

MAH B.Ed CET English Language

Sample Paper – 7

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 (Verb + Preposition Collocations, Indirect Speech), 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 **PERNICIOUS**.

- (A) Beneficial
- (B) Constructive
- (C) Harmful
- (D) Useful

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

- (A) Extraordinary
- (B) Exciting
- (C) Exceptional
- (D) Commonplace



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

- (A) Irregular
- (B) Regular
- (C) Frequent
- (D) Constant

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

- (A) Mild
- (B) Intense
- (C) Gentle
- (D) Calm

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

- (A) Terrestrial
- (B) Earthly
- (C) Heavenly
- (D) Material

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

- (A) Plentiful
- (B) Abundant
- (C) Ample
- (D) Scanty

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

- (A) Modern
- (B) Ancient
- (C) Old
- (D) Traditional



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

- (A) Tired
- (B) Vigorous
- (C) Lethargic
- (D) Sluggish

Q9. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“Her approach to teaching is very different _____ that of her colleagues.”

- (A) than
- (B) to
- (C) from
- (D) with

Q10. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“The manager apologised _____ the delay in the delivery of the order.”

- (A) about
- (B) of
- (C) to
- (D) for

Q11. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:

“Please refrain _____ making noise in the reading hall.”

- (A) from
- (B) of
- (C) at
- (D) with

Q12. Choose the correct indirect speech for the following direct speech:

“Sit down,” the teacher said to the students.

- (A) The teacher said to sit down.



- (B) The teacher told the students to sit down.
- (C) The teacher requested the students that they sit down.
- (D) The teacher ordered the students that they should sit down.

Q13. Choose the correct indirect speech for the following direct speech:

“Where are you going?” she asked me.

- (A) She asked me where I am going.
- (B) She asked me where was I going.
- (C) She asked me where I was going.
- (D) She asked me where I went.

Q14. Choose the correct indirect speech for the following direct speech:

“What a beautiful painting!” he said.

- (A) He said what a beautiful painting it was.
- (B) He told it is a beautiful painting.
- (C) He exclaimed that it is a very beautiful painting.
- (D) He exclaimed that the painting was very beautiful.

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

“(A) Between you and I, / (B) the decision / (C) was not entirely / (D) fair to everyone.”

- (A) Between you and I
- (B) the decision
- (C) was not entirely
- (D) fair to everyone

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

“(A) He asked me / (B) that why / (C) I was late / (D) to the office.”



- (A) He asked me
- (B) that why
- (C) I was late
- (D) to the office

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

“(A) The jury / (B) has delivered / (C) their verdict / (D) after hours of deliberation.”

- (A) The jury
- (B) has delivered
- (C) their verdict
- (D) after hours of deliberation

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

“(A) The news / (B) about the / (C) earthquake was / (D) very terribly.”

- (A) The news
- (B) about the
- (C) earthquake was
- (D) very terribly

Q19. What is the meaning of the idiom “**throw in the towel**”?

- (A) To admit defeat and give up
- (B) To clean up after a fight or contest
- (C) To challenge someone to a competition
- (D) To create a distraction at a critical moment

Q20. What is the meaning of the idiom “**get cold feet**”?

- (A) To feel very cold after spending time outdoors



- (B) To become too nervous or afraid to do something
- (C) To make a very hasty decision without thinking
- (D) To walk barefoot on a cold surface

Q21. What is the meaning of the idiom “**be in hot water**”?

- (A) To be comfortable and completely relaxed
- (B) To be very enthusiastic about a new project
- (C) To be in trouble or a difficult situation
- (D) To be fully prepared to face a major challenge

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

“A person who speaks or writes several languages with fluency.”

- (A) Linguist
- (B) Translator
- (C) Bilingual
- (D) Polyglot

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

“A notice of a person’s death published in a newspaper, typically including a brief biography.”

- (A) Obituary
- (B) Eulogy
- (C) Epitaph
- (D) Elegy

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

“A person who engages in a pursuit, especially a sport or creative activity, for pleasure rather than as a profession.”

- (A) Novice
- (B) Amateur



- (C) Connoisseur
- (D) Hobbyist

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

“The children was playing in the park when it began to rain.”

- (A) have played
- (B) played
- (C) were playing
- (D) No improvement needed

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

“She requested me that I should help her move the boxes.”

- (A) requested to me that I should help her
- (B) requested me to helping her
- (C) requested to help her
- (D) requested me to help her

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

“The manager, as well as the staff, are present at today’s meeting.”

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

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

The Indus Valley Civilisation, which flourished between approximately 3300 and 1300 BCE, was one of the world’s earliest urban civilisations. Cities like



Harappa and Mohenjo-daro boasted impressive infrastructure, including well-planned streets, sophisticated drainage systems, and multi-storeyed buildings. Unlike contemporary civilisations in Mesopotamia and Egypt, the Indus Valley people left behind no evidence of temples, palaces, or royal tombs. This absence of monumental architecture has led scholars to conclude that their society was perhaps more egalitarian in nature.

- Q28.** Approximately when did the Indus Valley Civilisation flourish, according to the passage?
- (A) 5000–3000 BCE
 - (B) 3300–1300 BCE
 - (C) 2000–500 BCE
 - (D) 4500–2500 BCE
- Q29.** What distinguished the Indus Valley Civilisation from the civilisations of Mesopotamia and Egypt?
- (A) It had no form of written language.
 - (B) It lacked any kind of urban planning.
 - (C) It left no evidence of temples, palaces, or royal tombs.
 - (D) It had no trade relations with other civilisations.
- Q30.** What inference do scholars draw from the **absence of monumental architecture** in the Indus Valley Civilisation?
- (A) The civilisation had no political ruler or leader.
 - (B) The people of the civilisation were predominantly nomadic.
 - (C) The civilisation was completely isolated from the rest of the ancient world.
 - (D) The society may have been more egalitarian in nature.



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

PERNICIOUS means having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way. It derives from Latin *perniciēs* (ruin/destruction). The closest synonym is **Harmful**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Beneficial): The direct antonym; beneficial means producing good results, the opposite of pernicious.
- Option B (Constructive): Also an antonym; constructive effects improve or build up, not destroy.
- Option D (Useful): Implies positive practical value; pernicious is specifically destructive or damaging.

Final Answer: PERNICIOUS = Harmful ⇒ CAnswer: (C) [Go Back to Q 1](#)**Q2.****Solution****Concept — Synonym of MUNDANE:**

MUNDANE means lacking interest or excitement; dull and ordinary. It derives from Latin *mundus* (world), originally meaning “of this world” (as opposed to spiritual). The closest synonym is **Commonplace**, which means ordinary and not interesting.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Extraordinary): The direct antonym; means very unusual or remarkable.
- Option B (Exciting): Also antonymous; means producing a strong reaction of enthusiasm or eagerness.
- Option C (Exceptional): Means unusually good or outstanding; the opposite of mundane.

Final Answer: MUNDANE = Commonplace ⇒ DAnswer: (D) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of SPORADIC:**

SPORADIC means occurring at irregular intervals or only in a few places; not regular or frequent. The closest synonym is **Irregular**, which means not occurring at expected or uniform intervals.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Regular): The antonym; describes something occurring at uniform, predictable intervals.
- Option C (Frequent): Implies something occurring often; sporadic events are infrequent.
- Option D (Constant): Means without variation or interruption; the opposite of sporadic.

Final Answer: SPORADIC = Irregular $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q4.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of VEHEMENT:**

VEHEMENT means showing strong feeling; forceful, passionate, or intense. It derives from Latin *vehemens* (eager/violent). The closest synonym is **Intense**, which describes extreme force, strength, or degree.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Mild): Describes gentleness and lack of force; the antonym of vehement.
- Option C (Gentle): Implies softness and mildness; the opposite of forceful vehemence.
- Option D (Calm): Describes freedom from agitation; the antonym of passionate vehemence.

Final Answer: VEHEMENT = Intense $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Q5.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of CELESTIAL:**

CELESTIAL means positioned in or relating to the sky or outer space; of or relating to heaven. It derives from Latin *caelestis* (of the sky/heaven). The closest synonym is **Heavenly**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Terrestrial): Means of or relating to the Earth; the direct antonym of celestial.
- Option B (Earthly): Also means relating to the Earth as opposed to heaven; an antonym.
- Option D (Material): Refers to physical matter; the opposite of the divine or spiritual quality implied by celestial.

Final Answer: CELESTIAL = Heavenly ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of PROFUSE:**

PROFUSE means excessively liberal; abundant; giving or given in large quantities. Its antonym is **Scanty**, which means barely sufficient; very small in amount.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Plentiful): A synonym of profuse; both describe abundance.
- Option B (Abundant): Also a synonym; describes a large, overflowing quantity.
- Option C (Ample): Means more than enough; another synonym of profuse in meaning.

Final Answer: Antonym of PROFUSE = Scanty ⇒

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



Q7.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of ARCHAIC:**

ARCHAIC means very old or old-fashioned; no longer used or in current usage. Its antonym is **Modern**, which means of, relating to, or characteristic of the present or recent times.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Ancient): A synonym of archaic; both describe great age or the distant past.
- Option C (Old): Also a synonym; describes age, not recency.
- Option D (Traditional): Means following established customs; while not necessarily old-fashioned, it is certainly not the antonym of archaic.

Final Answer: Antonym of ARCHAIC = Modern ⇒ A

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

Q8.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of LANGUID:**

LANGUID means displaying or having a disinclination for physical exertion; weak, slow, or lacking energy. Its antonym is **Vigorous**, which means strong, healthy, and full of energy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Tired): A near-synonym of languid; also describes lack of energy.
- Option C (Lethargic): A synonym of languid; both describe sluggishness.
- Option D (Sluggish): Another synonym; describes slow or inactive movement.

Final Answer: Antonym of LANGUID = Vigorous ⇒ B

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



Q9.

Solution**Concept — Verb + Preposition: “different from”:**

In standard British and Indian English, **different** is always followed by the preposition **from**: “different **from**.” While “different to” is acceptable in informal British English and “different than” is common in American English, the standard formal usage, especially in examinations, is **different from**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (than): Acceptable only in American English; not the preferred standard in formal Indian/British English.
- Option B (to): Informal British alternative; not the formal standard tested in Indian competitive examinations.
- Option D (with): “Different with” is not a recognised collocation in standard English.

Final Answer: Different **from** that of her colleagues ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution**Concept — Verb + Preposition: “apologise for”:**

The verb **apologise** is always followed by the preposition **for** when giving the reason or the thing being apologised for: “apologise **for** something.” This is a fixed collocation in English.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (about): “Apologise about” is not a standard collocation; the correct preposition is “for.”
- Option B (of): “Apologise of” does not exist in English grammar.
- Option C (to): “Apologise to” is used when specifying the person apologised to (“apologise **to** the customer”), not the reason; here the blank requires the reason (the delay).

Final Answer: The manager apologised **for** the delay ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution**Concept — Verb + Preposition: “refrain from”:**

The verb **refrain** is always followed by the preposition **from**: “refrain **from** doing something.” It means to stop oneself from doing something. This is a fixed collocation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (of): “Refrain of” is not a standard English collocation.
- Option C (at): “Refrain at” does not exist as a collocation in English grammar.
- Option D (with): “Refrain with” is not used; the only correct preposition here is “from.”

Final Answer: Please refrain **from** making noise ⇒ AAnswer: (A) [Go Back to Q 11](#)

Q12.

Solution**Concept — Reported Speech: Command with “tell + object + to-infinitive”:**

When reporting a command, the structure is: **tell/order/ask + object (noun/pronoun) + to-infinitive**. “Sit down” becomes “told the students **to sit down**.” The reporting verb “told” requires a direct object (“the students”) followed by the to-infinitive of the command.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (said to sit down): “Said to” without a stated recipient is informal and imprecise; also omits the students as the specified audience.
- Option C (requested the students that they sit down): “Request + that-clause” is possible but less natural than “tell + object + to-infinitive” for a command context; “requested” also softens the command unduly.
- Option D (ordered the students that they should sit down): The structure “ordered + that-clause” is awkward; “ordered + object + to-infinitive” is the standard form.

Final Answer: The teacher **told the students to sit down** ⇒ BAnswer: (B) [Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Reported Speech: WH-Question (Tense Backshift + Statement Word Order):

When reporting a WH-question: (1) retain the question word (where); (2) change to **statement word order** (subject before verb); (3) apply **tense backshift** (present continuous “are going” → past continuous “was going”). Correct: She asked me where **I was going**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (where I am going): No tense backshift; present continuous retained, which is incorrect in formal reported speech after a past reporting verb.
- Option B (where was I going): Retains question word order (auxiliary before subject); reported speech requires statement order.
- Option D (where I went): Simple past; changes from continuous aspect to simple past, altering the meaning of the original.

Final Answer: She asked me where **I was going** ⇒ C

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Reported Speech: Exclamation:

Exclamations in reported speech use **exclaim + that-clause**, with the tense shifted back: “What a beautiful painting!” → He exclaimed that the painting **was** very beautiful. The “what a . . .” structure is replaced by the “that + positive statement” structure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (He said what a beautiful painting it was): “Said” is less precise than “exclaimed” for an exclamation; also, the structure retains a fragment of the exclamatory form, which is avoided in standard reported speech.
- Option B (He told it is a beautiful painting): “Told” requires an indirect object (told *someone*); also no tense backshift (“is” not changed to “was”).
- Option C (He exclaimed that it is a very beautiful painting): No tense backshift; “is” should become “was” after the past reporting verb “exclaimed.”

Final Answer: He exclaimed that the painting **was** very beautiful ⇒ D



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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Pronoun Case: Object of Preposition:

Pronouns that follow a **preposition** must be in the **objective case**: “between **you and me**,” not “between you and I.” “I” is a subjective pronoun and cannot be used as the object of a preposition. Correct: “Between you and **me**, the decision was not entirely fair.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (the decision): Correct; it is the grammatical subject of the main clause.
- Option C (was not entirely): Correct; the verb phrase is properly formed.
- Option D (fair to everyone): Correct predicate adjective phrase with correct preposition.

The error is in Part A: “Between you and I” should be “**Between you and me.**”

Final Answer: Error in Part A ⇒ **A**

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Indirect Question: No “that” before a Question Word:

In reported (indirect) questions, a question word (why, where, when, how, who, etc.) is used directly after the reporting verb + object, **without** the conjunction “that.” “He asked me **why** I was late” (not “that why”). The word “that” introduces reported *statements*, not reported *questions*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (He asked me): Correct; subject and reporting verb with indirect object.
- Option C (I was late): Correct; statement word order with tense shifted (“was late” is past, matching the past reporting verb “asked”).
- Option D (to the office): Correct adverbial phrase.

The error is in Part B: “that why” should simply be “**why.**”



Final Answer: Error in Part B $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Collective Noun “jury” and Pronoun Agreement:

In formal British and Indian English, **jury** is a singular collective noun and takes singular pronouns. Correct: “The jury has delivered **its** verdict.” Using the plural pronoun “their” is incorrect in formal usage where the jury acts as a unified body.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (The jury): Correct subject; “jury” as a collective noun is grammatically singular.
- Option B (has delivered): Correct singular verb matching the singular subject “jury.”
- Option D (after hours of deliberation): Correct adverbial phrase of time.

The error is in Part C: “their verdict” should be “**its verdict**.”

Final Answer: Error in Part C $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Predicate Adjective vs. Adverb after Linking Verb:

After a **linking verb** such as “was,” the complement must be an **adjective**, not an adverb. “The news was very **terrible**” (adjective) is correct. Using “terribly” (adverb) after “was” is grammatically incorrect because adverbs modify verbs or adjectives, not serve as subject complements.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (The news): Correct; “news” is the singular uncountable subject.
- Option B (about the): Correct prepositional phrase.
- Option C (earthquake was): Correct; “earthquake” completes the noun phrase and “was” is the linking verb.

The error is in Part D: “very terribly” should be “**very terrible**.”



Final Answer: Error in Part D $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Throw in the Towel”:

The idiom “**throw in the towel**” means to admit defeat and give up on something. It originates from boxing, where a trainer would throw a towel into the ring to signal that their fighter could no longer continue.

Example: “After months of unsuccessful negotiations, the company finally threw in the towel.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (To clean up after a fight or contest): A literal misinterpretation of the word “towel.”
- Option C (To challenge someone to a competition): The opposite; throwing in the towel means ending a fight, not starting one.
- Option D (To create a distraction at a critical moment): Unrelated to the idiom’s meaning.

Final Answer: “Throw in the towel” = To admit defeat and give up $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Get Cold Feet”:

The idiom “**get cold feet**” means to become suddenly too nervous, hesitant, or afraid to do something that one had planned to do.

Example: “He got cold feet just before the wedding and nearly did not go through with it.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (To feel very cold after spending time outdoors): A literal and incorrect reading; the idiom is entirely figurative.
- Option C (To make a very hasty decision without thinking): The opposite; getting cold feet means slowing down and hesitating, not rushing.



- Option D (To walk barefoot on a cold surface): Another literal misinterpretation.

Final Answer: “Get cold feet” = To become too nervous or afraid to do something
⇒

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Be in Hot Water”:

The idiom “**be in hot water**” means to be in trouble or a difficult situation as a result of one’s actions. “Hot water” figuratively represents the discomfort and danger of a problematic situation.

Example: “He found himself in hot water after he missed the submission deadline without notifying his supervisor.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (To be comfortable and completely relaxed): The opposite; hot water signifies discomfort and difficulty, not ease.
- Option B (To be very enthusiastic about a new project): Enthusiasm is positive; being in hot water implies a negative predicament.
- Option D (To be fully prepared to face a major challenge): Preparation is proactive and positive; the idiom describes an already-existing problematic situation.

Final Answer: “Be in hot water” = To be in trouble or a difficult situation ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Speaker of Many Languages:

A **polyglot** is a person who knows and uses several languages fluently. It derives from Greek *polys* (many) + *glotta* (tongue/language).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Linguist): A person who studies languages scientifically; not necessarily a fluent speaker of many languages.



- Option B (Translator): A person who converts written text from one language to another; not the same as being fluent in multiple languages.
- Option C (Bilingual): Refers specifically to a person who speaks two languages; the definition specifies several (more than two).

Final Answer: Speaker of several languages = Polyglot ⇒ **D**

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Death Notice in Newspaper:

An **obituary** is a notice published in a newspaper announcing a person's death and typically including a brief biography. It derives from Latin *obitus* (death, literally "going away").

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Eulogy): A speech or piece of writing that praises a person highly, especially one delivered at a funeral; it is spoken or written, not specifically published in a newspaper.
- Option C (Epitaph): An inscription on a tombstone or grave marker; physically carved, not published.
- Option D (Elegy): A mournful poem lamenting the dead; a literary/poetic form, not a newspaper announcement.

Final Answer: Death notice published in newspaper = Obituary ⇒ **A**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Pleasure-based Practitioner:

An **amateur** is a person who engages in a pursuit — particularly a sport, hobby, or creative activity — for pleasure rather than as a paid profession. It derives from Latin *amator* (lover), via French *amateur* (one who loves).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Novice): A person new to or inexperienced in a field; emphasises lack of experience, not non-professional status.



- Option C (Connoisseur): An expert judge in matters of taste (art, food, wine); implies expertise, not amateur status.
- Option D (Hobbyist): An informal term very close in meaning to amateur but more colloquial; “amateur” is the precise one-word substitution for this formal definition.

Final Answer: One who practises for pleasure, not profession = Amateur ⇒ B

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Improvement: Subject-Verb Agreement (“children” + past continuous):

The subject “**the children**” is plural (children = plural of child). The verb must be plural: **were playing** (not “was playing”). Additionally, the context describes an action in progress when another event occurred, requiring the **past continuous** tense.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (have played): Present perfect; inappropriate for a past time context (“when it began to rain” signals simple past narrative).
- Option B (played): Simple past; while grammatically possible, it does not convey the in-progress nature of the action as well as the past continuous “were playing.”
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original “was playing” uses a singular verb for a plural subject; improvement is necessary.

Final Answer: “was playing” should be “**were playing**” ⇒ C

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



Q26.

Solution**Concept — Sentence Improvement: “request + object + to-infinitive”:**

The verb **request** follows the pattern: *request + object + to-infinitive*. The construction “requested me that I should help” is non-standard; the correct form is “**requested me to help.**”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (requested to me that I should help her): “Requested to me” is grammatically incorrect; “request” takes a direct object without “to.”
- Option B (requested me to helping her): “To helping” is ungrammatical; after “to” as an infinitive marker, the base form is required (“to help”).
- Option C (requested to help her): Omits the indirect object; the structure should specify who is being requested (“me”).

Final Answer: “requested me that I should help her” should be “**requested me to help her**” ⇒ D

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

Q27.

Solution**Concept — Sentence Improvement: Parenthetical “as well as” does not change the main subject:**

When the main subject is separated from the verb by a parenthetical phrase such as “**as well as,**” “together with,” “along with,” etc., the verb agrees with the **main subject only**. Here, the main subject is “The manager” (singular), so the verb must be **is present**, not “are present.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (were present): Past tense plural; doubly incorrect (wrong tense + wrong number).
- Option C (have been present): Present perfect plural; the number is wrong (staff does not change the singular “manager” as grammatical subject).
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original “are present” incorrectly uses a plural verb for the singular grammatical subject.

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

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



Q28.

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

The passage explicitly states: “*The Indus Valley Civilisation, which flourished between approximately 3300 and 1300 BCE...*” This is a direct factual question answered in the very first sentence of the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (5000–3000 BCE): Earlier than and inconsistent with the dates given in the passage.
- Option C (2000–500 BCE): Partially overlapping but incorrect; the passage clearly states 3300–1300 BCE.
- Option D (4500–2500 BCE): An invented range not supported by the passage.

Final Answer: 3300–1300 BCE ⇒ B

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

Q29.

Solution**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Contrast/Distinction):**

The passage states: “*Unlike contemporary civilisations in Mesopotamia and Egypt, the Indus Valley people left behind no evidence of temples, palaces, or royal tombs.*” This is the specific distinguishing feature noted in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (It had no form of written language): Not stated in the passage; the passage does not discuss written language.
- Option B (It lacked any kind of urban planning): The opposite is stated; the passage mentions well-planned streets and drainage systems.
- Option D (It had no trade relations with other civilisations): Not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: It left no evidence of temples, palaces, or royal tombs ⇒ C

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



Q30.

Solution**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Inference):**

The passage states: “*This absence of monumental architecture has led scholars to conclude that their society was perhaps **more egalitarian in nature**.*” The inference is that without grand temples, palaces, and tombs (which in other civilisations indicated the power of rulers and priests), the Indus Valley society may have been more equal in its social structure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (The civilisation had no political ruler or leader): Too absolute; the passage says “perhaps more egalitarian,” not that there was no leadership at all.
- Option B (The people were predominantly nomadic): Contradicted by the passage, which describes permanent cities with planned streets and buildings.
- Option C (The civilisation was completely isolated from the rest of the ancient world): Not stated or implied in the passage.

Final Answer: The society may have been more egalitarian in nature ⇒ D

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



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

