

MAH B.Ed CET English Language

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 27 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the English Language portion of **MAH B.Ed CET** entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus: Vocabulary (Synonyms, Antonyms), Grammar (Articles, Prepositions, Tenses), Idioms & Phrases, One-word Substitution, Error Detection, Sentence Improvement, and Reading Comprehension at graduation level.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Section: English Language (Q1–Q30)

Q1. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **BENEVOLENT**.

- (A) Kind
- (B) Cruel
- (C) Selfish
- (D) Ignorant

Q2. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **ELOQUENT**.

- (A) Silent
- (B) Articulate
- (C) Dull
- (D) Confused



Q3. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **OBSTINATE**.

- (A) Flexible
- (B) Yielding
- (C) Stubborn
- (D) Cheerful

Q4. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **DILIGENT**.

- (A) Lazy
- (B) Careless
- (C) Reckless
- (D) Hardworking

Q5. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **MEAGER**.

- (A) Scanty
- (B) Abundant
- (C) Generous
- (D) Excessive

Q6. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **GREGARIOUS**.

- (A) Sociable
- (B) Reserved
- (C) Outgoing
- (D) Vivacious

Q7. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **TEMPERATE**.

- (A) Mild
- (B) Restrained
- (C) Extreme
- (D) Balanced



Q8. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **CANDID**.

- (A) Frank
- (B) Honest
- (C) Sincere
- (D) Deceitful

Q9. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition:

"She is very good _____ mathematics."

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

Q10. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition:

"The book is lying _____ the table."

- (A) at
- (B) in
- (C) on
- (D) above

Q11. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition:

"He has always been interested _____ painting."

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

Q12. Fill in the blank with the correct article:

"She is _____ honest woman."

- (A) an



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

Q13. Fill in the blank with the correct article:

“He bought _____ car yesterday.”

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

Q14. Fill in the blank with the correct article:

“_____ Ganges is considered a holy river.”

- (A) A
- (B) An
- (C) The
- (D) No article

Q15. In the following sentence, identify the part that contains a grammatical error:

“(A) The committee / (B) have decided / (C) to postpone / (D) the annual meeting.”

- (A) The committee
- (B) have decided
- (C) to postpone
- (D) the annual meeting

Q16. In the following sentence, identify the part that contains a grammatical error:

“(A) She do not / (B) understand the / (C) importance of / (D) punctuality.”



- (A) She do not
- (B) understand the
- (C) importance of
- (D) punctuality

Q17. In the following sentence, identify the part that contains a grammatical error:

“(A) He has been working / (B) on this project / (C) for the organisation / (D) since three months.”

- (A) He has been working
- (B) on this project
- (C) for the organisation
- (D) since three months

Q18. In the following sentence, identify the part that contains a grammatical error:

“(A) Neither the boys / (B) nor the girl / (C) are responsible / (D) for the mistake.”

- (A) Neither the boys
- (B) nor the girl
- (C) are responsible
- (D) for the mistake

Q19. What is the meaning of the idiom **“bite the bullet”**?

- (A) To endure a painful or difficult situation with courage
- (B) To eat something in great haste
- (C) To shoot at a specific target
- (D) To avoid taking responsibility

Q20. What is the meaning of the idiom **“under the weather”**?

- (A) Enjoying outdoor activities in pleasant weather



- (B) Feeling ill or unwell
- (C) Being caught in a severe storm
- (D) Working under difficult environmental conditions

Q21. What is the meaning of the idiom “**break the ice**”?

- (A) To damage a long-standing relationship
- (B) To provoke a conflict between two parties
- (C) To initiate conversation and ease tension in a new situation
- (D) To reveal a long-kept secret

Q22. Choose the one word that best fits the following description:

“The scientific study of birds.”

- (A) Herpetology
- (B) Entomology
- (C) Ichthyology
- (D) Ornithology

Q23. Choose the one word that best fits the following description:

“The act or habit of talking in one’s sleep.”

- (A) Somniloquy
- (B) Somnambulism
- (C) Insomnia
- (D) Narcolepsy

Q24. Choose the one word that best fits the following description:

“Love and voluntary service towards the welfare of mankind.”

- (A) Misanthropy
- (B) Philanthropy
- (C) Anthropology
- (D) Theology



Q25. In the sentence below, choose the best replacement for the underlined portion. If no change is needed, choose (D).

"She is more prettier than her sister."

- (A) most prettiest
- (B) more pretty
- (C) prettier
- (D) No improvement needed

Q26. In the sentence below, choose the best replacement for the underlined portion. If no change is needed, choose (D).

"He insisted to go to the market alone."

- (A) going
- (B) for going
- (C) that he goes
- (D) on going

Q27. In the sentence below, choose the best replacement for the underlined portion. If no change is needed, choose (D).

"The manager along with his staff are attending the seminar."

- (A) is attending
- (B) were attending
- (C) have been attending
- (D) No improvement needed

Questions 28–30 are based on the following passage. Read it carefully before answering.

Education is not merely the acquisition of knowledge but also the development of character. A truly educated person is one who can think critically, communicate effectively, and empathise with others. In today's rapidly changing world, the ability to learn continuously is as important as formal qualifications. Schools and teachers play a pivotal role in nurturing these qualities from an early age.



- Q28.** According to the passage, what does the author consider **as important as formal qualifications**?
- (A) Memorising facts from textbooks
 - (B) Attending school from an early age
 - (C) The ability to learn continuously
 - (D) Obtaining excellent grades in examinations
- Q29.** According to the passage, who plays a **pivotal role** in nurturing important qualities?
- (A) Parents and the community
 - (B) Schools and teachers
 - (C) Government and policy makers
 - (D) Friends and peers
- Q30.** The word '**empathise**' as used in the passage is closest in meaning to:
- (A) Memorise information carefully
 - (B) Argue persuasively with others
 - (C) Give instructions to others
 - (D) Understand and share others' feelings



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution****Concept — Synonym of BENEVOLENT:**

The word **BENEVOLENT** derives from Latin *bene* (well) + *volens* (wishing). It describes a person who is well-wishing, generous, and kind-hearted towards others. The closest synonym is **Kind**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Cruel): The direct opposite of benevolent; involves causing pain or suffering.
- Option C (Selfish): A selfish person is concerned only with their own interests, contrary to benevolence.
- Option D (Ignorant): Means lacking knowledge; completely unrelated to the concept of kindness.

Final Answer: BENEVOLENT = Kind $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q2.**Solution****Concept — Synonym of ELOQUENT:**

ELOQUENT means having or exercising the power of fluent, forceful, and persuasive expression. It is synonymous with **Articulate**, which means able to express thoughts and ideas clearly and effectively.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Silent): Making little or no sound; the direct opposite of eloquence.
- Option C (Dull): Lacking interest or excitement; not related to the quality of expression.
- Option D (Confused): Unable to think clearly; opposed to the clarity implied by eloquent.

Final Answer: ELOQUENT = Articulate $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Q3.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of OBSTINATE:**

OBSTINATE means stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or course of action despite arguments or persuasion. The best synonym is **Stubborn**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Flexible): Willing to change or adapt; the direct opposite of obstinate.
- Option B (Yielding): Giving way to pressure or persuasion; again, the opposite meaning.
- Option D (Cheerful): Describes a happy disposition; completely unrelated to stubbornness.

Final Answer: OBSTINATE = Stubborn $\Rightarrow$ [Go Back to Q 3](#)

Q4.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of DILIGENT:**

DILIGENT means showing steady and careful work and effort; industrious and conscientious. The best synonym is **Hardworking**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Lazy): Unwilling to work or exert effort; the direct antonym of diligent.
- Option B (Careless): Not giving sufficient attention to tasks; contrary to the careful effort diligent implies.
- Option C (Reckless): Acting without care for consequences; unrelated to industrious effort.

Final Answer: DILIGENT = Hardworking $\Rightarrow$ [Go Back to Q 4](#)

Q5.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of MEAGER:**

MEAGER means deficient in quantity, quality, or extent; lacking in fullness or richness. The best synonym is **Scanty**, which means barely sufficient in amount.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Abundant): Present in large quantities; the direct antonym of meager.
- Option C (Generous): Implying giving more than is necessary; the opposite in sense.
- Option D (Excessive): More than what is needed; again an antonym of meager.

Final Answer: MEAGER = Scanty $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q6.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of GREGARIOUS:**

GREGARIOUS means fond of the company of others; sociable and outgoing. Its antonym is **Reserved**, which describes someone slow to reveal emotions or thoughts who prefers solitude or small groups.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Sociable): A synonym of gregarious; describes someone who enjoys the company of others.
- Option C (Outgoing): Also similar in meaning to gregarious; describes social confidence.
- Option D (Vivacious): Means attractively lively and animated; a positive social quality, not its opposite.

Final Answer: Antonym of GREGARIOUS = Reserved $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Q7.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of TEMPERATE:**

TEMPERATE means showing moderation or self-restraint; not going to extremes in behaviour or expression. Its antonym is **Extreme**, meaning going far beyond the usual or reasonable limits.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Mild): Means gentle and moderate; a near synonym of temperate, not its antonym.
- Option B (Restrained): Also a synonym, describing controlled or moderated behaviour.
- Option D (Balanced): Implies equilibrium and fairness; similar in meaning to temperate, not opposite.

Final Answer: Antonym of TEMPERATE = Extreme $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q8.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of CANDID:**

CANDID means truthful and straightforward; frank and open in expression. Its antonym is **Deceitful**, which means tending to give a false impression; dishonest and misleading.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Frank): A synonym of candid; means direct and unreserved in speech.
- Option B (Honest): Another synonym; means free from deceit and truthful.
- Option C (Sincere): Also a synonym; means free from pretence and genuinely meant.

Final Answer: Antonym of CANDID = Deceitful $\Rightarrow$ D

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



Q9.

Solution**Concept — Preposition Usage with “good”:**

When expressing proficiency or skill in a subject or activity, the correct preposition after “good” is **at**. This is a fixed collocation: “good **at** mathematics”, “good **at** cooking”, etc.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (in): “Good in” is not standard usage for expressing skill at a subject; “in” typically indicates location.
- Option C (on): Used for position or topic (“a lecture on mathematics”) but not for personal proficiency.
- Option D (with): “Good with” can mean skilled at handling people or things (e.g., “good with children”) but is not used for academic subjects.

Final Answer: She is very good **at** mathematics ⇒ A

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

Q10.

Solution**Concept — Preposition for Surface Contact:**

When an object rests on the surface of something, we use the preposition **on**. “The book is lying **on** the table” correctly describes the book resting on the flat surface of the table.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (at): Denotes a specific point or location in general, not surface contact.
- Option B (in): Indicates being inside or enclosed within something; not applicable here.
- Option D (above): Means at a higher level without contact; implies the book is floating, not resting.

Final Answer: The book is lying **on** the table ⇒ C

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



Q11.

Solution**Concept — Preposition with “interested”:**

The adjective *interested* is always followed by the preposition **in** in standard English. This is a fixed collocation: “interested **in** something / doing something.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (at): “Interested at” is not a recognised collocation in English grammar.
- Option C (for): “Interested for” is grammatically incorrect; the pairing is always “interested in.”
- Option D (with): “Interested with” is non-standard; only “interested in” is correct.

Final Answer: He has always been interested **in** painting ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution**Concept — Article Usage before Silent ‘h’:**

The indefinite article **an** is used before words that begin with a **vowel sound**. The word *honest* begins with a silent ‘h’, so it is pronounced with an initial vowel sound. Therefore, we write **an** honest woman, not “a honest woman.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (a): Used before consonant sounds. Since ‘honest’ begins with a vowel sound, ‘a’ is incorrect.
- Option C (the): The definite article is used for specific, already-identified persons or things; it is inappropriate for the general reference here.
- Option D (no article): A singular countable noun used in this predicative structure requires an article.

Final Answer: She is **an** honest woman ⇒ **A**

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



Q13.

Solution**Concept — Article Usage for First Mention of Countable Noun:**

When a singular countable noun is mentioned for the first time with no specific reference, we use the indefinite article. The word *car* begins with the consonant sound /k/, so we use **a** car.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (an): Used before vowel sounds; 'car' begins with a consonant sound, so 'an' is wrong.
- Option B (the): The definite article implies the car is already known or previously mentioned; this is a first mention.
- Option C (no article): A singular countable noun in this context requires an indefinite article.

Final Answer: He bought **a** car yesterday ⇒ D

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

Q14.

Solution**Concept — Definite Article with River Names:**

In English, the definite article **The** is used with the names of rivers, seas, oceans, mountain ranges, and island groups. Hence we say **The** Ganges, **The** Nile, **The** Thames, **The** Himalayas, etc.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (A): The indefinite article is not used with the proper name of a specific, unique geographical feature.
- Option B (An): Used before vowel sounds; also inappropriate for a proper noun river name.
- Option D (No article): Omitting the article before a river name violates the standard grammar rule for geographical proper nouns.

Final Answer: **The** Ganges is considered a holy river ⇒ C

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



Q15.

Solution**Concept — Collective Noun and Verb Agreement:**

The word *committee* is a collective noun. In standard Indian and British English, collective nouns are typically treated as **singular** entities, requiring a singular verb. The correct sentence should read: “The committee **has** decided to postpone the annual meeting.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (The committee): Used correctly as the singular subject of the sentence.
- Option C (to postpone): Correct usage as an infinitive complement of the verb.
- Option D (the annual meeting): Correct; it serves as the object of the verb ‘postpone’.

The error is in Part B: “have decided” must be “**has decided.**”

Final Answer: Error in Part B ⇒ B

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

Q16.

Solution**Concept — Subject–Verb Agreement (Third Person Singular):**

With a third-person singular subject (he, she, it, a singular noun), the auxiliary verb in simple present negative must be **does not** (not “do not”). The correct sentence is: “She **does not** understand the importance of punctuality.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (understand the): Correct; “understand” is the main verb correctly placed after “does not.”
- Option C (importance of): Grammatically correct usage.
- Option D (punctuality): Correct; it is the object of the preposition “of.”

The error is in Part A: “She do not” should be “**She does not.**”

Final Answer: Error in Part A ⇒ A

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



Q17.

Solution**Concept — “since” vs. “for” with Duration:**

- **Since** is used with a specific *point* in time: “since Monday”, “since 2020”, “since morning.”
- **For** is used with a *period or duration* of time: “for three months”, “for two years”, “for a long time.”

“Three months” denotes a duration, so **for** must be used, making the correct phrase “for three months.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (He has been working): Correct use of present perfect continuous tense.
- Option B (on this project): Correct; “work on” is the standard collocation for ongoing projects.
- Option C (for the organisation): Correct prepositional usage.

The error is in Part D: “since three months” should be “**for three months.**”

Final Answer: Error in Part D ⇒ D

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

Q18.

Solution**Concept — “Neither... nor” Verb Agreement (Principle of Proximity):**

When the correlative conjunction **neither... nor** is used, the verb agrees with the subject **nearest** to it. Here, “nor **the girl**” (singular) is closest to the verb, so the verb must be singular: “**is** responsible,” not “are responsible.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Neither the boys): Correct; “neither” correctly begins the correlative conjunction structure.
- Option B (nor the girl): Correct; “nor” is the second part of the correlative pair.
- Option D (for the mistake): Correct; “responsible for” is the standard collocation.



The error is in Part C: “are responsible” should be “**is responsible.**”

Final Answer: Error in Part C ⇒

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Bite the Bullet”:

The idiom “**bite the bullet**” means to endure a painful, difficult, or unpleasant situation stoically and with courage. Historically, soldiers were given a lead bullet to bite on during surgery or field procedures to help cope with severe pain. Today it is used figuratively.

Example: “She had to bite the bullet and accept the unfavourable terms of the contract.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (To eat something in great haste): A literal misinterpretation; the idiom has no connection to actual eating.
- Option C (To shoot at a specific target): Another literal misreading; the phrase is entirely figurative.
- Option D (To avoid taking responsibility): The opposite of the actual meaning; biting the bullet implies confronting difficulty, not avoiding it.

Final Answer: “Bite the bullet” = To endure a painful situation with courage ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Under the Weather”:

The idiom “**under the weather**” means feeling ill or unwell. It may originate from nautical usage, where sailors who felt sick would go below deck (under the weather side of the ship) to recuperate away from the elements.

Example: “I am feeling a bit under the weather today and will not be coming to the office.”

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A (Enjoying outdoor activities in pleasant weather): A literal and opposite reading of the phrase.
- Option C (Being caught in a severe storm): A literal interpretation; the idiom is used figuratively to describe poor health.
- Option D (Working under difficult environmental conditions): Incorrect; the idiom specifically refers to personal health, not working conditions.

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

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Break the Ice”:

The idiom “**break the ice**” means to do or say something to relieve tension or awkwardness and thereby initiate conversation or social interaction in a new or uncomfortable situation.

Example: “The host told a light-hearted joke to break the ice at the start of the formal dinner.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (To damage a long-standing relationship): Incorrect; the idiom is about creating connection, not destroying it.
- Option B (To provoke a conflict between two parties): Incorrect; the idiom implies easing tension, not creating it.
- Option D (To reveal a long-kept secret): Incorrect; revealing secrets is a different concept entirely unrelated to this idiom.

Final Answer: “Break the ice” = To initiate conversation and ease tension ⇒ **C**

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



Q22.

Solution**Concept — One-word Substitution: Study of Birds:**

Ornithology is the branch of zoology concerned with the scientific study of birds — their anatomy, behaviour, physiology, ecology, migration, and classification. The word is derived from Greek *ornis/ornithos* (bird) + *logos* (study/discourse).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Herpetology): The scientific study of reptiles and amphibians, not birds.
- Option B (Entomology): The scientific study of insects.
- Option C (Ichthyology): The scientific study of fish.

Final Answer: Scientific study of birds = Ornithology ⇒ D

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

Q23.

Solution**Concept — One-word Substitution: Talking in Sleep:**

Somniloquy (also called sleep-talking) is the phenomenon of speaking during sleep without being aware of it. The term is derived from Latin *somnus* (sleep) + *loqui* (to speak).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Somnambulism): Walking in one's sleep (sleepwalking), not talking; from Latin *somnus* (sleep) + *ambulare* (to walk).
- Option C (Insomnia): The chronic inability to fall asleep or remain asleep; from Latin *in-* (not) + *somnus* (sleep).
- Option D (Narcolepsy): A neurological disorder characterised by sudden, uncontrollable episodes of falling asleep during the day.

Final Answer: Talking in one's sleep = Somniloquy ⇒ A

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



Q24.

Solution**Concept — One-word Substitution: Love and Service to Mankind:**

Philanthropy literally means “love of humanity,” from Greek *philos* (loving) + *anthropos* (human being). It refers to the desire to promote the welfare of others, expressed especially by the generous donation of money, time, or effort for humanitarian causes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Misanthropy): The opposite — a general dislike, distrust, or contempt of humankind.
- Option C (Anthropology): The scientific study of human societies, cultures, and their development; not related to love of mankind.
- Option D (Theology): The study of the nature of God and religious belief; entirely unrelated.

Final Answer: Love and service to mankind = Philanthropy ⇒ BAnswer: (B) [Go Back to Q 24](#)

Q25.

Solution**Concept — Sentence Improvement: Double Comparative Error:**

“She is **more prettier** than her sister” contains a **double comparative**, which is a grammatical error. The adjective “pretty” already forms its comparative as “prettier” (using the suffix “-er”). Adding “more” before it is redundant and incorrect. The correct form is simply **prettier**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (most prettiest): Contains a double superlative (“most” + “-est”), which is equally incorrect.
- Option B (more pretty): Incorrect because two-syllable adjectives ending in ‘y’ form their comparative with “-er”, not “more”. We say “prettier”, not “more pretty.”
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original sentence has a clear grammatical error, so improvement is necessary.

Final Answer: “more prettier” should be “**prettier**” ⇒ CAnswer: (C) [Go Back to Q 25](#)

Q26.

Solution**Concept — Sentence Improvement: “insist on” + Gerund:**

The verb **insist** when followed by a prepositional phrase requires the preposition **on** and then a gerund (verb + -ing). The correct and idiomatic construction is: “He insisted **on going** to the market alone.” The structure “insist to go” does not exist in standard English.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (going): Omits the required preposition “on”; the full collocation is “insist on going.”
- Option B (for going): “Insist for” is not a standard collocation in English.
- Option C (that he goes): The clause “insist that...” is possible but requires the subjunctive mood (“that he go”, not “that he goes”) and is stylistically different from the given sentence.

Final Answer: “to go” should be “**on going**” ⇒ D

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

Q27.

Solution**Concept — Sentence Improvement: Verb Agreement with Parenthetical Phrase:**

When the main subject is followed by a parenthetical expression such as “along with”, “as well as”, “together with”, or “in addition to”, the verb agrees with the **main subject only**, not with the noun inside the parenthetical phrase. Here, the main subject is “The manager” (singular), so the verb must be **is attending**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (were attending): Uses past tense; the sentence describes a present or ongoing scheduled event.
- Option C (have been attending): Present perfect continuous is inappropriate for describing a single discrete scheduled event.
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original “are attending” incorrectly uses a plural verb for a singular grammatical subject.

Final Answer: “are attending” should be “**is attending**” ⇒ A

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



Q28.

Solution**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Detail):**

The passage explicitly states: *“In today’s rapidly changing world, **the ability to learn continuously** is as important as formal qualifications.”*

This is a direct factual recall question. The answer is clearly stated in the third sentence of the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Memorising facts from textbooks): Not mentioned anywhere in the passage; the passage implies education goes beyond mere acquisition of knowledge.
- Option B (Attending school from an early age): The passage mentions schools play a pivotal role, but this is not what is equated with formal qualifications.
- Option D (Obtaining excellent grades in examinations): Not stated in the passage.

Final Answer: The ability to learn continuously ⇒ **C**

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

Q29.

Solution**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Detail):**

The passage states in its final sentence: *“**Schools and teachers** play a pivotal role in nurturing these qualities from an early age.”*

This is a straightforward factual recall question. The answer is directly available in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Parents and the community): Not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option C (Government and policy makers): Not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option D (Friends and peers): Not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: Schools and teachers ⇒ **B**



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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context):

The passage states: “a truly educated person is one who can think critically, communicate effectively, and **empathise** with others.” The word *empathise* is derived from *empathy* — the capacity to understand and share the feelings, thoughts, and experiences of another person.

In context, it clearly means **understand and share others’ feelings**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Memorise information carefully): Memorisation is a cognitive retention skill; empathy is an emotional and social skill — these are entirely distinct concepts.
- Option B (Argue persuasively with others): Arguing is often confrontational and self-assertive; empathy is the opposite — receptive and understanding.
- Option C (Give instructions to others): Giving instructions is a directive, one-way act; empathising is a receptive, other-centred act.

Final Answer: ‘empathise’ = Understand and share others’ feelings ⇒ D

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



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	C	4	D	5	A
6	B	7	C	8	D	9	A	10	C
11	B	12	A	13	D	14	C	15	B
16	A	17	D	18	C	19	A	20	B
21	C	22	D	23	A	24	B	25	C
26	D	27	A	28	C	29	B	30	D

