

MH CET LAW English Language

Sample Paper – 3

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 | Q. 1–5

Passage I: Economic Inequality and Social Justice

Economic inequality—the unequal distribution of income and wealth—is one of the defining challenges of our era. While the global economy has grown dramatically over the past century, the fruits of this growth have not been shared equally. A small fraction of the world’s population controls an overwhelming share of its wealth, while billions struggle to meet their basic needs.

In India, the gap between the rich and the poor has widened in recent decades. Studies show that the wealth of the country’s richest one percent equals that of the bottom sixty percent of the population. This disparity is not merely an economic issue—it undermines social cohesion, fuels political instability, and erodes democratic values. When people believe that the system is rigged in favour of the privileged, trust in institutions collapses.

Addressing inequality requires progressive taxation policies that ensure the wealthy pay their fair share, robust investment in public education and health-care, strengthening of labour rights, and targeted social protection programmes. The goal is not to eliminate all differences in wealth—competition and incentive



are engines of progress—but to ensure that every individual has the opportunity to lead a dignified life.

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

- Q0.** According to the passage, what fraction of India’s population holds wealth equal to the bottom sixty percent?
- (A) The top ten percent
 - (B) The top five percent
 - (C) The richest one percent
 - (D) The top twenty percent
- Q1.** According to the passage, economic inequality is not merely an economic issue because it also:
- (A) Reduces the rate of GDP growth
 - (B) Lowers the country’s international trade competitiveness
 - (C) Decreases agricultural output in rural areas
 - (D) Undermines social cohesion, fuels political instability, and erodes democratic values
- Q2.** The passage identifies which of the following as a tool to address economic inequality?
- (A) Progressive taxation policies ensuring the wealthy pay their fair share
 - (B) Eliminating all differences in wealth among citizens
 - (C) Restricting competition and market incentives
 - (D) Reducing government investment in social protection programmes
- Q3.** The word “**cohesion**” as used in the passage most nearly means:



- (A) Competition
- (B) Unity and togetherness
- (C) Conflict and disagreement
- (D) Economic stability

Q4. What is the author's stated goal regarding wealth distribution?

- (A) To eliminate all economic differences between citizens
- (B) To ensure that only the government controls the distribution of wealth
- (C) To ensure every individual has the opportunity to lead a dignified life
- (D) To redistribute wealth equally among all sections of society

Reading Comprehension | Q. 6–10

Passage II: Traditional Medicine vs. Modern Healthcare

For thousands of years, traditional medicine systems such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy—collectively known as AYUSH—have served as the primary means of healthcare for millions of Indians. These systems, rooted in holistic philosophies of wellness, offer treatments that integrate the physical, mental, and spiritual dimensions of health.

Modern medicine, based on rigorous scientific research and clinical trials, has made spectacular advances—developing vaccines that have eradicated deadly diseases, surgical techniques that save millions of lives annually, and pharmaceuticals that treat conditions once considered fatal. However, it has also brought challenges: high costs, over-reliance on chemical drugs, and sometimes a mechanistic approach that ignores the patient's overall well-being.

The debate between traditional and modern medicine need not be adversarial. An integrative approach—combining the evidence-based precision of modern medicine with the holistic perspectives of traditional systems—may offer the most effective path to public health. Ongoing research is validating many traditional remedies scientifically, creating a bridge between ancient wisdom and contemporary practice.

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



- Q4.** What does the acronym AYUSH refer to in the passage?
- (A) A government ministry overseeing public health in India
 - (B) A traditional Indian yoga practice for mental wellness
 - (C) A modern pharmaceutical research programme in India
 - (D) A collective term for traditional Indian medicine systems including Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy
- Q5.** According to the passage, which of the following is a challenge associated with modern medicine?
- (A) High costs and over-reliance on chemical drugs
 - (B) Inability to treat deadly diseases effectively
 - (C) Lack of clinical trials and scientific research
 - (D) Absence of surgical techniques for critical conditions
- Q6.** The passage describes traditional medicine systems as rooted in:
- (A) Modern scientific methodologies and clinical trials
 - (B) Holistic philosophies integrating physical, mental, and spiritual health
 - (C) Government-funded research and pharmaceutical development
 - (D) Exclusively physical treatments without mental considerations
- Q7.** What does the author suggest as the most effective approach to public health?
- (A) Abandoning traditional medicine in favour of modern treatments
 - (B) Relying exclusively on AYUSH for all healthcare needs
 - (C) An integrative approach combining modern medicine and traditional systems
 - (D) Separating traditional and modern medicine into distinct healthcare streams
- Q8.** The word “**adversarial**” as used in the passage most nearly means:



- (A) Complementary and mutually supporting
- (B) Scientifically validated and proven
- (C) Based on ancient wisdom and traditional practices
- (D) Hostile or opposed to each other

Reading Comprehension | Q. 11–13

Passage III: Sports as a Tool for National Unity

Sports have long served as a powerful vehicle for promoting national unity and social cohesion. When a nation's athletes compete on the world stage, citizens from diverse backgrounds rally behind a shared identity, momentarily transcending differences of caste, religion, language, and region. The joy of a collective victory and the dignity of a principled defeat both have the power to bring people together.

In India, cricket occupies a unique cultural space—it is not merely a game but a national passion that cuts across social divides. Similarly, when Indian athletes win Olympic medals, the celebrations resonate across the country, inspiring a sense of shared pride and possibility. Sports also offer disadvantaged youth a pathway out of poverty, providing not only physical fitness but also discipline, teamwork, and resilience.

However, realizing the full potential of sports as a unifying force requires investment in grassroots infrastructure, equitable access for children from all socioeconomic backgrounds, and sustained support for athletes at every level. The transformative power of sports is not automatic—it must be deliberately cultivated.

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

Q8. According to the passage, what is the primary role of sports in promoting national unity?

- (A) Allowing citizens of diverse backgrounds to rally behind a shared national identity
- (B) Providing economic opportunities for professional athletes
- (C) Encouraging international diplomatic relations through sporting events
- (D) Replacing religious and cultural festivals as a unifying force



- Q9.** Which of the following does the passage mention as a benefit of sports for disadvantaged youth?
- (A) Direct financial rewards through professional sports contracts
 - (B) A pathway out of poverty through discipline, teamwork, and resilience
 - (C) Access to world-class educational institutions through sports scholarships
 - (D) Guaranteed employment in government sports academies
- Q10.** The passage concludes that the transformative power of sports:
- (A) Happens naturally whenever citizens participate in sporting events
 - (B) Is limited only to international competitions like the Olympics
 - (C) Must be deliberately cultivated through investment and equitable access
 - (D) Depends entirely on the success of professional cricket in India

Vocabulary | Q. 14–26

Directions (Q. 14–16): In each of the following questions, choose the word most *similar* in meaning (synonym) to the given word.

- Q10.** Choose the word most similar in meaning to **CANDID**.
- (A) Deceptive
 - (B) Reserved
 - (C) Polite
 - (D) Frank
- Q11.** Choose the word most similar in meaning to **PRUDENT**.
- (A) Cautious
 - (B) Reckless
 - (C) Impulsive



(D) Careless

Q12. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **ERRATIC**.

- (A) Regular
- (B) Unpredictable
- (C) Consistent
- (D) Reliable

Directions (Q. 17–19): In each of the following questions, choose the word most *opposite* in meaning (antonym) to the given word.

Q12. Choose the word most *opposite* in meaning to **RESILIENT**.

- (A) Durable
- (B) Flexible
- (C) Fragile
- (D) Strong

Q13. Choose the word most *opposite* in meaning to **MODEST**.

- (A) Humble
- (B) Simple
- (C) Reserved
- (D) Arrogant

Q14. Choose the word most *opposite* in meaning to **COHERENT**.

- (A) Disjointed
- (B) Connected
- (C) Logical
- (D) Clear



Directions (Q. 20–22): Choose the most appropriate one-word substitution for the given expression.

Q14. One who copies another person's work and presents it as their own.

- (A) Forger
- (B) Plagiarist
- (C) Impersonator
- (D) Fraudster

Q15. A government controlled and run by a small group of powerful people.

- (A) Democracy
- (B) Autocracy
- (C) Oligarchy
- (D) Monarchy

Q16. The practice of a woman having more than one husband at the same time.

- (A) Polygamy
- (B) Bigamy
- (C) Monogamy
- (D) Polyandry

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

Q16. What does the idiom “Let the cat out of the bag” mean?

- (A) To accidentally reveal a secret or surprise
- (B) To release an animal from captivity
- (C) To create unnecessary panic or confusion



(D) To bring hidden issues deliberately to light

Q17. What does the idiom “**Kill two birds with one stone**” mean?

- (A) To eliminate two opponents at the same time
- (B) To accomplish two tasks or goals with a single effort
- (C) To solve two separate problems using the same method
- (D) To win two competitions on the same day

Q18. What does the idiom “**Burn bridges**” mean?

- (A) To destroy public infrastructure deliberately
- (B) To create intentional conflict with others
- (C) To permanently damage relationships or close off future opportunities
- (D) To take an irreversible and extremely risky decision

Q19. What does the idiom “**Once in a blue moon**” mean?

- (A) During a rare and spectacular celestial event
- (B) On one specific day of each month
- (C) Whenever a favourable opportunity arises
- (D) Very rarely or almost never

Grammar | Q. 27–35

Directions (Q. 27–29): Each sentence has a portion underlined. Identify the grammatical error in the underlined portion, or select “No error.”

Q19. Identify the grammatical error in the following sentence:

“He is one of those students who works extremely hard in the classroom.”

- (A) “works” should be “work” (*who* refers to “students”—plural antecedent)
- (B) No error
- (C) “extremely hard” should be “very harder”



(D) “in the classroom” should be “in classroom”

Q20. Identify the error in the following sentence:

“The news are very alarming and disturbing for the entire nation.”

- (A) No error
- (B) “are” should be “is” (*news* is an uncountable singular noun)
- (C) “very alarming” should be “very alarmed”
- (D) “the entire nation” should be “the entire nationals”

Q21. Identify the incorrect usage in the following sentence:

“She entered into the conference hall quietly without disturbing anyone.”

- (A) No error
- (B) “quietly” should be “silently”
- (C) “entered into” should be “entered” (*enter* does not take “into”)
- (D) “without disturbing” should be “and did not disturb”

Directions (Q. 30–31): Choose the option that correctly transforms the given sentence as directed (Active / Passive voice).

Q21. Change the following sentence to the **Passive voice**:

“People speak English all over the world.”

- (A) English has been spoken by people all over the world.
- (B) English was spoken by people all over the world.
- (C) English is being spoken by people all over the world.
- (D) English is spoken by people all over the world.

Q22. Change the following sentence to the **Active voice**:

“The book was recommended by my teacher for the competitive examination.”

- (A) My teacher recommended the book for the competitive examination.
- (B) My teacher has recommended the book for the competitive examination.
- (C) My teacher had recommended the book for the competitive examination.



(D) My teacher recommends the book for the competitive examination.

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

Q22. Fill in the blank with the appropriate **preposition**:

“She has always had a great passion _____ classical music and dance.”

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

Q23. Fill in the blank with the correct **article**:

“She aspires to become _____ engineer and contribute to national development.”

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

Q24. Fill in the blank with the appropriate **conjunction**:

“Study hard for your examinations _____ you will regret it in the future.”

- (A) and
- (B) so that
- (C) because
- (D) otherwise

Direction (Q. 35): Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentence.

Q24. Choose the correct verb form:

“We _____ her for many years before she finally moved to another country.”



- (A) had known
- (B) have known
- (C) knew
- (D) know

Sentence Tasks | Q. 36–40

Directions (Q. 36–37): Arrange the following sentences P, Q, R, S in the correct logical order to form a coherent paragraph.

Q24. Arrange the following sentences in the correct logical order:

- P: Education is the most powerful weapon to change the world.
- Q: It equips individuals with knowledge, critical thinking, and the ability to question assumptions.
- R: Unfortunately, millions of children worldwide still lack access to quality schooling.
- s: Bridging this gap demands urgent investment from governments and communities alike.

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

Q25. Arrange the following sentences in the correct logical order:

- P: Water is increasingly becoming a scarce and precious resource across the globe.
- Q: Rapid industrialization and population growth have placed enormous strain on freshwater reserves.
- R: Yet wasteful practices continue unchecked in both agriculture and daily household consumption.



s: Conservation of water is therefore not merely an environmental issue but a social and moral imperative.

- (A) RSPQ
- (B) QPSR
- (C) PQRS
- (D) SQPR

Direction (Q. 38): In the following sentence, the underlined part may contain an error. Choose the option that best replaces it to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Q25. Choose the option that best improves the underlined part:

“She is one of the girls who works very diligently in the office every day.”

- (A) had worked
- (B) has worked
- (C) is working
- (D) work

Directions (Q. 39–40): In each of the following questions, identify the word that is **incorrectly** spelled.

Q25. Identify the **incorrectly** spelled word:

- (A) Recieve
- (B) Achievement
- (C) Discipline
- (D) Conscience

Q26. Identify the **incorrectly** spelled word:

- (A) Maintenance
- (B) Grammer



- (C) Committee
- (D) Questionnaire



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Factual Detail): In factual detail questions, the answer is stated directly in the passage. The student must locate the specific sentence and match it to the correct option without inferring beyond what is written.

Explanation: The passage states: “Studies show that the wealth of the country’s richest one percent equals that of the bottom sixty percent of the population.” This directly identifies the richest one percent as the fraction holding wealth equal to the bottom sixty percent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “The top ten percent” is not mentioned in this context; the passage specifies one percent.
- Option (B): “The top five percent” is also not mentioned; again, the passage clearly says one percent.
- Option (D): “The top twenty percent” is likewise fabricated and does not appear in the passage.

Final Answer: The richest one percent holds wealth equal to the bottom sixty percent ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Consequence Beyond Economics): The question asks what the passage says economic inequality does *beyond* being an economic issue. The key phrase to locate is “not merely an economic issue.”

Explanation: The passage reads: “This disparity is not merely an economic issue—it undermines social cohesion, fuels political instability, and erodes democratic values.” Option (D) is a near-verbatim reproduction of this sentence, making it the unambiguous correct answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage does not mention GDP growth rates; this is an



invented detail.

- Option (B): International trade competitiveness is not discussed anywhere in the passage.
- Option (C): Agricultural output in rural areas is not mentioned; this is a distractor.

Final Answer: Inequality undermines social cohesion, fuels instability, and erodes democratic values ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Proposed Solution Identification): The third paragraph of the passage is prescriptive — it lists the tools the author recommends for addressing inequality. The question requires identifying which option correctly reflects this list.

Explanation: The passage states: “Addressing inequality requires progressive taxation policies that ensure the wealthy pay their fair share, robust investment in public education and healthcare, strengthening of labour rights, and targeted social protection programmes.” Option (A) directly captures the first element of this list.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The passage explicitly says the goal is *not* to eliminate all differences in wealth.
- Option (C): The passage says “competition and incentive are engines of progress” — restricting them contradicts the author’s view.
- Option (D): The passage advocates *robust investment* in social protection, not reducing it.

Final Answer: Progressive taxation is identified as a tool to address inequality ⇒

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: “Cohesion” comes from the Latin *cohaesio* (from *cohaerere* — to stick together). It means the quality of being united or sticking together as a group or mass.

Explanation: The passage uses “social cohesion” to describe what economic inequality undermines — that is, the sense of togetherness and solidarity in society. “Unity and togetherness” is the most accurate paraphrase of cohesion in this context.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Competition” is the opposite of cohesion; it implies rivalry rather than solidarity.
- Option (C): “Conflict and disagreement” is what results from a *lack* of cohesion, not what cohesion means.
- Option (D): “Economic stability” is a separate concept unrelated to the social meaning of cohesion.

Final Answer: “Cohesion” means unity and togetherness ⇒ **B**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author’s Stated Goal): The author makes a direct prescriptive statement in the final paragraph about what the goal of addressing wealth inequality should be. The answer must be grounded in this explicit statement.

Explanation: The passage states: “The goal is not to eliminate all differences in wealth... but to ensure that every individual has the opportunity to lead a dignified life.” Option (C) reproduces this stated goal precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage *explicitly rejects* this — “The goal is not to eliminate all differences in wealth.”
- Option (B): Government control over wealth distribution is not the author’s stated goal; the author advocates progressive taxation, not state ownership.
- Option (D): Equal redistribution to all sections is not stated; the author tar-



gets opportunity and dignity, not mathematical equality.

Final Answer: Author's goal is to ensure every individual can lead a dignified life
⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Acronym Definition): The passage explicitly defines AYUSH in the opening sentence of Passage II. The student must locate this definition.

Explanation: The passage reads: “traditional medicine systems such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy—collectively known as AYUSH.” Option (D) reproduces this collective definition accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): AYUSH is not defined in the passage as a government ministry; this is a real-world fact not stated in the passage.
- Option (B): AYUSH is not described as a yoga practice; it is a broader collective term.
- Option (C): AYUSH refers to traditional systems, not a modern pharmaceutical research programme.

Final Answer: AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy collectively ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Challenge Identification): The passage presents a balanced view of modern medicine, listing both achievements and challenges. The question requires identifying the challenges as stated.

Explanation: The passage states: “it has also brought challenges: high costs, over-reliance on chemical drugs, and sometimes a mechanistic approach that ignores the patient’s overall well-being.” Option (A) directly captures two of these three stated challenges.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The passage says modern medicine has made “spectacular advances” in treating diseases — inability to treat is the opposite of what is stated.
- Option (C): Modern medicine is described as “based on rigorous scientific research and clinical trials” — lack of these is directly contradicted.
- Option (D): Surgical techniques are cited as one of modern medicine’s achievements, not an absence.

Final Answer: High costs and over-reliance on chemical drugs are the stated challenges ⇒ A

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

Q8.

Solution**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Characteristic of Traditional Medicine):**

The passage describes traditional medicine systems using specific language in the first paragraph of Passage II. Matching the correct description requires careful reading.

Explanation: The passage says traditional medicine systems are “rooted in holistic philosophies of wellness, offer treatments that integrate the physical, mental, and spiritual dimensions of health.” Option (B) is an accurate paraphrase of this description.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Rigorous scientific research and clinical trials describe *modern* medicine, not traditional systems.
- Option (C): Government-funded research is not mentioned as characteristic of traditional medicine.
- Option (D): Traditional systems are explicitly described as integrating physical, mental, *and* spiritual dimensions — not exclusive physical treatments.

Final Answer: Traditional medicine is rooted in holistic philosophies of wellness ⇒ B

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author's Suggestion): The final paragraph of Passage II presents the author's recommended approach to public health. The student must identify this recommendation correctly.

Explanation: The passage states: "An integrative approach—combining the evidence-based precision of modern medicine with the holistic perspectives of traditional systems—may offer the most effective path to public health." Option (C) is a direct and accurate summary of this recommendation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage explicitly says the debate "need not be adversarial" — abandoning traditional medicine contradicts the integrative vision.
- Option (B): The passage does not advocate exclusive reliance on AYUSH; integration is the key word.
- Option (D): Separating the two streams is the opposite of the integrative approach the author recommends.

Final Answer: An integrative approach combining both systems is most effective
⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: "Adversarial" derives from Latin *adversarius* (opponent, enemy). It describes a relationship or situation characterised by opposition, conflict, or hostility between two parties.

Explanation: The passage says: "The debate between traditional and modern medicine need not be adversarial." The author uses this word to warn against treating the two systems as opposing enemies. "Hostile or opposed to each other" (Option D) is the precise meaning of adversarial in this context.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): "Complementary and mutually supporting" is actually the *opposite* of adversarial — it is what the author wants the relationship to become.
- Option (B): "Scientifically validated" is unrelated to the meaning of adversarial.



- Option (C): “Based on ancient wisdom” describes traditional medicine generally, not the meaning of adversarial.

Final Answer: “Adversarial” means hostile or opposed to each other ⇒ D

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Primary Role Identification): The opening paragraph of Passage III establishes the primary function of sports in promoting national unity. The student must identify this function as stated in the text.

Explanation: The passage states: “When a nation’s athletes compete on the world stage, citizens from diverse backgrounds rally behind a shared identity, momentarily transcending differences of caste, religion, language, and region.” Option (A) accurately captures this primary unifying mechanism.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Economic opportunities for athletes are not mentioned as the primary role.
- Option (C): International diplomacy through sport is not mentioned in the passage.
- Option (D): Replacing religious and cultural festivals is not stated or implied anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: Primary role is allowing diverse citizens to rally behind shared national identity ⇒ A

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Benefit for Disadvantaged Youth): The second paragraph of Passage III discusses what sports offer to disadvantaged youth beyond physical fitness. The answer must be drawn from explicit text.

Explanation: The passage states: “Sports also offer disadvantaged youth a pathway out of poverty, providing not only physical fitness but also discipline, team-



work, and resilience.” Option (B) is a near-verbatim match for this statement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Financial rewards through sports contracts are not mentioned in the passage.
- Option (C): Educational scholarships are not discussed; the passage focuses on values gained, not institutional access.
- Option (D): Guaranteed employment in government sports academies is not mentioned anywhere.

Final Answer: Sports offer a pathway out of poverty through discipline, teamwork, and resilience ⇒

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Conclusion / Final Statement): The last sentence of the passage functions as the author’s conclusion about the nature of sports’ transformative power. This is a factual recall question based on the closing lines.

Explanation: The passage concludes: “The transformative power of sports is not automatic—it must be deliberately cultivated.” Option (C) reproduces this conclusion accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage explicitly says the power is “not automatic” — this option directly contradicts the text.
- Option (B): The passage does not limit this power to international competitions; grassroots investment is also mentioned.
- Option (D): The passage does not attribute transformative power solely to professional cricket; cricket is mentioned as one example.

Final Answer: Transformative power of sports must be deliberately cultivated ⇒

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: **CANDID** means open, honest, and straightforward in expressing opinions, even if it is not what others want to hear. It derives from the Latin *candidus* (bright, white, pure), evolving to mean transparent and truthful.

Explanation: “Frank” means directly and honestly outspoken; not holding back one’s true feelings or opinions. Both candid and frank describe the quality of being open and straightforward in communication, making (D) the correct synonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Deceptive” is the antonym of candid — it implies deliberately misleading others.
- Option (B): “Reserved” means unwilling to speak freely — the opposite of the candid quality of openness.
- Option (C): “Polite” relates to courteous manners, not to honesty or directness; one can be polite yet evasive.

Final Answer: CANDID = Frank ⇒ D

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: **PRUDENT** means acting with or showing care and thought for the future; being wise in handling practical matters. From the Latin *prudens* (foreseeing, sagacious).

Explanation: “Cautious” means careful to avoid potential problems or dangers — the quality most closely aligned with prudent. A prudent person is cautious in decisions, considering consequences before acting. Both words reflect careful, thoughtful judgment.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “Reckless” means acting without thinking of consequences — the direct antonym of prudent.
- Option (C): “Impulsive” means acting suddenly without careful thought — also an antonym of prudent.
- Option (D): “Careless” means not giving sufficient attention or thought — opposite of the careful quality of prudence.



Final Answer: PRUDENT = Cautious $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: ERRATIC means not even or regular in pattern or movement; unpredictable and inconsistent. Derived from Latin *errare* (to wander), it describes something that strays from expected behaviour.

Explanation: “Unpredictable” means not able to be predicted or foreseen — the closest synonym to erratic. Both words describe behaviour or patterns that lack consistency and cannot be anticipated reliably.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Regular” means following a fixed, uniform pattern — the direct antonym of erratic.
- Option (C): “Consistent” means acting the same way over time — also an antonym of erratic.
- Option (D): “Reliable” means dependably consistent — again, the opposite of erratic behaviour.

Final Answer: ERRATIC = Unpredictable $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: RESILIENT means able to recover quickly from difficulties; tough and able to withstand or bounce back from adversity. Derived from Latin *resilire* (to spring back).

Explanation: “Fragile” means easily broken or damaged; lacking the strength to withstand pressure or hardship. It is the direct antonym of resilient, which describes the ability to withstand and recover. A fragile person or material breaks easily; a resilient one springs back.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Durable” means able to withstand wear and last a long time —



this is a near-synonym of resilient, not its antonym.

- Option (B): “Flexible” means capable of bending without breaking, which is associated with resilience, not its opposite.
- Option (D): “Strong” also aligns with resilience rather than contrasting with it.

Final Answer: Opposite of RESILIENT = Fragile ⇒ C

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: MODEST means having or showing a moderate estimation of one’s own importance, abilities, or achievements; unassuming and not boastful. From Latin *modestus* (keeping within bounds).

Explanation: “Arrogant” means having or revealing an exaggerated sense of one’s own importance or abilities — the direct antonym of modest. Where modest implies understatement and humility, arrogant implies overstatement and excessive self-importance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Humble” is a near-synonym of modest, not its antonym.
- Option (B): “Simple” can describe modesty in lifestyle, not the opposite of the concept.
- Option (C): “Reserved” relates to restraint in social interaction, which is closer in spirit to modest than opposite to it.

Final Answer: Opposite of MODEST = Arrogant ⇒ D

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: **COHERENT** means logical, consistent, and forming a unified whole; expressed in a way that is clear and easy to understand. From Latin *cohaerere* (to stick together).

Explanation: “Disjointed” means lacking a logical sequence or coherence; made up of disconnected parts without unity. It is the direct antonym of coherent — a disjointed argument falls apart, while a coherent one holds together logically.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “Connected” is a near-synonym of coherent, describing parts that fit together.
- Option (C): “Logical” is another near-synonym of coherent, not its opposite.
- Option (D): “Clear” also aligns with coherent in meaning — the opposite of unclear or muddled.

Final Answer: Opposite of COHERENT = Disjointed $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Academic/Intellectual Terms): One-word substitution questions test the ability to replace a descriptive phrase with a single precise word from the formal English vocabulary.

Explanation: A person who copies another person’s work and presents it as their own is called a **plagiarist**. The word “plagiarism” derives from the Latin *plagiarius* (kidnapper), later applied to literary theft. A plagiarist steals not physical property but intellectual work.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): A *forger* creates false documents or signatures but does not specifically steal intellectual work and claim authorship.
- Option (C): An *impersonator* pretends to be another person, not another person’s work.
- Option (D): A *fraudster* deceives others for financial gain; this is broader than copying creative work.

Final Answer: One who copies another’s work = Plagiarist $\Rightarrow$ **B**



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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Political Science Terms): Words for different forms of government are frequently tested. These come from Greek roots and describe who holds power.

Explanation: A government controlled and run by a small group of powerful people is called an **oligarchy**. From Greek *oligos* (few) + *arche* (rule). Examples include aristocratic city-states in ancient Greece and some modern authoritarian states dominated by elites.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): A *democracy* is a system in which power rests with the *people* (majority), not a small group.
- Option (B): An *autocracy* is ruled by a *single* individual with absolute power, not a small group.
- Option (D): A *monarchy* is rule by a king or queen, again a single ruler, not a group.

Final Answer: Government by a small powerful group = Oligarchy ⇒ C

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Social / Anthropological Terms): Terms for marriage practices come from Greek roots: *poly-* (many), *andros* (man), *gyne* (woman).

Explanation: The practice of a woman having more than one husband at the same time is called **polyandry**. From Greek *poly* (many) + *andros* (man). It is the female equivalent of polygyny and is contrasted with polyandry's opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): *Polygamy* is the general term for having more than one spouse, applicable to either gender; it is less specific than polyandry.
- Option (B): *Bigamy* refers specifically to marrying a second person while still



legally married to another — it is a legal offence term, not a cultural practice term.

- Option (C): *Monogamy* is the practice of having only one spouse at a time — the opposite of what is described.

Final Answer: Woman having more than one husband = Polyandry ⇒ D

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: “Let the cat out of the bag” is a common English idiom with a figurative meaning entirely different from its literal words. Idioms must be understood as fixed expressions.

Explanation: “Let the cat out of the bag” means to **accidentally reveal a secret or surprise** that was supposed to be kept hidden. Example: “She let the cat out of the bag about the surprise birthday party.” The origin is believed to lie in old market frauds where a cat was substituted for a pig in a bag.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Releasing an animal from captivity is the literal meaning of the words; idioms are never interpreted literally.
- Option (C): Creating panic or confusion is not the meaning of this idiom; that is closer to “stir up a hornet’s nest.”
- Option (D): Bringing hidden issues deliberately to light implies intent; this idiom specifically implies *accidental* disclosure.

Final Answer: “Let the cat out of the bag” = To accidentally reveal a secret ⇒ A

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: “Kill two birds with one stone” is a widely used English idiom originating in the idea of efficiency — achieving multiple results through a single action.

Explanation: The idiom means to **accomplish two tasks or goals with a single effort or action**. Example: “By cycling to work, I kill two birds with one stone — I save money on transport and get my daily exercise.” The emphasis is on efficiency and economy of effort.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Eliminating two opponents is a violent literal reading; the idiom is figurative and positive in tone.
- Option (C): This is close but subtly wrong — option (B) says “accomplish two tasks with a single effort,” while (C) says “solve two separate problems using the same method”; (B) is the standard definition and (C) implies the method is the same for both, which is less precise.
- Option (D): Winning two competitions on the same day is a literal misreading not related to the idiom.

Final Answer: “Kill two birds with one stone” = Accomplish two tasks with a single effort ⇒ **B**

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: “Burn bridges” is a military-origin idiom. When an army burned bridges behind itself while advancing, retreat became impossible — relationships or retreats were permanently cut off.

Explanation: “Burn bridges” means to **permanently damage relationships or close off future opportunities**, especially through one’s own actions or words. Example: “Don’t burn bridges with your previous employer — you may need a reference later.” The irreversibility is key to this idiom’s meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Destroying public infrastructure literally is the physical act; the idiom is figurative and social in nature.



- Option (B): Creating intentional conflict is too narrow; “burn bridges” is specifically about making return impossible, not just creating conflict.
- Option (D): Taking an extremely risky decision overlaps but misses the core meaning: it is specifically about cutting off a retreat or future option, not risk itself.

Final Answer: “Burn bridges” = Permanently damage relationships or close off future opportunities ⇒ **C**

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: “Once in a blue moon” refers to a rare celestial occurrence (a second full moon in a single calendar month), used idiomatically to describe extreme rarity.

Explanation: “Once in a blue moon” means **very rarely or almost never**. Example: “He visits his relatives only once in a blue moon.” The phrase captures something that happens so infrequently it might almost never occur.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “During a rare celestial event” is the literal astronomical meaning of a blue moon; the idiom is figurative.
- Option (B): “On one specific day of each month” suggests regular monthly occurrence — the opposite of the rarity the idiom describes.
- Option (C): “Whenever a favourable opportunity arises” confuses this idiom with opportunity-based expressions and completely misses the rarity sense.

Final Answer: “Once in a blue moon” = Very rarely or almost never ⇒ **D**

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



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Subject-Verb Agreement — Relative Clause with “one of those”): In the construction “one of those + plural noun + who/that + verb,” the relative clause verb must agree with the plural noun, not with “one.” The relative pronoun “who” refers back to “students” (plural), so the verb must be plural.

Explanation: The sentence is: “He is one of those students who works extremely hard.” Here, “who” refers to “students” (a plural antecedent), so the verb should be the plural form “work.” The correct sentence is: “*He is one of those students who work extremely hard in the classroom.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): There is a grammatical error, so “No error” is incorrect.
- Option (C): “Extremely hard” is a perfectly correct adverbial phrase modifying the verb; it does not become “very harder.”
- Option (D): “In the classroom” uses the correct preposition “in”; “in class-room” without the article would itself be an error.

Final Answer: “works” should be “work” (plural antecedent “students”) ⇒ A

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Uncountable Noun Agreement): Certain nouns in English are grammatically uncountable and always take a singular verb, regardless of their apparent meaning. “News” is one of the most commonly tested uncountable nouns.

Explanation: The sentence reads: “The news are very alarming.” Although “news” might seem to refer to multiple pieces of information, it is an uncountable singular noun in English grammar and always requires a singular verb. The correct form is: “*The news is very alarming and disturbing for the entire nation.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): There is an error (“are” with an uncountable noun), so “No error” is incorrect.
- Option (C): “Very alarming” is correct; it modifies the news using the adjective.



tive form; “very alarmed” would mean the news itself felt alarmed, which is illogical.

- Option (D): “The entire nation” is grammatically correct; “entire nationals” would be meaningless.

Final Answer: “are” should be “is” (news is uncountable singular) ⇒ **B**

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Error Spotting (Redundant Preposition with “Enter”): The verb “enter” is a transitive verb in standard English and takes a direct object without requiring a preposition. Adding “into” after “enter” is a common but incorrect colloquial usage.

Explanation: The sentence reads: “She entered into the conference hall quietly.” The verb “enter” directly governs its object (the conference hall) without needing the preposition “into.” The preposition is redundant and grammatically incorrect. The correct form is: “She **entered** the conference hall quietly without disturbing anyone.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): There is an error (the redundant preposition), so “No error” is incorrect.
- Option (B): “Quietly” is the standard and appropriate adverb here; “silently” would also be acceptable but changing it does not fix the actual grammatical error.
- Option (D): “Without disturbing” is a correct gerund phrase expressing manner; replacing it with “and did not disturb” changes the sentence structure unnecessarily.

Final Answer: “entered into” should be “entered” (preposition “into” is redundant) ⇒ **C**

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



Q30.

Solution

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

Explanation: Active: “*People speak English all over the world.*” (Simple Present tense.) Passive transformation: Subject (People) → agent; Object (English) → new subject; Verb (speak) → is/are + spoken. Since “English” (new subject) is singular, use “is”: “*English is spoken by people all over the world.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Has been spoken” is Present Perfect Passive — incorrect tense transformation from Simple Present.
- Option (B): “Was spoken” is Simple Past Passive — changes the tense from present to past, which is incorrect.
- Option (C): “Is being spoken” is Present Continuous Passive — the active sentence is in Simple Present, not present continuous.

Final Answer: “English is spoken by people all over the world.” ⇒ D

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

Q31.

Solution

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

Explanation: Passive: “*The book was recommended by my teacher for the competitive examination.*” Transformation: Agent (my teacher) → subject; Verb (was recommended) → V2 (recommended); Object (the book) → direct object. Active form: “*My teacher recommended the book for the competitive examination.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “Has recommended” is Present Perfect tense — the passive uses Simple Past (“was recommended”), so the active must also be Simple Past.
- Option (C): “Had recommended” is Past Perfect tense — this changes the tense incorrectly.
- Option (D): “Recommends” is Simple Present — again an incorrect tense



shift from the original Simple Past.

Final Answer: “My teacher recommended the book for the competitive examination.” ⇒ **A**

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Preposition Collocations — Noun + Preposition): Certain nouns in English are followed by fixed prepositions. “Passion” is always followed by “for” when expressing a strong enthusiasm or liking for something.

Explanation: The correct collocation is “passion **for** something.” Examples: passion for music, passion for teaching, passion for cricket. Therefore: “*She has always had a great passion **for** classical music and dance.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Passion in” is not a standard English collocation; “in” does not follow “passion” to express enthusiasm.
- Option (C): “Passion about” is occasionally used informally but is not the standard collocation in formal written English.
- Option (D): “Passion with” is grammatically incorrect; “with” does not collocate with “passion” to express interest.

Final Answer: “passion for classical music and dance” ⇒ **B**

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Articles — “a” vs. “an”): The choice between “a” and “an” depends on the *sound* (not the letter) that follows. “An” is used before words beginning with a vowel *sound*; “a” before consonant sounds.

Explanation: The word “engineer” begins with the vowel sound /ɛ/ (the letter ‘e’). Therefore, “an” is the correct article: “*She aspires to become **an** engineer and contribute to national development.*” This is straightforward vowel-sound article usage.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “a” is used before consonant sounds; since “engineer” begins with a vowel sound, “a engineer” is incorrect.
- Option (B): “the” is the definite article used for a specific, already identified engineer; there is no prior reference here, so it is incorrect.
- Option (D): An article is necessary before the singular countable noun “engineer”; omitting it entirely is ungrammatical.

Final Answer: “an engineer” (vowel sound requires “an”) ⇒ C

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Conjunction of Alternative Condition): “Otherwise” is a conjunction/adverb that introduces an alternative negative consequence — it means “if not” or “or else.” It is used to express a warning or threat of negative outcome.

Explanation: The sentence reads: “Study hard for your examinations _____ you will regret it in the future.” The structure is an imperative + consequence. “Otherwise” (meaning “or else / if not”) perfectly fits: “*Study hard for your examinations otherwise you will regret it in the future.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “and” would make the sentence read as two positive connected actions (“Study hard and you will regret” — illogical).
- Option (B): “so that” expresses purpose; the structure would be “Study hard so that you will NOT regret” — it requires a negative to make sense and changes the sentence meaning.
- Option (C): “because” introduces a reason for the action, not a consequence; logically inverted here.

Final Answer: “otherwise” correctly introduces the alternative consequence ⇒ D

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



Q35.

Solution

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

Explanation: The sentence is: “We _____ her for many years before she finally moved to another country.” The knowing of her happened *before* she moved. “Before she moved” establishes the timeline: the state of knowing preceded the act of moving. Past Perfect is required: “We **had known** her for many years before she finally moved to another country.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “have known” is Present Perfect, which cannot be used in a completely past-time context alongside Simple Past “moved.”
- Option (C): “knew” is Simple Past; while technically possible in informal usage, it does not clearly express that knowing preceded moving. Past Perfect is the precise and correct choice.
- Option (D): “know” is Simple Present, which is entirely inconsistent with the past-time reference of the sentence.

Final Answer: Past Perfect “had known” correctly expresses the prior completed state ⇒ **A**

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble (Logical Sequencing — Education): Para-jumbles require identifying: (1) the topic-introducing sentence, (2) the supporting/elaborating sentence, (3) the contrast/complication sentence, and (4) the concluding/call-to-action sentence.

Explanation: Logical order analysis:

- **P:** “Education is the most powerful weapon to change the world.” — This is the opening topic sentence; it introduces the grand claim about education. No pronoun dependency.
- **Q:** “It equips individuals with knowledge, critical thinking, and the ability to question assumptions.” — The pronoun “It” refers back to “Education” in P. This elaborates how education works as a weapon.



- **R:** “Unfortunately, millions of children worldwide still lack access to quality schooling.” — The discourse marker “Unfortunately” introduces a contrast/complication to the ideal described in P and Q.
- **S:** “Bridging this gap demands urgent investment from governments and communities alike.” — “This gap” refers back to the gap described in R. S is the conclusion/call to action.

Sequence: $P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow S = PQRS$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): QPSR places Q first, but Q begins with “It” which needs P for reference.
- Option (C): RSQP starts with R (a contrast sentence) before the topic has been established.
- Option (D): SQPR starts with S (the conclusion/call to action) before any premise is laid.

Final Answer: Correct order is PQRS $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble (Logical Sequencing — Water Conservation): Identify the opening claim, the cause/explanation, the complicating contrast, and the moral conclusion.

Explanation: Logical order analysis:

- **P:** “Water is increasingly becoming a scarce and precious resource across the globe.” — This is the opening topic sentence: it states the problem broadly without pronoun dependency.
- **Q:** “Rapid industrialization and population growth have placed enormous strain on freshwater reserves.” — Q explains *why* water is becoming scarce (the causes), elaborating on P.
- **R:** “Yet wasteful practices continue unchecked in both agriculture and daily household consumption.” — The adversative conjunction “Yet” introduces a contrast: despite scarcity, wasteful practices persist.
- **S:** “Conservation of water is therefore not merely an environmental issue but a social and moral imperative.” — “Therefore” is a logical conclusion marker; S draws the moral and social conclusion from P, Q, and R.



Sequence: $P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow S = PQRS$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): RSPQ starts with R, but “Yet” in R implies a prior statement of scarcity; R cannot open the paragraph.
- Option (B): QPSR places Q before P; Q explains causes of scarcity, but P must first establish that scarcity exists.
- Option (D): SQPR starts with S (the conclusion), which is impossible since “therefore” implies preceding reasoning.

Final Answer: Correct order is PQRS $\Rightarrow$

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Improvement (Subject-Verb Agreement — “one of the” + Relative Clause): In the construction “one of the + plural noun + who/that + verb,” the relative pronoun “who” refers back to the *plural noun*, not to “one.” Therefore the verb in the relative clause must be plural.

Explanation: The sentence reads: “She is one of the girls who works very diligently.” The relative pronoun “who” refers to “girls” (plural), not to “she” (singular). Therefore the verb must be the plural form “work”: “*She is one of the girls who **work** very diligently in the office every day.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “had worked” uses Past Perfect tense, which is inconsistent with the simple present context of the sentence.
- Option (B): “has worked” is Present Perfect singular, still incorrect in tense and number.
- Option (C): “is working” is Present Continuous, which changes the meaning to an ongoing action right now rather than a habitual characteristic.

Final Answer: “works” should be replaced by “work” (plural verb for “girls”) $\Rightarrow$

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



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: This question tests knowledge of correct English spelling for commonly misspelled words. The task is to identify the *incorrectly* spelled word.

Explanation: “Recieve” is **incorrectly spelled**. The correct spelling is **Receive** (r-e-c-e-i-v-e). The common mnemonic for this word is: “*i before e, except after c.*” Since “receive” has the letters after ‘c,’ the order is ‘e’ before ‘i’ (cei), not ‘ie.’ Common misspelling: “recieve” (wrong order).

Why other options are correct:

- Option (B): “Achievement” is correctly spelled (a-c-h-i-e-v-e-m-e-n-t); note “ie” here (not after ‘c’).
- Option (C): “Discipline” is correctly spelled (d-i-s-c-i-p-l-i-n-e); a commonly confused word but correctly given here.
- Option (D): “Conscience” is correctly spelled (c-o-n-s-c-i-e-n-c-e); another tricky word correctly presented.

Final Answer: “Recieve” is incorrectly spelled (correct: Receive) ⇒ A

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: This question tests knowledge of correct English spelling. The task is to identify the *incorrectly* spelled word among four options.

Explanation: “Grammer” is **incorrectly spelled**. The correct spelling is **Grammar** (g-r-a-m-m-a-r). The word ends in “-ar,” not “-er.” It derives from Old French *gramaire* and Latin *grammatica*. A helpful tip: the word “Grammar” ends with the same two letters it begins with — “Gr...ar.”

Why other options are correct:

- Option (A): “Maintenance” is correctly spelled (m-a-i-n-t-e-n-a-n-c-e); a word commonly misspelled as “maintainance.”
- Option (C): “Committee” is correctly spelled (c-o-m-m-i-t-t-e-e); note double ‘m,’ double ‘t,’ and double ‘e.’
- Option (D): “Questionnaire” is correctly spelled (q-u-e-s-t-i-o-n-n-a-i-r-e); note double ‘n.’



Final Answer: “Grammer” is incorrectly spelled (correct: Grammar) ⇒ **B**

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



Answer Key

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

