

MAH B.Ed CET English Language

Sample Paper – 2

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 (Tenses, Conjunctions), 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 A: Synonyms (Q1–Q5)

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

- (A) Silent
- (B) Talkative
- (C) Angry
- (D) Lazy

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

- (A) Impossible
- (B) Suspicious
- (C) Reasonable
- (D) Definite



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

- (A) Insatiable
- (B) Moderate
- (C) Reluctant
- (D) Timid

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

- (A) Outspoken
- (B) Enthusiastic
- (C) Aggressive
- (D) Reserved

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

- (A) Clumsy
- (B) Skillful
- (C) Timid
- (D) Ignorant

Section B: Antonyms (Q6–Q8)

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

- (A) Brief
- (B) Temporary
- (C) Permanent
- (D) Fleeting

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

- (A) Respectful
- (B) Arrogant
- (C) Discourteous
- (D) Impertinent



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

- (A) Clear
- (B) Transparent
- (C) Vivid
- (D) Obscure

Section C: Fill in the Blank
– Conjunctions (Q9–Q11)

Q9. Choose the most appropriate conjunction to fill in the blank:

“She was exhausted after the long journey, _____ she continued to work without complaint.”

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

Q10. Choose the most appropriate conjunction to fill in the blank:

“He failed the examination _____ he had studied diligently throughout the year.”

- (A) and
- (B) unless
- (C) although
- (D) since

Q11. Choose the most appropriate conjunction to fill in the blank:

“_____ you submit the application before the deadline, it will not be considered.”

- (A) Unless
- (B) Since
- (C) Although



(D) And

Section D: Fill in the Blank – Tenses (Q12–Q14)

Q12. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form:

“Before the ambulance arrived, the patient _____ consciousness.”

- (A) loses
- (B) has lost
- (C) was losing
- (D) had lost

Q13. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form:

“I _____ this novel twice; it is truly remarkable.”

- (A) read
- (B) have read
- (C) had read
- (D) was reading

Q14. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form:

“By the time you arrive at the station, the train _____ already.”

- (A) will leave
- (B) is leaving
- (C) will have left
- (D) had left

Section E: Error Detection (Q15–Q18)

Q15. Each sentence is divided into four labelled parts. Identify the part that contains a grammatical error.

(A) Him and his brother (B) have always been (C) the top performers (D) in the class.

(A) Him and his brother



- (B) have always been
- (C) the top performers
- (D) in the class

Q16. Each sentence is divided into four labelled parts. Identify the part that contains a grammatical error, or choose (D) if there is no error.

(A) She looked at herself (B) in the mirror, (C) adjusted her scarf (D) and smiled.

- (A) She looked at herself
- (B) in the mirror,
- (C) adjusted her scarf
- (D) No error

Q17. Each sentence is divided into four labelled parts. Identify the part that contains a grammatical error.

(A) He repeatedly (B) complained at the noise (C) coming from (D) the neighbouring flat.

- (A) He repeatedly
- (B) complained at the noise
- (C) coming from
- (D) the neighbouring flat

Q18. Each sentence is divided into four labelled parts. Identify the part that contains a grammatical error.

(A) The textbook was (B) written by (C) an expert on the field (D) of environmental science.

- (A) The textbook was
- (B) written by
- (C) an expert on the field
- (D) of environmental science

Section F: Idioms and Phrases (Q19–Q21)

Q19. What does the idiom “beat around the bush” mean?



- (A) To work extremely hard
- (B) To avoid discussing the main topic
- (C) To complete a task very quickly
- (D) To disturb someone repeatedly

Q20. What does the idiom “**burn your bridges**” mean?

- (A) To make a fresh start in life
- (B) To permanently damage a relationship or opportunity
- (C) To cross an important milestone
- (D) To destroy physical property

Q21. What does the idiom “**hit the nail on the head**” mean?

- (A) To describe or identify something exactly correctly
- (B) To injure oneself while working
- (C) To make a lucky guess
- (D) To finish a difficult project

Section G: One-word Substitution (Q22–Q24)

Q22. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

“An abnormal fear of open or crowded public spaces.”

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

Q23. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

“A person who walks about in their sleep.”

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



(D) Narcissist

Q24. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

“The act of copying another person’s work or ideas and presenting them as one’s own.”

(A) Forgery

(B) Perjury

(C) Defamation

(D) Plagiarism

Section H: Sentence Improvement (Q25–Q27)

Q25. The underlined portion may contain an error. Choose the option that best improves it, or (D) if no improvement is needed.

“He did not said anything during the entire meeting.”

(A) did not say

(B) has not said

(C) does not say

(D) No improvement needed

Q26. The underlined portion may contain an error. Choose the option that best improves it, or (D) if no improvement is needed.

“The news are indeed very disturbing for all of us.”

(A) were

(B) have been

(C) is

(D) No improvement needed

Q27. The underlined portion may contain an error. Choose the option that best improves it, or (D) if no improvement is needed.

“The manager spoke very harsh to the employees during the meeting.”



- (A) harshest
- (B) harsher
- (C) harsh but firmly
- (D) harshly

Section I: Reading Comprehension (Q28–Q30)

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 28–30:

Technology has transformed every aspect of modern life, from communication to healthcare, education to entertainment. While the benefits of technological advancement are undeniable, they come with significant challenges, including digital addiction, privacy concerns, and the widening digital divide. It is essential for governments and institutions to ensure that technology serves all sections of society equally and responsibly.

Q28. What challenge related to **access** does the passage specifically mention?

- (A) Digital addiction
- (B) Privacy concerns
- (C) The digital divide
- (D) Healthcare limitations

Q29. The word ‘**undeniable**’ as used in the passage most nearly means:

- (A) Unquestionable
- (B) Unnecessary
- (C) Uncertain
- (D) Unimportant

Q30. According to the passage, who bears the responsibility to ensure that technology serves all sections of society?

- (A) Technology companies
- (B) Educational institutions
- (C) International organizations
- (D) Governments and institutions



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym of LOQUACIOUS: *Loquacious* (Latin: *loquax*, from *loqui* — to speak) describes someone who talks excessively or at great length. It is commonly used in literary and formal contexts to describe garrulous or verbose individuals.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **Silent** — the precise opposite; a loquacious person speaks abundantly, not quietly.
- (C) **Angry** — an emotional state; entirely unrelated to speech patterns or quantity.
- (D) **Lazy** — describes work ethic or energy levels; unrelated to talkativeness.

Final Answer: LOQUACIOUS = Talkative ⇒ B

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Synonym of PLAUSIBLE: *Plausible* (Latin: *plausibilis* — deserving applause, acceptable) describes something that appears reasonable, credible, or likely to be true, even without conclusive proof. It is often used of arguments, excuses, or explanations.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **Impossible** — the antonym; plausible things are at least conceivably possible.
- (B) **Suspicious** — implies distrust, the opposite of credibility.
- (D) **Definite** — implies certainty; plausible conveys only apparent likelihood, not proof.

Final Answer: PLAUSIBLE = Reasonable ⇒ C

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Synonym of VORACIOUS: *Voracious* (Latin: *vorax*, from *vorare* — to devour) literally means having an enormous appetite. Figuratively, it denotes extreme eagerness or greed (e.g., *a voracious reader*, *a voracious appetite for knowledge*).

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) **Moderate** — antonymous; implies restrained, limited consumption.
- (C) **Reluctant** — means unwilling; the opposite of eager or greedy.
- (D) **Timid** — relates to lack of confidence, not appetite or desire.

Final Answer: VORACIOUS = Insatiable ⇒ A

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Synonym of RETICENT: *Reticent* (Latin: *reticere* — to keep silent) describes a person who is reluctant to speak, express opinions, or reveal information. It carries a connotation of deliberate, controlled restraint rather than shyness alone.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **Outspoken** — the antonym; an outspoken person voices opinions freely and boldly.
- (B) **Enthusiastic** — describes energy and keenness; unrelated to communication style.
- (C) **Aggressive** — implies forceful behaviour, diametrically opposed to quiet reserve.

Final Answer: RETICENT = Reserved ⇒ D

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Synonym of ADROIT: *Adroit* (French: *à droit* — to the right, hence dexterous) means highly skilled or clever, especially in handling situations or with the hands. Close synonyms include dexterous, deft, and proficient.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **Clumsy** — the antonym; a clumsy person lacks skill or coordination.
- (C) **Timid** — refers to a lack of confidence or courage; unrelated to competence.
- (D) **Ignorant** — means lacking knowledge; does not imply dexterity or skill.

Final Answer: ADROIT = Skillful ⇒ B

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Antonym of EPHEMERAL: *Ephemeral* (Greek: *ephemeros* — lasting only a day, from *epi-* + *hemera* day) means lasting for a very short time; transient. Its antonym must convey endurance or permanence.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **Brief** — a synonym, not an antonym; also means short-lived.
- (B) **Temporary** — another synonym; also denotes short duration.
- (D) **Fleeting** — yet another synonym for ephemeral; describes something passing quickly.

Final Answer: Antonym of EPHEMERAL = Permanent ⇒ C

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Antonym of INSOLENT: *Insolent* means showing a rude, arrogant lack of respect towards others. Its antonym must describe polite, deferential behaviour that shows proper regard.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) **Arrogant** — a synonym of insolent; both describe haughty, overbearing behaviour.
- (C) **Discourteous** — also a synonym; means rude, impolite.
- (D) **Impertinent** — another synonym; describes rude, disrespectful behaviour.

Final Answer: Antonym of INSOLENT = Respectful ⇒ A

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Antonym of LUCID: *Lucid* (Latin: *lucidus* — bright, clear, from *lux* light) means expressed clearly and easily understood. It also describes periods of mental clarity. Its antonym must mean unclear or difficult to comprehend.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **Clear** — a direct synonym of lucid.
- (B) **Transparent** — conveys clarity and openness; also a synonym.
- (C) **Vivid** — means bright, intense, and clear; not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of LUCID = Obscure ⇒ D

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Contrastive Conjunction: The sentence presents two opposing ideas: exhaustion (a reason to stop) and continued work (the actual outcome). This opposition demands a contrastive conjunction to link the clauses.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **and** — additive; joins ideas of equal standing; does not create contrast.
- (B) **but** — correct; the primary contrastive conjunction in English, signalling an unexpected or opposing result.
- (C) **since** — causal; would imply the journey *caused* the continued work, which is illogical.
- (D) **unless** — conditional; would mean she works only when not exhausted, reversing the intended meaning.

Complete sentence: “She was exhausted after the long journey, **but** she continued to work without complaint.”

Final Answer: ⇒ B

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Concessive Conjunction: The sentence expresses a surprising result (failure) despite an expected cause for success (diligent study). This is a concessive relationship — the outcome is unexpected given the condition.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **and** — additive; does not express any unexpected contrast between studying and failing.
- (B) **unless** — conditional; “he failed unless he studied” implies studying prevents failure, which contradicts the intended meaning.
- (C) **although** — correct concessive conjunction; highlights the contrast between diligent study and the unexpected failure.
- (D) **since** — causal; “he failed since he studied diligently” is logically absurd.

Complete sentence: “He failed the examination **although** he had studied diligently throughout the year.”

Final Answer: ⇒ C



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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Negative Conditional Conjunction (*Unless*): *Unless* is equivalent to “if not” and introduces a negative condition. The sentence states that the application will be rejected *if a particular condition is not fulfilled*.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **Unless** — correct; “Unless you submit” = “If you do not submit.” The consequence (rejection) follows from the non-fulfilment of the condition.
- (B) **Since** — introduces a reason or cause; does not encode a conditional structure.
- (C) **Although** — concessive; would imply the application is not considered *despite* submission, contradicting the intended logic.
- (D) **And** — additive; completely breaks the conditional structure.

Complete sentence: “**Unless** you submit the application before the deadline, it will not be considered.”

Final Answer: ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Past Perfect Tense: Rule: When two events both occurred in the past, the *earlier* event takes the **past perfect** (*had* + past participle), and the *later* event takes the simple past.

Here, losing consciousness happened *before* the ambulance arrived. Therefore the earlier action uses past perfect.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **loses** — present simple tense; incorrect for a past context.
- (B) **has lost** — present perfect; used when a past action has present relevance, not for narrating past sequences.
- (C) **was losing** — past continuous; implies an action in progress at the moment of arrival, not one completed before it.
- (D) **had lost** — correct past perfect form; the loss of consciousness was



completed before the ambulance arrived.

Complete sentence: “Before the ambulance arrived, the patient **had lost** consciousness.”

Final Answer: ⇒

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Present Perfect Tense: Rule: The present perfect (*have/has* + past participle) is used for actions completed at an unspecified time before now, especially with frequency adverbs such as *once, twice, never, already, just*.

The adverb “twice” indicates cumulative experience up to the present moment, with no reference to a specific past date.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **read** (simple past) — requires a specific time reference (e.g., “last week”); absent here.
- (B) **have read** — correct; the present perfect with “twice” correctly expresses completed experience.
- (C) **had read** — past perfect; requires another past reference point, which is absent.
- (D) **was reading** — past continuous; describes an action in progress, not a counted completion.

Complete sentence: “I **have read** this novel twice; it is truly remarkable.”

Final Answer: ⇒

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Future Perfect Tense: Rule: The future perfect (*will have* + past participle) describes an action that will be fully completed *before* a specified future point. The signal phrase “By the time you arrive” establishes that future reference point.

The train’s departure will be complete before you reach the station.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **will leave** — simple future; does not emphasise completion before the point of arrival.
- (B) **is leaving** — present continuous used for near future; incompatible with “by the time” structure.
- (C) **will have left** — correct future perfect; the departure will be fully completed before arrival.
- (D) **had left** — past perfect; refers to the past, not the future.

Complete sentence: “By the time you arrive at the station, the train **will have left** already.”

Final Answer: ⇒ C

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Subject Pronoun (Nominative Case): Rule: A pronoun functioning as the **subject** of a verb must be in the **nominative (subject) case**. “Him” is an objective (accusative) pronoun; it cannot serve as the subject of a sentence.

Sentence: “**Him** and his brother have always been the top performers in the class.”

“Him and his brother” is the compound subject. “Him” must be replaced with the nominative “He”.

Verification of other parts:

- (B) **have always been** — compound subject (He + brother = plural); plural verb “have” is correct.
- (C) **the top performers** — noun phrase predicate; grammatically correct.
- (D) **in the class** — prepositional phrase; no error.

Corrected sentence: “**He** and his brother have always been the top performers in the



class.”

Final Answer: Error in Part (A) — “Him” → “He” ⇒ A

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Reflexive Pronoun Usage and Verb Parallelism: The sentence: “*She looked at herself in the mirror; adjusted her scarf, and smiled.*”

Analysis of each part:

- Part (A): *herself* — correct reflexive pronoun for a third-person singular feminine subject.
- Part (B): *in the mirror* — prepositional phrase; grammatically correct.
- Part (C): *adjusted her scarf* — *her* agrees with the subject *she*; past tense verb in parallel with *looked* and *smiled*; correct.
- Verb parallelism: *looked ... adjusted ... smiled* — all simple past, correctly coordinated.

Every part of the sentence is grammatically accurate. There is no error.

Final Answer: No grammatical error in any part ⇒ D

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Preposition with ‘complain’: **Rule:** The verb *complain* takes the preposition **about** when indicating the *subject or topic* of the complaint. Using “at” in this context is non-standard and grammatically incorrect.

Sentence: “*He repeatedly **complained at** the noise coming from the neighbouring flat.*”

Part (B) “complained at the noise” contains the error. The correct preposition is “about”.

Collocation note:

- *complain about* something — topic of complaint (e.g., “complained about the noise”).
- *complain to* someone — the recipient (e.g., “complained to the manager”).



Corrected sentence: “He repeatedly complained **about** the noise coming from the neighbouring flat.”

Final Answer: Error in Part (B) — “at” → “about” ⇒ B

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Preposition with ‘expert’: **Rule:** The correct collocation is *expert in a field*, denoting the area of specialisation. “Expert on” is non-standard and incorrect when followed by “the field”.

Sentence: “The textbook was written by an expert **on** the field of environmental science.”

Part (C) “an expert on the field” contains the preposition error. “on” should be “in”.

Usage distinction:

- *an expert in finance* — describes a person’s field of expertise (correct collocating preposition).
- *an expert opinion on the matter* — here “on” refers to a specific topic of opinion; this is a different construction.

Corrected sentence: “The textbook was written by an expert **in** the field of environmental science.”

Final Answer: Error in Part (C) — “on” → “in” ⇒ C

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Beat around the bush”: **Origin:** In historical bird hunts, beaters would beat the undergrowth around a bush to flush out game birds. Instead of going directly to where the birds were, they circled the area. Metaphorically, this became to avoid getting directly to the main point.

Meaning: To talk about something indirectly; to avoid addressing the main issue or coming to the point.

Analysis of options:



- (A) To work extremely hard — incorrect; describes industrious effort, not evasiveness.
- (B) To avoid discussing the main topic — correct.
- (C) To complete a task very quickly — incorrect; implies efficiency, not avoidance.
- (D) To disturb someone repeatedly — incorrect; entirely unrelated to the idiom's meaning.

Final Answer: “Beat around the bush” = Avoid the main topic ⇒ **B**

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Burn your bridges”: **Origin:** In ancient warfare, armies sometimes burned the bridges behind them after crossing a river. This prevented retreat and demonstrated total commitment. It also meant there was no way to return or reconcile with what lay behind.

Meaning: To permanently destroy a relationship, connection, or opportunity so that it can never be repaired or revisited.

Analysis of options:

- (A) To make a fresh start in life — incorrect; while burning bridges severs old ties, the idiom emphasises the permanent damage done, not new beginnings.
- (B) To permanently damage a relationship or opportunity — correct.
- (C) To cross an important milestone — incorrect; a different bridge metaphor unrelated to this idiom.
- (D) To destroy physical property — the literal meaning; not the idiomatic sense.

Final Answer: “Burn your bridges” = Permanently damage a relationship ⇒ **B**

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Hit the nail on the head”: **Origin:** A skilled carpenter strikes a nail precisely on its head, driving it straight in with a single accurate blow. Metaphorically, this represents saying or identifying something with complete and exact accuracy.

Meaning: To describe, explain, or identify something with complete and exact correctness; to be precisely right.

Analysis of options:

- (A) To describe or identify something exactly correctly — correct.
- (B) To injure oneself while working — a literal misinterpretation of hammering a nail.
- (C) To make a lucky guess — incorrect; the idiom emphasises *precision* and accuracy, not luck or chance.
- (D) To finish a difficult project — incorrect; a physical interpretation that ignores the metaphorical meaning.

Final Answer: “Hit the nail on the head” = Be exactly correct ⇒ **A**

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Phobia Terminology (Greek Roots): Understanding Greek roots allows systematic identification of phobia terms:

- *agora* (Greek) = public gathering place, open marketplace
- *Agoraphobia* = fear of open or crowded public spaces

Analysis of other options:

- (A) **Claustrophobia** — fear of *enclosed* spaces (*claustrum* = lock, bolt, enclosed place); the opposite of agoraphobia.
- (B) **Xenophobia** — fear or intense dislike of foreigners/strangers (*xenos* = stranger, foreigner).
- (D) **Acrophobia** — fear of heights (*akron* = summit, peak).

Final Answer: Fear of open/crowded spaces = Agoraphobia ⇒ **C**

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Sleep-walking: Etymology: *Somnambulist* is derived from Latin *somnus* (sleep) + *ambulare* (to walk). The condition itself is called somnambulism or sleep-walking. A somnambulist performs activities — including walking — while in a sleep state.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **Insomniac** — a person who *cannot sleep*; the opposite condition (*insomnia* = sleeplessness).
- (B) **Somnambulist** — correct; one who walks while asleep.
- (C) **Hypochondriac** — a person excessively preoccupied with fear of having serious illnesses.
- (D) **Narcissist** — a person with an excessive sense of self-importance; from the myth of Narcissus.

Final Answer: One who walks in sleep = Somnambulist ⇒ B

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Intellectual Theft: Plagiarism (Latin: *plagiarius* — kidnapper, from *plagium* — the act of kidnapping) denotes the practice of taking another person's work, ideas, or words and presenting them as one's own without proper attribution. It is a serious academic and legal offence.

Analysis of other options:

- (A) **Forgery** — creating counterfeit documents, signatures, or artworks; not specifically about ideas or writing.
- (B) **Perjury** — the criminal act of lying under oath in a court of law.
- (C) **Defamation** — making false statements that damage a person's reputation (spoken = slander; written = libel).

Final Answer: Copying another's work as one's own = Plagiarism ⇒ D

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Auxiliary Verb + Base Form Rule: Rule: After the negative auxiliary *did not* (past tense auxiliary *do*), the main verb must always appear in its **base (infinitive) form**, never in the past tense or past participle form.

Original: “He did not said anything during the entire meeting.”

“Said” is the simple past / past participle. After “did not”, the base form “say” is required.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **did not say** — correct; “say” is the base form, properly following “did not”.
- (B) **has not said** — present perfect negative; changes the tense from simple past to present perfect, which is not appropriate for a completed past event narrated here.
- (C) **does not say** — present simple negative; incorrect for a past event.
- (D) No improvement needed — the original “did not said” is clearly ungrammatical.

Final Answer: “did not said” → “did not say” ⇒ A

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement: Uncountable Noun ‘news’: Rule: *News* is an uncountable (mass) noun in English. Despite its -s ending — which typically signals a plural noun — *news* is grammatically **singular** and always takes a singular verb.

Original: “The news are indeed very disturbing for all of us.”

“Are” is a plural verb; it must be replaced with the singular “is”.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **were** — past plural; still incorrect for a singular uncountable noun in present context.
- (B) **have been** — present perfect plural; incorrect for the same reason.
- (C) **is** — correct singular present tense verb; the only grammatically valid option.



- (D) No improvement needed — “are” with an uncountable singular noun is an error.

Final Answer: “are” → “is” ⇒ C

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Adjective vs. Adverb: Rule: An **adverb** is required to modify a **verb**. “Spoke” is a verb; therefore the modifier describing *how* the manager spoke must be an adverb, not an adjective.

Original: “*The manager spoke very harsh to the employees during the meeting.*”

“Harsh” is an adjective (typically modifies nouns). To modify the verb “spoke”, the adverb form “harshly” is required.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **harshest** — superlative degree of the adjective “harsh”; an adjective cannot modify a verb.
- (B) **harsher** — comparative degree of the adjective “harsh”; also cannot modify a verb.
- (C) **harsh but firmly** — mixes an adjective (harsh) with an adverb (firmly); grammatically inconsistent.
- (D) **harshly** — correct; the adverb form of “harsh”, properly modifying the verb “spoke”.

Final Answer: “very harsh” → “very harshly” ⇒ D

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: Locating Specific Details:

The passage explicitly lists three challenges of technological advancement:

- (a) *Digital addiction*
- (b) *Privacy concerns*
- (c) *The widening **digital divide***



The question specifically asks about a challenge related to **access**. The *digital divide* refers to the gap between people who have access to modern digital technology and those who do not — it is the challenge directly and exclusively linked to unequal access to technology.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Digital addiction — relates to excessive use, not unequal access.
- (B) Privacy concerns — relates to data security and surveillance, not access.
- (C) The digital divide — correct; directly concerns inequitable access to technology across society.
- (D) Healthcare limitations — not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: ⇒ C

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: ‘undeniable’:

Passage context: “While the benefits of technological advancement are **undeniable**, they come with significant challenges. . .”

Word analysis: *Undeniable* = prefix *un-* (not) + *deniable* (capable of being denied). Something undeniable is so evident, clear, and certain that it cannot be argued against, denied, or disputed.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **Unquestionable** — correct; means impossible to doubt, challenge, or deny; a precise synonym.
- (B) **Unnecessary** — means not needed or superfluous; contradicts the positive affirmation of benefits in the passage.
- (C) **Uncertain** — means doubtful or not clearly known; the antonym of undeniable.
- (D) **Unimportant** — means of no significance; completely misrepresents the author’s tone.

Final Answer: “undeniable” = Unquestionable ⇒ A

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



Q30.

Solution**Concept — Reading Comprehension: Author's Explicit Assertion:**

The passage concludes with the following explicit statement:

*"It is essential for **governments and institutions** to ensure that technology serves all sections of society equally and responsibly."*

This directly names the responsible parties. No inference is required; the answer is a verbatim extract from the passage.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Technology companies — not mentioned in the passage as the responsible party.
- (B) Educational institutions — only a subset of "institutions"; the passage refers more broadly to all institutions alongside governments.
- (C) International organizations — not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- (D) Governments and institutions — correct; taken verbatim from the final sentence of the passage.

Final Answer: ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

