely different idea; being on the fence is about indecision, not security.
- Option (B): “To avoid taking sides in any dispute” is close but subtly different — it implies active neutrality, while “on the fence” specifically implies difficulty deciding.
- Option (D): “To stand between two opposing groups as a mediator” describes a mediator or arbiter — an active role, unlike the passive indecision of being on the fence.

Final Answer: “On the fence” means to be undecided between two options ⇒ **C**

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Subject-Verb Agreement — *Neither of*): When “neither of” is followed by a plural noun, the verb must be *singular*. This is a standard rule in formal English grammar.

Explanation: The sentence is: “Neither of the students have submitted their assignments on time.” “Neither of” takes a singular subject, so the verb must be singular: “**has**” rather than “have.” The subject here is “neither” (singular indefinite pronoun), not “students” (which is the object of “of”). Option (D) correctly identifies this error.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): There is an error; it is not error-free.
- Option (B): “Their assignments” is acceptable in modern inclusive usage;



changing to “his assignment” would introduce gender-specific language and is not the grammatical error targeted here.

- Option (C): “On time” is correct; “in time” means before it is too late, whereas “on time” means at the scheduled time — both are grammatically valid, but “on time” is appropriate here.

Final Answer: “have” should be “has” because *neither of* takes a singular verb ⇒

D

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Conditional Clause — First Conditional Tense): In a first conditional sentence (real/possible future condition), the conditional clause (“if” clause) uses the *simple present* tense, while the main clause uses the future tense (*will* + base verb).

Explanation: The sentence is: “If he will come to the party, I will introduce him to my friends.” The correct structure is: “If he **comes** to the party, I will introduce him to my friends.” The “if” clause must use simple present (“comes”), not future tense (“will come”). Using “will” in the conditional clause is a common learner error. Option (A) correctly identifies this: “will come” should be “comes.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “My friends” is grammatically correct; there is no requirement to use “my colleagues.”
- Option (C): “I will introduce” is the correct main clause structure for a first conditional; changing to “would introduce” would make it a second conditional (unreal present), which changes the meaning.
- Option (D): There is an error in the sentence; it is not error-free.

Final Answer: “will come” should be “comes” in the conditional clause ⇒ A

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Idiomatic Usage — *avail oneself of*): The verb “avail” is an idiomatic verb that requires a reflexive pronoun and the preposition “of.” It cannot be used transitively without the reflexive construction.

Explanation: The sentence is: “She availed the opportunity to pursue higher education abroad.” The correct idiomatic form is “**availed herself of**” — the full structure being *avail oneself of something*. One cannot simply “avail something” without the reflexive pronoun and preposition. Option (B) correctly identifies the error: “availed” should be “availed herself of.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): There is an error; the sentence is not grammatically correct as written.
- Option (C): “To pursue” is the correct infinitive form after “opportunity”; “for pursuing” is unnecessarily wordy and less idiomatic.
- Option (D): “Higher education” is the standard term; “higher studies” is informal but not the grammatical error in focus here.

Final Answer: “availed” should be “availed herself of” — correct idiom is *avail oneself of* ⇒ **B**

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Active to Passive Voice (Future Tense): To convert a future tense active sentence to passive, the structure changes from: *Subject + will + base verb + object* → *Object + will be + past participle + by + subject*.

Explanation: The active sentence is: “The committee will announce the results tomorrow morning.”

- Active subject: “The committee” → becomes “by the committee” in passive.
- Active object: “the results” → becomes the new passive subject.
- Verb: “will announce” → becomes “will be announced” (future passive).

Correct passive: “**The results will be announced by the committee tomorrow morning.**” (Option C)

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A): “The results are announced” is present simple passive — incorrect; the original is future tense.
- Option (B): “The results were announced” is simple past passive, which contradicts “tomorrow morning.”
- Option (D): “Would be announced” is conditional/past future passive, which changes the meaning from a planned future action to a hypothetical one.

Final Answer: Passive voice: “The results will be announced by the committee tomorrow morning” ⇒

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Passive to Active Voice (Simple Past): To convert a simple past passive sentence to active, the structure changes from: *Object + was/were + past participle + by + subject* → *Subject + simple past verb + object*.

Explanation: The passive sentence is: “The letter was written by her in great haste.”

- Passive subject: “The letter” → becomes the active object.
- Passive agent: “her” → becomes the active subject: “She.”
- Verb: “was written” (simple past passive) → becomes “wrote” (simple past active).

Correct active: “**She wrote the letter in great haste.**” (Option D)

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “She is writing” is present continuous — incorrect tense.
- Option (B): “She has written” is present perfect — incorrect; the original is simple past (“was written”).
- Option (C): “She had written” is past perfect — incorrect; the original simple past passive does not indicate a past-before-past relationship.

Final Answer: Active voice: “She wrote the letter in great haste” ⇒

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



Q32.

Solution**Concept — Fill in the Blank (Preposition — Idiomatic Prepositional Phrase):**

The correct preposition here completes the fixed idiomatic phrase “on the advice of,” which means in accordance with what was recommended.

Explanation: The sentence is: “The final decision was taken entirely ____ the advice of the senior legal team.” The correct preposition is “**on**” (Option A), giving “on the advice of.” This is a standard English collocation: decisions are taken “on the advice of” an expert or body. Compare: “on the recommendation of,” “on the instructions of,” “on the orders of” — all use “on.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “By the advice of” is not standard English; “by” is used for agents in passive voice, not for advice.
- Option (C): “With the advice of” is grammatically understandable but non-idiomatic; “with” suggests accompaniment rather than following a recommendation.
- Option (D): “Under the advice of” is also non-idiomatic; “under” is used with “orders,” “instruction,” or “supervision,” not “advice.”

Final Answer: The correct preposition is “on” (on the advice of) ⇒ A

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Article Usage — Vowel Sound Rule): The choice between “a” and “an” depends on the *sound* that follows, not the letter. If the next word begins with a vowel *sound*, use “an”; if it begins with a consonant sound, use “a.”

Explanation: The sentence is: “She holds ____ M.A. degree in Economics from Delhi University.” The abbreviation “M.A.” is pronounced “em ay” — it begins with the vowel sound /e/ (as in “em”). Therefore, the correct article is “**an**” (Option B): “an M.A. degree.” The same rule applies to similar abbreviations: “an MBA,” “an MLA,” “an FIR.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “A M.A.” is incorrect because M.A. begins with the vowel sound



/e/ — “a” is only used before consonant sounds.

- Option (C): “The M.A. degree” would be used only when referring to a specific, previously identified degree — the sentence introduces it for the first time, requiring the indefinite article.
- Option (D): No article is incorrect; academic degrees that are countable and introduced for the first time require an indefinite article.

Final Answer: The correct article is “an” (because M.A. is pronounced with an initial vowel sound) ⇒ **B**

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Adversative Conjunction): An adversative conjunction connects two clauses that express a contrast or opposition. The most common adversative conjunctions in English are “but,” “yet,” “however,” and “although.”

Explanation: The sentence is: “She is highly talented _____ often careless in her work.” The sentence sets up a contrast between being talented (positive quality) and being careless (negative quality). The correct adversative conjunction is “**but**” (Option C), which signals this opposition: “She is highly talented *but* often careless.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Since” is a causal or temporal conjunction — it introduces a reason or time clause. It would imply carelessness is a result of talent, which is illogical here.
- Option (B): “Therefore” is a consequential conjunction — it introduces a result or conclusion. Using it would wrongly suggest carelessness is a logical consequence of talent.
- Option (D): “And” is an additive conjunction that joins similar or complementary ideas. It would suggest both qualities are compatible positives, missing the contrast entirely.

Final Answer: The correct adversative conjunction is “but” ⇒ **C**

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Tense (Present Perfect Continuous): The present perfect continuous tense (*have/has + been + verb-ing*) is used for an action that began in the past and has continued uninterrupted up to the present. It is commonly used with “since” (a point in time) or “for” (a duration).

Explanation: The sentence is: “I _____ in this city since 2010 and I love every part of it.” The signal word “since 2010” indicates a continuous action from a past point up to now — the classic trigger for the present perfect continuous. The correct form is “**have been living**” (Option D).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Am living” is present continuous, used for temporary actions happening now — not for actions continuing since a specific past time.
- Option (B): “Lived” is simple past, used for completed past actions. But “since 2010” indicates the action is still ongoing, ruling out simple past.
- Option (C): “Live” is simple present, used for habitual or permanent states without emphasis on duration from a past point. It would require “I have lived” with “since” to be grammatically standard.

Final Answer: The correct form is “have been living” (present perfect continuous with “since”) ⇒ D

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble (Logical Sequencing): Para-jumbles test the student’s ability to arrange scrambled sentences into a logically coherent paragraph. Key strategies include identifying the opening (introducing the topic), the development (explaining or expanding), the turn (contrast or complication), and the conclusion (resolution or call to action).

Explanation: The four sentences are:

P: The digital revolution has transformed communication beyond recognition.

Q: Information that once took weeks to reach now travels in milliseconds.

R: However, this speed has also accelerated the spread of misinformation.

S: Society must therefore develop critical thinking and media literacy skills.

Logical analysis step by step:



- (a) **P** is the opening sentence — it introduces the topic (the digital revolution transforming communication) in a broad, general statement. It sets the theme.
- (b) **Q** follows naturally from **P** — it gives a specific example of how communication was transformed (speed of information travel). The phrase “information that once took weeks” elaborates on the “transformation” in **P**.
- (c) **R** introduces a contrast (“however”) — after establishing the benefit (speed), **R** introduces the downside: speed has also accelerated misinformation. The word “this speed” refers back to **Q**’s point about milliseconds.
- (d) **S** provides the conclusion/call to action — “therefore” signals a logical consequence: society must develop critical thinking to counter the misinformation problem raised in **R**.

The correct order is **P → Q → R → S = PQRS** (Option A).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): SQPR begins with **S** (the conclusion) as the opening, which makes no sense without context.
- Option (C): RSPQ begins with **R** (the contrast using “however”), which requires prior context that does not exist.
- Option (D): QPSR places **Q** before **P**, disrupting the topic-to-example flow; **P** must introduce the general topic first.

Final Answer: Correct logical order is PQRS ⇒ A

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble (Logical Sequencing): Identify the topic-introducing sentence first, then follow the logical chain of ideas, noting connector words (“yet,” “therefore”) that signal sequence.

Explanation: The four sentences are:

P: Courts exist to interpret laws and deliver impartial justice to all citizens.

Q: Yet justice delayed is often justice denied.

R: The judiciary must therefore constantly seek to reduce mounting case backlogs.

S: Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms can play a vital supplementary role.

Logical analysis step by step:



- (a) **P** is the opening — it states the purpose of courts: to interpret laws and deliver justice. This is the broadest, topic-introducing sentence.
- (b) **Q** introduces a complication with “yet” — after establishing the ideal purpose of courts (P), Q raises the problem: justice is often delayed. “Yet” signals a contrast with the ideal described in P.
- (c) **R** proposes an institutional response with “therefore” — because justice is delayed (Q), the judiciary must actively reduce case backlogs. “Therefore” indicates a conclusion drawn from Q.
- (d) **S** provides a supplementary solution — after R identifies the judiciary’s responsibility to tackle backlogs, S suggests an additional tool: alternative dispute resolution. “Supplementary” signals it is an add-on to R’s solution.

The correct order is **P → Q → R → S = PQRS** (Option B).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): SQPR begins with S (a supplementary solution) before the problem or purpose has been introduced — illogical.
- Option (C): RSPQ begins with R (“therefore” — a conclusion), which cannot open a paragraph as it references an unstated premise.
- Option (D): QPSR places Q (“yet justice delayed”) before P, so the contrast has no baseline to contrast with.

Final Answer: Correct logical order is PQRS ⇒ B

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Improvement (Subject-Verb Agreement — “along with”): When the subject of a sentence is connected to a second noun or noun phrase using “along with,” “together with,” “as well as,” or “in addition to,” the verb agrees with the *main subject* (before these phrases), not the added noun.

Explanation: The sentence is: “The manager along with his team members have prepared an excellent presentation for the stakeholders.” The main subject is “**The manager**” (singular). “Along with his team members” is a parenthetical addition, not a part of the compound subject. Since the main subject is singular, the verb must be singular: “**has prepared**” (Option C). The underlined “have prepared” is incorrect because it treats “team members” as part of the subject.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A): “Were preparing” is past continuous and plural — both tense and number are wrong.
- Option (B): “Had been prepared” is passive voice past perfect — the original sentence is active, and changing to passive without reason distorts the meaning.
- Option (D): “Would be preparing” is conditional future continuous — this changes the meaning entirely from a completed action (presentation is ready) to a hypothetical ongoing one.

Final Answer: “have prepared” should be “has prepared” (singular verb with singular main subject) ⇒

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Spelling (Common Spelling Errors): This question tests knowledge of standard English spellings of commonly misspelled words. The student must identify the single *incorrectly* spelled word among four options.

Explanation: The four words are: Guarantee, Privilege, Necessary, Liason. The incorrectly spelled word is **Liason** (Option D). The correct spelling is **Liaison**. “Liaison” (from French *liaison* — a binding or linking) contains the letter sequence *-aison*, and the correct spelling places the first “i” before “a”: L-I-A-I-S-O-N. A common mnemonic: the word contains two “i”s, separated by “a.” “Liason” omits the second “i” and is therefore misspelled.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Guarantee is correctly spelled (G-U-A-R-A-N-T-E-E); a common error is writing “guarentee” or “guarrantee.”
- Option (B): Privilege is correctly spelled (P-R-I-V-I-L-E-G-E); a common error is writing “priviledge” (adding a “d”).
- Option (C): Necessary is correctly spelled (N-E-C-E-S-S-A-R-Y); a common error is writing “neccessary” or “necessary.”

Final Answer: The incorrectly spelled word is Liason — correct spelling is **Liaison** ⇒

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — Spelling (Common Spelling Errors): As with Q. 39, the student must identify the one incorrectly spelled word among four options. Knowledge of standard spellings and common errors is tested.

Explanation: The four words are: Concensus, Millennium, Rhythm, Miscellaneous. The incorrectly spelled word is **Concensus** (Option A). The correct spelling is **Consensus**. “Consensus” (from Latin *consensus* — agreement) is spelled C-O-N-S-E-N-S-U-S. The error in “Concensus” is replacing the first “s” with a “c” (perhaps by analogy with “census”). A useful memory tip: “consensus” contains the word “sense” in the middle (con-sens-us), which reflects its meaning of shared sense or agreement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Millennium is correctly spelled (M-I-L-L-E-N-N-I-U-M) — two l’s and two n’s; a common error is writing “millenium” (only one n).
- Option (C): Rhythm is correctly spelled (R-H-Y-T-H-M) — a famously difficult word with no traditional vowels; it is correct as given.
- Option (D): Miscellaneous is correctly spelled (M-I-S-C-E-L-L-A-N-E-O-U-S) — note the double “l”; correct as given.

Final Answer: The incorrectly spelled word is Concensus — correct spelling is Consensus ⇒ A

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



Answer Key

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

