

MAH B.Ed CET English Language

Sample Paper – 5

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 (Conditional Sentences, Subject–Verb Agreement), 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 **CLANDESTINE**.

- (A) Secret
- (B) Open
- (C) Honest
- (D) Famous

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

- (A) Faithful
- (B) Treacherous
- (C) Careless
- (D) Proud



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

- (A) Serious
- (B) Dull
- (C) Capricious
- (D) Rational

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

- (A) Ordinary
- (B) Unknown
- (C) Simple
- (D) Distinguished

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

- (A) Improve
- (B) Worsen
- (C) Complicate
- (D) Ignore

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

- (A) Strict
- (B) Lenient
- (C) Harsh
- (D) Firm

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

- (A) Calm
- (B) Peaceful
- (C) Turbulent
- (D) Quiet



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

- (A) Showy
- (B) Grand
- (C) Pompous
- (D) Modest

Q9. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form to complete the Type 1 conditional sentence:

“If it rains tomorrow, we _____ stay at home.”

- (A) will
- (B) would
- (C) shall
- (D) should

Q10. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form to complete the Type 2 conditional sentence:

“If I _____ rich, I would travel the world.”

- (A) am
- (B) were
- (C) was
- (D) be

Q11. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form to complete the Type 3 conditional sentence:

“If she had studied harder, she _____ passed the exam.”

- (A) would
- (B) will have
- (C) would have
- (D) should



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

“Each of the students _____ expected to submit their assignments on time.”

- (A) are
- (B) have been
- (C) were
- (D) is

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

“Many a student _____ failed this difficult test.”

- (A) has
- (B) have
- (C) had
- (D) having

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

“The news _____ very surprising to everyone present.”

- (A) were
- (B) was
- (C) have been
- (D) are

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

“(A) The teacher asked / (B) the students / (C) to completed / (D) the assignment by Friday.”

- (A) The teacher asked
- (B) the students
- (C) to completed
- (D) the assignment by Friday



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

“(A) She spoke / (B) to her mother / (C) in a very / (D) calm and gently manner.”

- (A) She spoke
- (B) to her mother
- (C) in a very
- (D) calm and gently manner

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

“(A) He drank much / (B) cups of tea / (C) before going / (D) to bed last night.”

- (A) He drank much
- (B) cups of tea
- (C) before going
- (D) to bed last night

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

“(A) The manager / (B) insisted to approve / (C) the budget / (D) without delay.”

- (A) The manager
- (B) insisted to approve
- (C) the budget
- (D) without delay

Q19. What is the meaning of the idiom “add fuel to the fire”?

- (A) To extinguish a dangerous situation
- (B) To remain neutral in a conflict
- (C) To make a bad situation worse



(D) To start a fresh argument

Q20. What is the meaning of the idiom “**burn the midnight oil**”?

- (A) To waste resources carelessly
- (B) To celebrate late into the night
- (C) To cause a fire accidentally
- (D) To work or study very late into the night

Q21. What is the meaning of the idiom “**get a taste of your own medicine**”?

- (A) To experience the same unpleasant treatment that one gives to others
- (B) To take medication prescribed by a doctor
- (C) To learn from one’s own experiences
- (D) To try something new for the first time

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

“A system of government in which one person or group holds absolute, unrestrained power.”

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

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

“A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and analysis of artefacts.”

- (A) Historian
- (B) Geologist
- (C) Archaeologist
- (D) Anthropologist



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

“The act of killing one’s own father.”

- (A) Matricide
- (B) Fratricide
- (C) Regicide
- (D) Patricide

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

“She is looking forward to meet you at the conference.”

- (A) to meeting
- (B) for meeting
- (C) meeting
- (D) No improvement needed

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

“The police has arrested the suspect after a brief chase.”

- (A) had arrested
- (B) have arrested
- (C) was arresting
- (D) No improvement needed

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

“He suggested to take a short break before continuing.”

- (A) suggests to take
- (B) suggested taken
- (C) suggested taking
- (D) No improvement needed



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

The Amazon rainforest, often called the lungs of the Earth, plays a crucial role in regulating the global climate. It absorbs millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide each year and releases oxygen, making it indispensable to life on our planet. However, deforestation driven by agriculture and urban expansion threatens this vital ecosystem. Scientists warn that if current rates of deforestation continue, the Amazon could reach a tipping point beyond which recovery would be impossible. International cooperation and sustainable land management are urgently needed to protect this irreplaceable resource.

- Q28.** Why is the Amazon rainforest referred to as “the lungs of the Earth”?
- (A) It is home to millions of species of plants and animals.
 - (B) It is the largest forest in the world.
 - (C) It provides timber for global construction industries.
 - (D) It absorbs carbon dioxide and releases oxygen.
- Q29.** According to the passage, what is the primary driver of deforestation in the Amazon?
- (A) Agriculture and urban expansion
 - (B) Natural forest fires
 - (C) Mining and mineral extraction
 - (D) Tourism and recreational activities
- Q30.** The word ‘**indispensable**’ as used in the passage is closest in meaning to:
- (A) Harmful and dangerous
 - (B) Absolutely necessary
 - (C) Easily replaceable
 - (D) Difficult to understand



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

CLANDESTINE means done secretly, especially because it is illicit or not officially sanctioned. It derives from Latin *clam* (secretly). The best synonym is **Secret**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Open): The direct opposite; clandestine activities are hidden, not open to public view.
- Option C (Honest): Honesty implies transparency; clandestine implies concealment.
- Option D (Famous): Fame involves public recognition; clandestine implies the opposite — public concealment.

Final Answer: CLANDESTINE = Secret $\Rightarrow$ **A****Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q 1](#)**Q2.****Solution****Concept — Synonym of PERFIDIOUS:**

PERFIDIOUS means guilty of betrayal or treachery; deceitful and untrustworthy. It derives from Latin *perfidia* (faithlessness). The closest synonym is **Treacherous**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Faithful): The direct antonym; faithfulness is the opposite of perfidy.
- Option C (Careless): Describes negligence, not active betrayal or deceit.
- Option D (Proud): Describes self-esteem; has no semantic relationship with treachery.

Final Answer: PERFIDIOUS = Treacherous $\Rightarrow$ **B****Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of WHIMSICAL:**

WHIMSICAL means playfully quaint or fanciful, especially in an appealing and amusing way; subject to sudden changes of mood or behaviour. The closest synonym is **Capricious**, which means given to sudden changes of mind; unpredictably whimsical.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Serious): Implies gravity and earnestness; the opposite of whimsical playfulness.
- Option B (Dull): Means lacking interest or excitement; whimsical is creative and playful, not dull.
- Option D (Rational): Implies logical, reasoned thinking; whimsical behaviour is impulsive and imaginative, not rational.

Final Answer: WHIMSICAL = Capricious ⇒ C

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

Q4.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of EMINENT:**

EMINENT means famous and respected, especially in a particular field; standing out above others. The best synonym is **Distinguished**, which means successful and commanding great respect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Ordinary): Describes someone average or unremarkable; the opposite of eminent.
- Option B (Unknown): Means not known or recognised; contrary to the high recognition implied by eminent.
- Option C (Simple): Describes plainness or lack of complexity; unrelated to fame or distinction.

Final Answer: EMINENT = Distinguished ⇒ D

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



Q5.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of AMELIORATE:**

AMELIORATE means to make something bad or unsatisfactory better; to improve conditions. It derives from Latin *melior* (better). The closest synonym is **Improve**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Worsen): The direct antonym; to ameliorate is to make things better, not worse.
- Option C (Complicate): Means to make something more difficult; unrelated to improvement.
- Option D (Ignore): Means to disregard; one cannot ameliorate by ignoring a problem.

Final Answer: AMELIORATE = Improve $\Rightarrow$ AAnswer: (A) [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q6.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of STRINGENT:**

STRINGENT means strict, precise, and demanding; imposing severe or exacting standards. Its antonym is **Lenient**, which means tolerant, not demanding, and allowing freedom or leniency.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Strict): A synonym of stringent, not its antonym.
- Option C (Harsh): Also implies severity; similar in meaning to stringent.
- Option D (Firm): Describes resolve and determination; closer in meaning to stringent than to its opposite.

Final Answer: Antonym of STRINGENT = Lenient $\Rightarrow$ BAnswer: (B) [Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q7.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of SERENE:**

SERENE means calm, peaceful, and untroubled. Its antonym is **Turbulent**, which means characterised by conflict, disorder, or confusion; not calm or stable.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Calm): A direct synonym of serene; not its antonym.
- Option B (Peaceful): Also a synonym; describes tranquillity similar to serene.
- Option D (Quiet): Implies the absence of noise; though related, it is a near-synonym of serene, not its antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of SERENE = Turbulent ⇒ **Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q8.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of OSTENTATIOUS:**

OSTENTATIOUS means characterised by pretentious display; designed to impress or attract notice through lavish show. Its antonym is **Modest**, which means unassuming in the estimation of one's abilities and achievements; not showy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Showy): A synonym of ostentatious; describes the same quality of conspicuous display.
- Option B (Grand): Implies splendour; related in meaning to ostentatious.
- Option C (Pompous): Also a synonym; describes self-important, inflated display.

Final Answer: Antonym of OSTENTATIOUS = Modest ⇒ **Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 8](#)

Q9.

Solution**Concept — Type 1 Conditional Sentence:**

A **Type 1 conditional** (real/possible condition) describes a realistic situation and its likely result: *If + present simple, will + base verb*. Since the condition (it rains tomorrow) is possible, the main clause uses **will**: “If it rains tomorrow, we **will** stay at home.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (would): Used in Type 2 conditionals (hypothetical/unreal present/future) — not a realistic present possibility.
- Option C (shall): Though sometimes used in first person, “shall” is old-fashioned and less idiomatic here; “will” is the standard auxiliary for Type 1.
- Option D (should): Expresses obligation or advice, not a conditional result.

Final Answer: If it rains tomorrow, we **will** stay at home ⇒ **A**

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

Q10.

Solution**Concept — Type 2 Conditional Sentence:**

A **Type 2 conditional** (hypothetical/unreal present) describes an imaginary situation contrary to present fact: *If + past simple, would + base verb*. The correct form after “if” in Type 2 is the subjunctive **were** (not “was”) for all persons: “If I **were** rich, I would travel the world.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (am): Present simple; used in Type 1 conditionals (real possibility), not Type 2 (unreal).
- Option C (was): Grammatically incorrect in formal English for Type 2; the subjunctive mood requires “were” for all persons.
- Option D (be): The bare infinitive; never used as the verb in the conditional “if” clause.

Final Answer: If I **were** rich, I would travel the world ⇒ **B**

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



Q11.

Solution**Concept — Type 3 Conditional Sentence:**

A **Type 3 conditional** (unreal past) describes an imaginary past situation and its hypothetical past result: *If + past perfect, would have + past participle*. The correct form is: “If she had studied harder, she **would have** passed the exam.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (would): Incomplete; “would” alone forms the Type 2 result clause, not Type 3 which requires “would have” + past participle.
- Option B (will have): The future perfect; used for real future events, not hypothetical past ones.
- Option D (should): Expresses obligation or advice; inappropriate in a Type 3 result clause.

Final Answer: ... she **would have** passed the exam ⇒ C

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

Q12.

Solution**Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement: “each of” + plural noun:**

When the subject is “**each of**” followed by a plural noun, the verb is always **singular** because “each” is a singular indefinite pronoun. Correct: “Each of the students is expected...”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (are): Plural verb; incorrect because the grammatical subject is “each,” which is singular.
- Option B (have been): Present perfect plural; again incorrect for the same reason.
- Option C (were): Simple past plural; “each” always takes a singular verb in all tenses.

Final Answer: Each of the students **is** expected ⇒ D

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



Q13.

Solution**Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement: “many a” + singular noun:**

The construction “**many a**” is always followed by a singular noun and a singular verb, even though it conveys a plural idea. Rule: *many a + singular noun + singular verb*. Correct: “Many a student **has** failed...”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (have): Plural verb; “many a” requires singular agreement despite the plural sense.
- Option C (had): Past perfect; the simple present perfect “has” is correct for a general truth in this context.
- Option D (having): A participle, not a finite verb; cannot serve as the main verb of the clause.

Final Answer: Many a student **has** failed ⇒ AAnswer: (A) [Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q14.

Solution**Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement: uncountable noun “news”:**

The word **news** is an uncountable noun in English and always takes a **singular** verb, despite ending in “-s.” Correct: “The news **was** very surprising to everyone.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (were): Plural; “news” never takes a plural verb.
- Option C (have been): Present perfect plural; both errors (plural + aspect) make this wrong.
- Option D (are): Present plural; same error as Option A.

Final Answer: The news **was** very surprising ⇒ BAnswer: (B) [Go Back to Q 14](#)

Q15.

Solution**Concept — Infinitive Construction: to + base verb:**

After “ask someone **to** do something,” the verb following “to” must be in its **base (infinitive) form**, not the past participle. The correct form is “to **complete**,” not “to completed.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (The teacher asked): Correct grammatical usage; “asked” is the main verb.
- Option B (the students): Correct; the students are the direct object of “asked.”
- Option D (the assignment by Friday): Correct; specifies what is to be completed and by when.

The error is in Part C: “to completed” should be “**to complete**.”

Final Answer: Error in Part C ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution**Concept — Adjective vs. Adverb Coordination:**

When two modifiers are joined by “and” inside a noun phrase, they must both be **adjectives** (to modify the noun “manner”). “Calm” is an adjective (correct), but “gently” is an **adverb** — it cannot modify a noun. The correct word is the adjective **gentle**: “in a very calm and gentle manner.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (She spoke): Correct; subject and verb are properly formed.
- Option B (to her mother): Correct prepositional phrase indicating the indirect object.
- Option C (in a very): Correct; “very” is an intensifier modifying the adjectives.

The error is in Part D: “gently” should be “**gentle**.”

Final Answer: Error in Part D ⇒

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



Q17.

Solution**Concept — “much” vs. “many” with Countable Nouns:**

Much is used with **uncountable** nouns (much water, much rice). **Many** is used with **countable** nouns (many cups, many books). Since “cups” is a countable noun, the correct quantifier is **many**: “He drank **many** cups of tea.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (cups of tea): Correct; “cups” is used as the countable measure noun.
- Option C (before going): Correct participial phrase indicating time.
- Option D (to bed last night): Correct prepositional phrase indicating time and destination.

The error is in Part A: “much” should be “**many**.”

Final Answer: Error in Part A ⇒ A

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

Q18.

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

The verb **insist** is followed by the preposition **on** when expressing a strong requirement, and the preposition must be followed by a **gerund** (verb + -ing): “insist **on approving**.” The construction “insisted to approve” (bare infinitive after insist) is non-standard.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (The manager): Correct; it is the subject of the sentence.
- Option C (the budget): Correct; it is the object of the gerund “approving.”
- Option D (without delay): Correct adverbial phrase.

The error is in Part B: “insisted to approve” should be “**insisted on approving**.”

Final Answer: Error in Part B ⇒ B

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



Q19.

Solution**Concept — Idiom: “Add Fuel to the Fire”:**

The idiom “**add fuel to the fire**” means to make a bad or difficult situation even worse by saying or doing something that intensifies conflict or anger.

Example: “Instead of apologising, his sarcastic comment only added fuel to the fire.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (To extinguish a dangerous situation): The complete opposite; the idiom is about making things worse, not resolving them.
- Option B (To remain neutral in a conflict): Neutrality implies no action; adding fuel means actively worsening the situation.
- Option D (To start a fresh argument): While the idiom involves conflict, it specifically refers to intensifying an existing problem, not starting a new one.

Final Answer: “Add fuel to the fire” = To make a bad situation worse ⇒ C

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

Q20.

Solution**Concept — Idiom: “Burn the Midnight Oil”:**

The idiom “**burn the midnight oil**” means to work or study very late into the night. It originates from the era before electric lighting when people used oil lamps to work after dark.

Example: “She was burning the midnight oil to complete her thesis before the deadline.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (To waste resources carelessly): Burning midnight oil involves purposeful, diligent effort — not waste.
- Option B (To celebrate late into the night): Celebration and hard work are distinct; the idiom implies diligent effort, not festivities.
- Option C (To cause a fire accidentally): A literal and incorrect reading; the idiom is entirely figurative.

Final Answer: “Burn the midnight oil” = To work or study very late into the night ⇒ D



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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Get a Taste of Your Own Medicine”:

The idiom “**get a taste of your own medicine**” means to experience the same unpleasant treatment or behaviour that one habitually inflicts on others.

Example: “The bully finally got a taste of his own medicine when the new student stood up to him.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (To take medication prescribed by a doctor): A literal misinterpretation; the idiom is entirely figurative and refers to behaviour, not actual medicine.
- Option C (To learn from one’s own experiences): While related in principle, the idiom specifically implies retribution — experiencing one’s own bad behaviour, not merely learning from it.
- Option D (To try something new for the first time): Completely unrelated to the idiom’s meaning of experiencing reciprocal treatment.

Final Answer: “Get a taste of your own medicine” = To experience the same unpleasant treatment ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Government by One Absolute Ruler:

Autocracy is a system of government in which one person or group possesses absolute, unchecked power. It derives from Greek *autos* (self) + *kratos* (rule/power).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Democracy): Rule by the people through elected representatives; power is distributed, not absolute.
- Option C (Oligarchy): Rule by a small, select group; power is shared among a few, not concentrated in one.
- Option D (Anarchy): Complete absence of government and laws; not a form of absolute rule by one person.



Final Answer: Absolute rule by one person or group = Autocracy ⇒ **B**

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Excavation Scientist:

An **archaeologist** is a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts, structures, and other physical remains.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Historian): Studies the past primarily through written records, not physical excavation.
- Option B (Geologist): Studies the Earth's structure, rocks, and minerals — not human artefacts.
- Option D (Anthropologist): Studies human societies, cultures, and evolution; not primarily through excavation.

Final Answer: Person who studies the past through excavation = Archaeologist ⇒ **C**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Killing of One's Father:

Patricide refers to the act of killing one's own father. It derives from Latin *pater* (father) + *caedere* (to kill).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Matricide): The killing of one's own mother (Latin *mater* = mother).
- Option B (Fratricide): The killing of one's own brother (Latin *frater* = brother).
- Option C (Regicide): The killing of a king or sovereign (Latin *rex/regis* = king).

Final Answer: Killing of one's father = Patricide ⇒ **D**



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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Improvement: “look forward to” + Gerund:

The phrase “**look forward to**” requires a **gerund** (verb + -ing) after it, because “to” here is a **preposition**, not part of an infinitive marker. Correct: “She is looking forward **to meeting** you.” The construction “to meet” (bare infinitive) is incorrect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (for meeting): “Look forward for” is not a standard English collocation; the correct preposition is “to.”
- Option C (meeting): Omits the required preposition “to”; the complete phrase is “look forward to.”
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original “to meet” is grammatically incorrect after “look forward to.”

Final Answer: “to meet” should be “**to meeting**” ⇒ A

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Improvement: “police” takes plural verb:

The noun **police** is a **plural collective noun** in English — it always refers to a body of officers and always takes a **plural** verb. We say “The police **have** arrested” (not “has arrested”).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (had arrested): Past perfect is unnecessary and changes the meaning; simple past perfect is not required here.
- Option C (was arresting): Uses singular “was” and past continuous; “police” requires a plural verb.
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original “has arrested” uses a singular verb incorrectly with “police.”

Final Answer: “has arrested” should be “**have arrested**” ⇒ B

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



Q27.

Solution**Concept — Sentence Improvement: “suggest” + Gerund:**

The verb **suggest** is always followed by a **gerund** (verb + -ing), never by a to-infinitive. Correct: “He **suggested taking** a short break.” The construction “suggested to take” is non-standard in English grammar.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (suggests to take): Changes tense to present simple and still incorrectly uses the infinitive after “suggest.”
- Option B (suggested taken): “Suggested taken” is ungrammatical; “taken” is a past participle and cannot follow “suggested” directly here.
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original “suggested to take” is incorrect; “suggest” must be followed by a gerund.

Final Answer: “suggested to take” should be “**suggested taking**” ⇒ C

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

Q28.

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

The passage explicitly states: “*It absorbs millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide each year and releases oxygen, making it indispensable to life on our planet.*” This explains why the Amazon is called the “lungs of the Earth” — because of its gas-exchange function, exactly like lungs in a living body.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Home to species): Not given as the reason for the “lungs” comparison in the passage.
- Option B (Largest forest): The passage does not state this as the reason for the metaphor.
- Option C (Provides timber): Not mentioned in the passage at all.

Final Answer: It absorbs carbon dioxide and releases oxygen ⇒ D

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



Q29.

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

The passage states: "... deforestation driven by **agriculture and urban expansion** threatens this vital ecosystem." This directly answers the question about the primary driver of deforestation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Natural forest fires): Not mentioned as a cause of deforestation in this passage.
- Option C (Mining and mineral extraction): Not mentioned in the passage.
- Option D (Tourism and recreational activities): Not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: Agriculture and urban expansion ⇒ **A**

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

Q30.

Solution**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context):**

The passage states: "... releasing oxygen, making it **indispensable** to life on our planet." The word *indispensable* means absolutely necessary, essential, and impossible to do without. In context, the Amazon's oxygen production makes it something that cannot be dispensed with — it is **absolutely necessary**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Harmful and dangerous): The opposite; indispensable implies vital benefit, not harm.
- Option C (Easily replaceable): The direct opposite; "indispensable" literally means "cannot be dispensed with" — irreplaceable.
- Option D (Difficult to understand): Unrelated to the meaning; indispensable refers to necessity, not comprehensibility.

Final Answer: 'indispensable' = Absolutely necessary ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [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	B
11	C	12	D	13	A	14	B	15	C
16	D	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	D
21	A	22	B	23	C	24	D	25	A
26	B	27	C	28	D	29	A	30	B

