

MAH B.Ed CET English Language

Sample Paper – 8

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 (Relative Clauses, Present Perfect vs. Simple Past), 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 **ACRIMONY**.

- (A) Kindness
- (B) Warmth
- (C) Joy
- (D) Bitterness

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

- (A) Dissimilar
- (B) Similar
- (C) Alike
- (D) Identical



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

- (A) Serious
- (B) Humorous
- (C) Solemn
- (D) Stern

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

- (A) Poor
- (B) Simple
- (C) Lavish
- (D) Modest

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

- (A) Silent
- (B) Quiet
- (C) Gentle
- (D) Loud

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

- (A) Agitated
- (B) Calm
- (C) Serene
- (D) Peaceful

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

- (A) Trite
- (B) Original
- (C) Dull
- (D) Common



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

- (A) Gloomy
- (B) Sad
- (C) Cheerful
- (D) Sullen

Q9. Fill in the blank with the correct relative pronoun:

“The man _____ lives next door is a well-known cardiologist.”

- (A) which
- (B) whom
- (C) whose
- (D) who

Q10. Fill in the blank with the correct relative pronoun:

“The book _____ you lent me last month was truly fascinating.”

- (A) that
- (B) who
- (C) whom
- (D) whose

Q11. Fill in the blank with the correct relative pronoun:

“She is the scientist _____ research on gene therapy has revolutionised modern medicine.”

- (A) who
- (B) whose
- (C) which
- (D) that

Q12. Fill in the blank with the correct tense:

“I _____ him for the first time three years ago at the annual conference.”



- (A) have met
- (B) have been meeting
- (C) met
- (D) had met

Q13. Fill in the blank with the correct tense:

“She _____ in this city for the past five years and loves it here.”

- (A) lived
- (B) lives
- (C) was living
- (D) has lived

Q14. Fill in the blank with the correct tense:

“They _____ the film yet, so do not spoil the ending for them.”

- (A) have not seen
- (B) did not see
- (C) do not see
- (D) had not seen

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

“(A) It was / (B) her who / (C) suggested the / (D) innovative approach.”

- (A) It was
- (B) her who
- (C) suggested the
- (D) innovative approach

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

“(A) He insisted / (B) that the / (C) work should completed / (D) without delay.”



- (A) He insisted
- (B) that the
- (C) work should completed
- (D) without delay

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

“(A) The accident / (B) occurred when / (C) the driver / (D) had suddenly lost control.”

- (A) The accident
- (B) occurred when
- (C) the driver
- (D) had suddenly lost control

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

“(A) Between the thirty / (B) students, the / (C) teacher distributed / (D) the books equally.”

- (A) Between the thirty
- (B) students, the
- (C) teacher distributed
- (D) the books equally

Q19. What is the meaning of the idiom **“the ball is in your court”**?

- (A) To play a sport at a professional level
- (B) It is your turn to take action or make a decision
- (C) To be in a particularly difficult position
- (D) To succeed at something with very little effort

Q20. What is the meaning of the idiom **“let sleeping dogs lie”**?

- (A) Allow pets to sleep undisturbed



- (B) Ignore a situation that could be dangerous
- (C) Do not stir up old problems that have already been settled
- (D) Avoid making important decisions under pressure

Q21. What is the meaning of the idiom “barking up the wrong tree”?

- (A) To make a loud noise for no apparent reason
- (B) To search for something in an obvious location
- (C) To make an embarrassingly obvious mistake in public
- (D) To look for something in the wrong place or blame the wrong person

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

“A state of complete disorder and lawlessness due to the absence of any governing authority.”

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

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

“A sentimental longing or wistful affection for the happiness of a former place or time.”

- (A) Amnesia
- (B) Nostalgia
- (C) Euphoria
- (D) Melancholy

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

“An intense feeling of happiness, excitement, and exhilaration.”

- (A) Nostalgia
- (B) Melancholy



- (C) Euphoria
- (D) Mania

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

"The news were shocking to everyone at the press conference."

- (A) news was shocking for everyone
- (B) news have been shocking to everyone
- (C) a news was shocking to everyone
- (D) news was shocking to everyone

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

"No sooner the teacher entered, the students rose to their feet."

- (A) No sooner did the teacher enter than
- (B) No sooner the teacher had entered when
- (C) No sooner did the teacher enter when
- (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 could not help but to laugh at the comedian's performance."

- (A) could not help but to laughing
- (B) could not help laughing
- (C) could not help to laugh
- (D) No improvement needed

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

Social media has fundamentally altered the way individuals communicate and consume information. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and X (for-



merly Twitter) enable real-time interaction across geographical boundaries. However, researchers have raised concerns about the addictive nature of these platforms and their role in spreading misinformation. Studies have shown that prolonged exposure to curated social media content can lead to feelings of inadequacy and anxiety, particularly among young people. Responsible use of social media, including the critical evaluation of content, is therefore considered an essential twenty-first century skill.

- Q28.** According to the passage, what has social media **fundamentally altered**?
- (A) The way people dress and express themselves
 - (B) The way governments make and communicate policies
 - (C) The way individuals communicate and consume information
 - (D) The way education systems are structured globally
- Q29.** Which of the following concerns about social media is mentioned by researchers in the passage?
- (A) Social media creates barriers between different languages.
 - (B) Social media significantly reduces workplace productivity.
 - (C) Social media discourages face-to-face human interaction.
 - (D) The addictive nature of platforms and their role in spreading misinformation.
- Q30.** What does the passage describe as an **essential twenty-first century skill**?
- (A) Responsible use of social media, including critical evaluation of content
 - (B) Avoiding all social media platforms entirely
 - (C) Learning to code and build applications
 - (D) Understanding global economics and international trade



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

ACRIMONY means bitterness or ill feeling; a harsh and often rancorous quality in speech or manner. It derives from Latin *acrimonia* (sharpness). The closest synonym is **Bitterness**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Kindness): The direct antonym; kindness involves goodwill and warmth, the opposite of acrimony.
- Option B (Warmth): Also an antonym; warmth in manner implies friendliness, not bitterness.
- Option C (Joy): Describes happiness and delight; entirely opposite in emotional tone to acrimony.

Final Answer: ACRIMONY = Bitterness ⇒ DAnswer: (D) [Go Back to Q 1](#)**Q2.****Solution****Concept — Synonym of DISPARATE:**

DISPARATE means essentially different in kind; not able to be compared; markedly distinct in quality or character. It derives from Latin *disparatus* (separated). The closest synonym is **Dissimilar**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Similar): The direct antonym; disparate things are not similar but markedly different.
- Option C (Alike): Also an antonym; “alike” means having the same characteristics.
- Option D (Identical): The strongest antonym; disparate is the opposite of identical.

Final Answer: DISPARATE = Dissimilar ⇒ AAnswer: (A) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of JOCULAR:**

JOCULAR means fond of or characterised by joking; humorous. It derives from Latin *jocularis* (jesting). The closest synonym is **Humorous**, which describes something that is intended to be funny or amusing.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Serious): Means thoughtful and earnest; the direct antonym of jocular.
- Option C (Solemn): Implies formal dignity without humour; the opposite of jocular.
- Option D (Stern): Describes severity and strictness; incompatible with playful jocular.

Final Answer: JOCULAR = Humorous ⇒ **B**

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

Q4.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of OPULENT:**

OPULENT means ostentatiously rich and luxurious; having great wealth and displaying it in abundance. It derives from Latin *opulentus* (wealthy). The closest synonym is **Lavish**, which means sumptuously rich and displaying extravagant abundance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Poor): The direct antonym; opulent implies wealth and luxury, the opposite of poverty.
- Option B (Simple): Describes plainness and lack of ornamentation; the opposite of opulent display.
- Option D (Modest): Implies simplicity and lack of extravagance; antonymous to opulence.

Final Answer: OPULENT = Lavish ⇒ **C**

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



Q5.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of CLAMOROUS:**

CLAMOROUS means making a loud, continuous noise; marked by loud confusion or shouting. It derives from Latin *clamor* (shout). The closest synonym is **Loud**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Silent): The direct antonym; clamorous means making much noise, the opposite of silence.
- Option B (Quiet): Also an antonym; quiet implies the absence of noise.
- Option C (Gentle): Describes softness and mildness; the opposite of the harsh loudness implied by clamorous.

Final Answer: CLAMOROUS = Loud $\Rightarrow$ **Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q6.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of PLACID:**

PLACID means not easily upset or excited; calmly self-possessed; tranquil. Its antonym is **Agitated**, which means troubled or nervous; disturbed from a state of calm.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Calm): A synonym of placid; both describe a state of peace and tranquillity.
- Option C (Serene): Also a synonym; serene implies a higher degree of peaceful composure.
- Option D (Peaceful): Another synonym; all three (calm, serene, peaceful) describe the same tranquil quality as placid.

Final Answer: Antonym of PLACID = Agitated $\Rightarrow$ **Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q7.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of BANAL:**

BANAL means so lacking in originality as to be obvious and boring; trite and unoriginal. Its antonym is **Original**, which means present or existing from the beginning; not copying or imitating something else.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Trite): A synonym of banal; both describe overused, commonplace ideas or expressions.
- Option C (Dull): A near-synonym; banal things are often dull because they lack originality.
- Option D (Common): Also a synonym in this context; banal ideas are those that have become too commonplace.

Final Answer: Antonym of BANAL = Original ⇒ **B**

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

Q8.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of MOROSE:**

MOROSE means sullen and ill-tempered; having a sulky, gloomy, and unsocial disposition. Its antonym is **Cheerful**, which describes noticeably happy and optimistic; full of warmth and good humour.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Gloomy): A synonym of morose; both describe a dark, depressing mood.
- Option B (Sad): Another near-synonym; sadness and moroseness both involve negative emotional states.
- Option D (Sullen): The most direct synonym; sullen means bad-tempered and resentful, which captures the essence of morose.

Final Answer: Antonym of MOROSE = Cheerful ⇒ **C**

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



Q9.

Solution**Concept — Relative Clause: Subject Relative Pronoun for Persons (“who”):**

When the relative pronoun is the **subject** of the relative clause and refers to a **person**, we use **who**. Here, the pronoun refers to “the man” (a person) and is the subject of the verb “lives” in the relative clause. Correct: “The man **who** lives next door.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (which): Used for things or animals, not persons in standard English.
- Option B (whom): The object form of “who”; used when the relative pronoun is the object of the clause verb (e.g., “the man **whom** she met”), not the subject.
- Option C (whose): The possessive form; used when indicating possession (e.g., “the man **whose** car was stolen”).

Final Answer: The man **who** lives next door ⇒ D

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

Q10.

Solution**Concept — Relative Clause: Object Relative Pronoun for Things (“that”):**

When the relative pronoun refers to a **thing** (“the book”) and is the **object** of the relative clause, both “which” and “**that**” are acceptable, but “that” is preferred in defining/restrictive relative clauses in standard usage. Correct: “The book **that** you lent me.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (who): Used only for persons; “the book who” is ungrammatical.
- Option C (whom): The object form for persons; cannot refer to a thing like a book.
- Option D (whose): Possessive form; “the book whose you lent me” is grammatically incorrect.

Final Answer: The book **that** you lent me ⇒ A

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



Q11.

Solution**Concept — Relative Clause: Possessive Relative Pronoun (“whose”):**

When the relative pronoun indicates **possession** or a relationship to a noun, we use **whose** (for both persons and things). Here, “research” belongs to the scientist, so the correct pronoun is **whose**: “the scientist **whose** research has revolutionised...”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (who): Subject pronoun; “the scientist who research” is ungrammatical because “research” needs a possessive, not a subject pronoun.
- Option C (which): “Which research” is not standard for indicating possession in a relative clause about a person; “whose” is used.
- Option D (that): Cannot express possession in a relative clause; “the scientist that research” is ungrammatical.

Final Answer: The scientist **whose** research has revolutionised medicine ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution**Concept — Simple Past with Time Expression “ago”:**

The word **ago** signals a specific point in the past (“three years ago”). Whenever a sentence refers to a completed action at a specific point in the past using “ago,” the **simple past** tense is used, never the present perfect. Correct: “I **met** him three years ago.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (have met): Present perfect; cannot be used with specific past time expressions like “three years ago.” The present perfect is used for actions at unspecified times.
- Option B (have been meeting): Present perfect continuous; also incompatible with the specific past time marker “ago.”
- Option D (had met): Past perfect; used for an action completed before another past action; “ago” requires simple past.

Final Answer: I **met** him three years ago ⇒ **C**

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



Q13.

Solution**Concept — Present Perfect with “for the past”:**

The phrase “**for the past + period**” (e.g., “for the past five years”) signals a duration that began in the past and continues to the present. This context requires the **present perfect** tense (or present perfect continuous): “She **has lived** in this city for the past five years.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (lived): Simple past; implies the action is completed and no longer ongoing; incompatible with a duration extending to the present.
- Option B (lives): Simple present; describes a general habit but does not convey the duration from the past.
- Option C (was living): Past continuous; describes an action in progress at a specific past moment, not a period extending to now.

Final Answer: She **has lived** in this city for the past five years ⇒ D

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

Q14.

Solution**Concept — Present Perfect with “yet” (Negative):**

The adverb **yet** in negative sentences indicates that something expected to happen has not happened by the present moment. This context requires the **present perfect** tense: “They **have not seen** the film yet.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (did not see): Simple past negative; implies a specific past time when they chose not to see it — incompatible with “yet,” which connects to the present.
- Option C (do not see): Simple present negative; describes a habitual action (or refusal) rather than a completed action in relation to the present.
- Option D (had not seen): Past perfect negative; used when the non-event predates another past event; here the reference point is the present, not another past event.

Final Answer: They **have not seen** the film yet ⇒ A

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



Q15.

Solution**Concept — Subject Complement: Subjective Case Pronoun:**

After the linking verb “it was,” the complement must be in the **subjective case**: “It was **she**” (not “her”). This is because the pronoun completes the predicate of the verb “to be” (“it was” = “she was it”), making it a subject complement. Using “her” (objective case) is incorrect in formal English.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (It was): Correct; “It” is the introductory subject and “was” is the linking verb.
- Option C (suggested the): Correct; begins the relative clause that modifies “she.”
- Option D (innovative approach): Correct; the object of the verb “suggested.”

The error is in Part B: “her who” should be “**she who**.”

Final Answer: Error in Part B ⇒ B

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

Q16.

Solution**Concept — Error Detection: Passive Voice Construction (“should be + past participle”):**

In the construction **should + be + past participle** (passive), the auxiliary “be” is obligatory. “Should completed” (missing “be”) is ungrammatical. Correct: “the work **should be completed** without delay.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (He insisted): Correct; subject and reporting verb properly formed.
- Option B (that the): Correct; “that” correctly introduces the reported clause.
- Option D (without delay): Correct adverbial phrase.

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

Final Answer: Error in Part C ⇒ C

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



Q17.

Solution**Concept — Past Perfect vs. Simple Past for Simultaneous Events:**

The **past perfect** (“had + past participle”) is used for an action *completed before another past action*. When two events happen simultaneously (or one immediately triggers the other), both should use the **simple past**. Here, the accident “occurred” and the driver “lost control” at the same moment — both should be simple past. Correct: “The accident occurred when the driver **suddenly lost** control.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (The accident): Correct subject.
- Option B (occurred when): Correct; simple past with the temporal conjunction “when.”
- Option C (the driver): Correct subject of the subordinate clause.

The error is in Part D: “had suddenly lost” should be “**suddenly lost**.”

Final Answer: Error in Part D ⇒ D

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

Q18.

Solution**Concept — “between” vs. “among”:**

- **Between** is used when referring to a relationship involving **two people or things**: “between you and me.”
- **Among** is used when referring to a relationship involving **more than two**: “among the thirty students.”

Since there are thirty students (more than two), the correct preposition is **among**: “**Among** the thirty students, the teacher distributed the books equally.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (students, the): Correct; identifies the group.
- Option C (teacher distributed): Correct; subject and verb properly formed.
- Option D (the books equally): Correct; object and adverb properly used.

The error is in Part A: “Between” should be “**Among**.”



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

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “The Ball Is in Your Court”:

The idiom “**the ball is in your court**” means it is now your turn to take action, make a decision, or respond. It originates from tennis, where the player whose court the ball is in must play next.

Example: “I have made my offer; now the ball is in your court to accept or decline.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (To play a sport at a professional level): A literal misreading; the idiom is entirely figurative.
- Option C (To be in a particularly difficult position): Incorrect; the idiom is about whose turn it is to act, not about being in difficulty.
- Option D (To succeed at something with very little effort): Unrelated to the idiom’s meaning of having the initiative or responsibility to act.

Final Answer: “The ball is in your court” = It is your turn to take action $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Let Sleeping Dogs Lie”:

The idiom “**let sleeping dogs lie**” means to avoid discussing or raising a topic that caused problems or conflict in the past, leaving it undisturbed to prevent further trouble.

Example: “I know you are still upset about the old argument, but it is best to let sleeping dogs lie.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Allow pets to sleep undisturbed): A literal misreading; the idiom is entirely figurative.
- Option B (Ignore a situation that could be dangerous): Partially close but inaccurate; the idiom is specifically about not reviving resolved or dormant



conflicts, not about ignoring active dangers.

- Option D (Avoid making important decisions under pressure): Unrelated; the idiom is about leaving past issues undisturbed, not about decision-making under pressure.

Final Answer: “Let sleeping dogs lie” = Do not stir up old problems ⇒ C

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Barking up the Wrong Tree”:

The idiom “barking up the wrong tree” means to look for something in the wrong place, or to blame or suspect the wrong person. It originates from hunting, where a dog might bark at a tree other than the one in which the quarry is hiding.

Example: “If you think the accountant embezzled the funds, you are barking up the wrong tree — it was the CFO.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (To make a loud noise for no apparent reason): A literal reading of “barking”; the idiom is entirely figurative.
- Option B (To search for something in an obvious location): Incorrect; the idiom specifies searching in the *wrong* place, not an obvious one.
- Option C (To make an embarrassingly obvious mistake in public): Incorrect; the idiom refers to misdirected effort, not a public mistake.

Final Answer: “Barking up the wrong tree” = Looking in the wrong place or blaming the wrong person ⇒ D

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Complete Lawlessness:

Anarchy refers to a state of complete disorder caused by the absence of any governing authority or laws. It derives from Greek *an-* (without) + *arkhia* (rule/government).

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B (Autocracy): Rule by a single person with absolute power; a form of government, not its absence.
- Option C (Oligarchy): Rule by a small group of people; another form of government, not its absence.
- Option D (Tyranny): Cruel, unreasonable, or arbitrary use of power or control; a form of unjust rule, not the absence of rule.

Final Answer: Complete disorder due to absence of law/government = Anarchy
⇒

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Longing for the Past:

Nostalgia is a sentimental longing or wistful affection for the past, typically for a period or place with happy personal associations. The term was coined in the 17th century from Greek *nostos* (homecoming) + *algos* (pain/longing).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Amnesia): A partial or total loss of memory; the opposite — inability to remember the past, not longing for it.
- Option C (Euphoria): An intense feeling of happiness and excitement; not related to longing for the past.
- Option D (Melancholy): A deep, long-lasting sadness; while nostalgia can involve sadness, it is specifically tied to longing for the past rather than general sadness.

Final Answer: Sentimental longing for the past = Nostalgia ⇒

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



Q24.

Solution**Concept — One-word Substitution: Intense Feeling of Happiness:**

Euphoria is an intense feeling of happiness, excitement, and exhilaration. It derives from Greek *eu-* (good/well) + *phoros* (bearing/carrying). It describes an emotion beyond ordinary happiness — a peak state of joy and elation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Nostalgia): A longing for the past; not an intense current happiness.
- Option B (Melancholy): A feeling of sadness; the opposite of euphoria.
- Option D (Mania): An extremely elevated, energetic, or excited state that is often pathological; euphoria is the correct term for intense but natural happiness.

Final Answer: Intense feeling of happiness and elation = Euphoria ⇒ C

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

Q25.

Solution**Concept — Sentence Improvement: “news” is an Uncountable Singular Noun:**

News is an uncountable noun in English and always takes a **singular** verb. The original “news were” is incorrect — “were” is plural. Correct: “The news **was** shocking to everyone.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (news was shocking for everyone): Corrects the verb to singular “was” but uses the wrong preposition — “shocking to everyone” (not “for”) is the standard collocation.
- Option B (news have been shocking to everyone): Uses the plural “have been”; “news” takes a singular verb.
- Option C (a news was shocking to everyone): “A news” is ungrammatical; “news” is uncountable and cannot be preceded by the indefinite article “a.”

Final Answer: “news were” should be “**news was**” ⇒ D

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



Q26.

Solution**Concept — Sentence Improvement: “No sooner... than” with Inversion:**

The construction “**no sooner... than**” requires: (1) subject–auxiliary inversion after “no sooner” (because it is a negative adverbial at the start), and (2) the conjunction **than** (not “when”). Correct: “**No sooner did the teacher enter than the students rose.**”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (No sooner the teacher had entered when): No inversion; also uses “when” instead of the required “than.”
- Option C (No sooner did the teacher enter when): Has the correct inversion but uses “when” instead of “than”; “No sooner... when” is non-standard.
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original has no inversion and uses a comma (not “than”); improvement is essential.

Final Answer: “No sooner the teacher entered,” should be “**No sooner did the teacher enter than**” ⇒ A

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

Q27.

Solution**Concept — Sentence Improvement: “cannot help” + Gerund:**

The standard construction is “**cannot help + gerund**”: “He could not help **laughing**.” The form “cannot help but + infinitive” is also acceptable, but “cannot help but + to + infinitive” (“help but to laugh”) is non-standard and incorrect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (could not help but to laughing): Ungrammatical combination of both constructions; “but to laughing” is neither correct infinitive nor correct gerund.
- Option C (could not help to laugh): “Help to laugh” changes the meaning; “help” followed by a to-infinitive means “assist to do,” not “be unable to stop.”
- Option D (No improvement needed): “Could not help but to laugh” is non-standard; “but to” creates an incorrect construction.

Final Answer: “could not help but to laugh” should be “**could not help laughing**” ⇒ B



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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Detail):

The very first sentence of the passage states: “*Social media has fundamentally altered **the way individuals communicate and consume information.***” This is a direct, explicit statement in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (the way people dress and express themselves): Not mentioned in the passage.
- Option B (the way governments make and communicate policies): Not stated in the passage; the passage focuses on individuals, not governments.
- Option D (the way education systems are structured globally): Not mentioned; the passage does not discuss education systems.

Final Answer: The way individuals communicate and consume information ⇒ C

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Detail):

The passage explicitly states: “*researchers have raised concerns about **the addictive nature of these platforms and their role in spreading misinformation.***” This is the directly stated concern.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Social media creates barriers between different languages): Not mentioned in the passage.
- Option B (Social media significantly reduces workplace productivity): Not discussed in the passage.
- Option C (Social media discourages face-to-face human interaction): Not stated in the passage; the passage focuses on addiction and misinformation as the researchers’ concerns.

Final Answer: Addictive nature of platforms and role in spreading misinformation ⇒ D



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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author's Claim):

The final sentence of the passage states: *“Responsible use of social media, including the critical evaluation of content, is therefore considered an essential twenty-first century skill.”* This is the author's direct statement of what constitutes the essential skill.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Avoiding all social media platforms entirely): The passage advocates responsible use, not avoidance.
- Option C (Learning to code and build applications): Not mentioned in the passage.
- Option D (Understanding global economics and international trade): Not discussed in the passage at all.

Final Answer: Responsible use and critical evaluation of social media content ⇒

A

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



Answer Key

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

