

MAH B.Ed CET English Language

Sample Paper – 10

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 **PERNICIOUS**.

- (A) Harmful
- (B) Beneficial
- (C) Trivial
- (D) Mild

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

- (A) Silent
- (B) Talkative
- (C) Reserved
- (D) Concise



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

- (A) Careless
- (B) Indifferent
- (C) Meticulous
- (D) Easygoing

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

- (A) Selfish
- (B) Greedy
- (C) Indifferent
- (D) Selfless

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

- (A) Persistent
- (B) Yielding
- (C) Feeble
- (D) Indecisive

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

- (A) Sluggish
- (B) Energetic
- (C) Drowsy
- (D) Idle

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

- (A) Kind
- (B) Generous
- (C) Malevolent
- (D) Charitable



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

- (A) Sociable
- (B) Friendly
- (C) Outgoing
- (D) Antisocial

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

“The student _____ topped the examination was awarded a gold medal.”

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

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

“His debut novel, _____ was published last year, received widespread critical acclaim.”

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

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

“She is the colleague with _____ I worked on the international development project.”

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

Q12. Fill in the blank with the correct tense:



“Is this the first time you _____ visited the city of Jaipur?”

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

Q13. Fill in the blank with the correct tense:

“The company _____ its one-hundredth branch in the year 2019.”

- (A) opened
- (B) has opened
- (C) opens
- (D) had opened

Q14. Fill in the blank with the correct tense:

“She _____ for this organisation for over a decade and shows no signs of leaving.”

- (A) worked
- (B) has been working
- (C) was working
- (D) had been working

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

“(A) The director / (B) invited both Priya / (C) and / (D) myself to the meeting.”

- (A) The director
- (B) invited both Priya
- (C) and
- (D) myself to the meeting



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

“(A) Since three years / (B) she has been / (C) practising the / (D) piano diligently.”

- (A) Since three years
- (B) she has been
- (C) practising the
- (D) piano diligently

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

“(A) His solution / (B) is superior than / (C) the one / (D) proposed earlier.”

- (A) His solution
- (B) is superior than
- (C) the one
- (D) proposed earlier

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

“(A) The craftsman / (B) produced one of / (C) the most unique / (D) hand-made rugs.”

- (A) The craftsman
- (B) produced one of
- (C) the most unique
- (D) handmade rugs

Q19. What is the meaning of the idiom “beat around the bush”?

- (A) To speak very loudly in a public place
- (B) To take a long route around a garden
- (C) To avoid coming to the main point of discussion



(D) To argue with someone repeatedly

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

- (A) To waste valuable resources carelessly
- (B) To set things on fire in protest
- (C) To oversleep and miss an important appointment
- (D) To work or study late into the night

Q21. What is the meaning of the idiom “**the last straw**”?

- (A) The final problem or difficulty that makes a situation unbearable
- (B) The first sign of a serious underlying problem
- (C) To reach a compromise after a prolonged argument
- (D) A creative solution to an apparently impossible problem

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

“Able to use the right and left hands equally well.”

- (A) Ambivalent
- (B) Ambidextrous
- (C) Ambivert
- (D) Ambiguous

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

“A person who knows and is able to use several languages fluently.”

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

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



“The practice of taking someone else’s work or ideas and presenting them as one’s own without acknowledgement.”

- (A) Defamation
- (B) Forgery
- (C) Infringement
- (D) Plagiarism

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

“Not only she sings beautifully but she also plays the violin.”

- (A) Not only does she sing beautifully
- (B) Not only she has sung beautifully
- (C) Not only is she singing beautifully
- (D) No improvement needed

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

“You had better to consult a doctor without further delay.”

- (A) to be consulting
- (B) consult
- (C) consulting
- (D) No improvement needed

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

“Hardly had the sun risen than the birds began to sing.”

- (A) as
- (B) so
- (C) when
- (D) No improvement needed



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

Artificial intelligence is increasingly being integrated into educational systems around the world. From personalised learning platforms that adapt to individual students' pace and style, to automated grading systems that free up teachers' time, AI offers a range of transformative possibilities for education. However, educators and policymakers have raised concerns about the potential over-reliance on technology, the digital divide between students in different economic circumstances, and questions of data privacy. Critics argue that while AI can enhance efficiency, it cannot replicate the human qualities of empathy, mentorship, and motivational support that are fundamental to effective teaching. Proponents, on the other hand, suggest that the responsible integration of AI, combined with robust teacher training, can create a more inclusive and adaptive educational environment.

- Q28.** According to the passage, which of the following is a concern raised by educators about AI in education?
- (A) AI will completely replace human teachers within a decade
 - (B) AI makes the curriculum too easy for advanced students
 - (C) AI reduces the overall duration of formal education
 - (D) The digital divide between students in different economic circumstances
- Q29.** Which aspect of human teaching does the passage state that AI **cannot** replicate?
- (A) Delivering lectures to large groups of students simultaneously
 - (B) Empathy, mentorship, and motivational support
 - (C) Setting and grading examinations accurately
 - (D) Designing the school curriculum and timetable
- Q30.** What do **proponents** suggest in the passage about the integration of AI?
- (A) Responsible integration with robust teacher training can create a more inclusive and adaptive environment



- (B) AI should replace traditional classrooms entirely in the near future
- (C) Only highly skilled students should have access to AI learning tools
- (D) Governments should provide AI systems free of charge to all schools



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

PERNICIOUS means having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way; causing great damage or injury. It derives from Latin *perniciosus* (destructive). The closest synonym is **Harmful**, which describes something that causes or is likely to cause harm.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Beneficial): The direct antonym; beneficial means producing good results or advantages.
- Option C (Trivial): Means of little importance or value; unrelated in meaning to pernicious.
- Option D (Mild): Means not severe or strong; the antonym of the damaging quality implied by pernicious.

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

LOQUACIOUS means tending to talk a great deal; garrulous. It derives from Latin *loquax* (talkative). The closest synonym is **Talkative**, which describes someone who talks frequently or at length.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Silent): The direct antonym; loquacious people speak abundantly, the opposite of silence.
- Option C (Reserved): Describes someone slow to reveal feelings or opinions; an antonym of loquacious.
- Option D (Concise): Means giving much information clearly in few words; the opposite of the verbose quality implied by loquacious.

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

Q3.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of FASTIDIOUS:**

FASTIDIOUS means very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail; difficult to please; having high and sometimes demanding standards. It derives from Latin *fastidiosus* (disdainful). The closest synonym is **Meticulous**, which describes someone showing great attention to detail and careful precision.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Careless): The direct antonym; fastidious people are careful, not careless.
- Option B (Indifferent): Means having no particular interest or concern; the opposite of the exacting attention that characterises fastidiousness.
- Option D (Easygoing): Describes a relaxed, tolerant attitude; the antonym of the exacting standards implied by fastidious.

Final Answer: FASTIDIOUS = Meticulous ⇒ C

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

Q4.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of ALTRUISTIC:**

ALTRUISTIC means showing a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others. It derives from French *altruisme*, from Italian *altrui* (somebody else). The closest synonym is **Selfless**, which describes having little or no concern for oneself, particularly with regard to fame, position, or money.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Selfish): The direct antonym; altruistic behaviour is motivated by concern for others, not self-interest.
- Option B (Greedy): Describes an excessive desire for wealth or possessions; the opposite of altruistic generosity.
- Option C (Indifferent): Means uncaring; while an altruistic person acts for others, an indifferent person shows no concern for anyone.

Final Answer: ALTRUISTIC = Selfless ⇒ D

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



Q5.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of TENACIOUS:**

TENACIOUS means tending to keep a firm hold of something; very determined and not giving up easily; persistent. It derives from Latin *tenax* (holding fast). The closest synonym is **Persistent**, which describes continuing firmly or obstinately despite difficulty.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Yielding): Means giving way under pressure; the direct antonym of tenacious resolve.
- Option C (Feeble): Describes lacking strength; the opposite of the firm determination implied by tenacious.
- Option D (Indecisive): Means not able to make decisions quickly; the antonym of the purposeful persistence of tenacity.

Final Answer: TENACIOUS = Persistent $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q6.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of LETHARGIC:**

LETHARGIC means affected by lethargy; sluggish and apathetic; lacking energy or enthusiasm. Its antonym is **Energetic**, which describes someone possessing or showing great activity and vitality.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Sluggish): A synonym of lethargic; both describe slow movement or activity caused by lack of energy.
- Option C (Drowsy): Also a near-synonym; drowsy implies a tendency to fall asleep, consistent with lethargy.
- Option D (Idle): Another near-synonym in this context; idle describes inactivity, which is associated with lethargy.

Final Answer: Antonym of LETHARGIC = Energetic $\Rightarrow$ B

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



Q7.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of BENEVOLENT:**

BENEVOLENT means well meaning and kindly; benign; having a desire to do good to others. It derives from Latin *bene* (well) + *volens* (wishing). Its antonym is **Malevolent**, which means having or showing a wish to do evil to others, from Latin *male* (badly) + *volens* (wishing).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Kind): A synonym of benevolent; both describe a warm and generous disposition.
- Option B (Generous): Also a synonym; generosity is a quality of benevolent individuals.
- Option D (Charitable): Another synonym; charitable behaviour is an expression of benevolence.

Final Answer: Antonym of BENEVOLENT = Malevolent $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Q8.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of GREGARIOUS:**

GREGARIOUS means fond of company; sociable; liking the company of other people. It derives from Latin *gregarius* (of a flock or herd). Its antonym is **Antisocial**, which describes behaviour that is contrary to the laws and customs of society, or avoiding the company of others.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Sociable): A synonym of gregarious; both describe enjoyment of social interaction.
- Option B (Friendly): Also a synonym; gregarious people are characteristically friendly.
- Option C (Outgoing): Another synonym; an outgoing personality is a hallmark of the gregarious character.

Final Answer: Antonym of GREGARIOUS = Antisocial $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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



Q9.

Solution**Concept — Relative Clause: “that” in a Defining Clause (Subject Position):**

In a **defining (restrictive) relative clause**, **that** may be used to refer to both persons and things when the pronoun is the **subject** of the clause. Here, “that” is the subject of the verb “topped” and is perfectly correct: “The student **that** topped the examination.” “Who” would also be grammatically acceptable for persons, but among the options given, **that** is the only correct subject-form pronoun.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (whom): The object form; used when the relative pronoun is the object of the clause verb (e.g., “the student **whom** the teacher praised”). It cannot function as the subject of “topped.”
- Option C (which): Typically used for things, not persons in formal/standard English usage; also, in a restrictive clause referring to a person, “that” is preferred.
- Option D (whose): The possessive form; used to show that something belongs to the antecedent (e.g., “the student **whose** work impressed the examiner”).

Final Answer: The student **that** topped the examination ⇒ A

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

Q10.

Solution**Concept — Relative Clause: “which” in a Non-Restrictive (Comma) Clause:**

When a relative clause is **non-restrictive** (separated from the main clause by commas and providing additional, non-essential information), the pronoun **which** must be used for things — *never* “that.” Here, the clause “**which** was published last year” is non-restrictive because it adds extra information about the novel rather than identifying it. Correct: “His debut novel, **which** was published last year, received...”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (that): “That” cannot introduce a non-restrictive relative clause; it is reserved for restrictive (no-comma) clauses only.
- Option C (who): Used for persons; “novel” is a thing, so “who” is ungrammatical here.



- Option D (whom): The object form for persons; doubly incorrect — wrong case and wrong reference (the novel is not a person).

Final Answer: His debut novel, **which** was published last year ⇒ **B**

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Relative Clause: “whom” as Object of a Preposition:

When the relative pronoun follows a **preposition** (here “with”), the objective case form **whom** must be used for persons. The structure “with **whom** I worked” is the formal standard. Correct: “She is the colleague with **whom** I worked on the project.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (who): The subject form; “with who” is grammatically incorrect in formal English — a preposition must be followed by the object case.
- Option B (that): “That” cannot immediately follow a preposition in a relative clause; “with that” is not standard usage here.
- Option C (which): Used for things or animals; “colleague” is a person, so “which” is inappropriate.

Final Answer: The colleague with **whom** I worked ⇒ **D**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Present Perfect with “first time” (Superlative Context):

The construction “**the first time** + **present perfect**” is the standard English pattern. When a situation or experience is being described as happening for the first time in relation to the present, the **present perfect** is used. Correct: “Is this the first time you **have** visited the city of Jaipur?”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (had): Past perfect auxiliary; implies an action completed before another past event, but the reference point here is the present moment, not a past time.



- Option B (would have): A conditional perfect form; introduces an unreal or hypothetical meaning that does not fit the factual present-tense context.
- Option D (will have): Future perfect; refers to completion at a future point, not to an experience being assessed right now.

Final Answer: Is this the first time you **have** visited Jaipur? ⇒ C

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Simple Past with a Specific Past Year:

The phrase “**in the year 2019**” is a specific, completed point in time. In English, a **simple past** tense is required whenever a specific past time reference (a year, date, or expression like “yesterday” or “ago”) is provided, because the action is entirely over. Correct: “The company **opened** its one-hundredth branch in the year 2019.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (has opened): Present perfect; cannot be used with a specific past time marker such as “in 2019.” Present perfect is reserved for actions at an unspecified time with current relevance.
- Option C (opens): Simple present; describes habitual or recurring action, not a completed event in 2019.
- Option D (had opened): Past perfect; requires a second past reference point to show prior completion. No such second past action is mentioned here.

Final Answer: The company **opened** its branch in 2019 ⇒ A

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Present Perfect Continuous with “for” (Ongoing Duration):

The combination of “**for + duration**” and the contextual clue “**shows no signs of leaving**” establishes that the action began in the past and is *still ongoing* at the time of speaking. The **present perfect continuous** (*has/have been + -ing*) is the correct tense for such continuing situations. Correct: “She **has been working** for this organisation for over a decade.”



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (worked): Simple past; implies the action is completed and no longer continuing, which contradicts the context.
- Option C (was working): Past continuous; describes an action in progress at a specific moment in the past, not one that extends to the present.
- Option D (had been working): Past perfect continuous; requires a second past reference point to anchor it; here the action continues into the present, so past perfect is incorrect.

Final Answer: She **has been working** for this organisation for over a decade ⇒

B

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection: Misuse of the Reflexive Pronoun “myself”:

Reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, himself, etc.) are correctly used only when the subject and the object of the sentence refer to the same person, or for emphasis. In this sentence, the subject is “The director” (not “I”), so the reflexive “myself” is grammatically incorrect. The **objective pronoun “me”** is required: “The director invited both Priya and **me** to the meeting.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (The director): Correct; a proper subject for the sentence.
- Option B (invited both Priya): Correct; “invited” is the main verb and “Priya” begins the compound object.
- Option C (and): Correct; the coordinating conjunction linking the compound object.

The error is in Part D: “myself” should be “**me**.”

Final Answer: Error in Part D ⇒ **D**

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



Q16.

Solution**Concept — Error Detection: “since” vs. “for” with Durations:**

- **Since** is used with a *point in time* (since 2020, since Monday, since childhood).
- **For** is used with a *period of time* (for three years, for six months, for a decade).

“Three years” is a **duration**, not a point in time, so **for** is required. Correct: “**For** three years she has been practising the piano diligently.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (she has been): Correct; present perfect continuous is appropriate for an ongoing duration.
- Option C (practising the): Correct; “practising” is the correct gerund form in the present perfect continuous.
- Option D (piano diligently): Correct; “diligently” is a proper adverb modifying the action.

The error is in Part A: “Since three years” should be “**For three years.**”

Final Answer: Error in Part A ⇒ A

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

Q17.

Solution**Concept — Error Detection: “superior” Takes the Preposition “to”, Not “than”:**

Certain adjectives of comparison in English require a fixed preposition rather than “than.” **Superior** is always followed by **to**: “superior **to**,” never “superior than.” The same rule applies to *inferior*, *senior*, *junior*, *prior*, *anterior*, *posterior*. Correct: “His solution is **superior to** the one proposed earlier.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (His solution): Correct; properly formed subject.
- Option C (the one): Correct; refers to the solution being compared.
- Option D (proposed earlier): Correct; past participle phrase modifying “the



one.”

The error is in Part B: “is superior than” should be “**is superior to.**”

Final Answer: Error in Part B ⇒ B

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection: “unique” is an Absolute Adjective:

Absolute adjectives describe qualities that are absolute and cannot logically be graded or intensified. **Unique** means one of a kind — either something is unique or it is not; it cannot be “more unique” or “most unique.” Using “most unique” is therefore grammatically incorrect. The correct form is simply “**unique**” or, if gradation is needed, a non-absolute synonym like “distinctive” or “remarkable.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (The craftsman): Correct; proper subject of the sentence.
- Option B (produced one of): Correct; “produced” is the verb, and “one of” begins the superlative construction.
- Option D (handmade rugs): Correct; “handmade rugs” is the noun being described.

The error is in Part C: “the most unique” should be “**a unique**” or “**the most distinctive.**”

Final Answer: Error in Part C ⇒ C

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Beat Around the Bush”:

The idiom “**beat around the bush**” means to avoid coming directly to the main point; to speak evasively or discuss matters that are not central to the issue. It originates from the practice of beating the bushes to flush out birds during a hunt — a preparatory action that delays the main event.

Example: “Please stop beating around the bush and tell me exactly what the problem is.”



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (To speak very loudly in a public place): Unrelated; the idiom concerns evasion of the main topic, not volume or public speaking.
- Option B (To take a long route around a garden): A literal misreading of “bush”; the idiom is entirely figurative and has no connection to gardens or routes.
- Option D (To argue with someone repeatedly): Incorrect; the idiom describes avoidance and indirectness, not repeated argument.

Final Answer: “Beat around the bush” = To avoid coming to the main point ⇒

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. The expression originates from the era before electric lighting, when people used oil lamps to work after dark; burning oil at midnight signified exceptional late-night effort.

Example: “She burned the midnight oil to finish her dissertation before the submission deadline.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (To waste valuable resources carelessly): Incorrect; the idiom is about diligent late-night effort, not wasteful behaviour.
- Option B (To set things on fire in protest): A literal misreading; the idiom is entirely figurative and has nothing to do with actual fire or protest.
- Option C (To oversleep and miss an important appointment): The direct opposite in implication; burning the midnight oil means working excessively late, not sleeping excessively.

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

D

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



Q21.

Solution**Concept — Idiom: “The Last Straw”:**

The idiom “**the last straw**” (also the full form: “the last straw that broke the camel’s back”) refers to the final problem or difficulty that, added to an already intolerable situation, causes someone to lose patience or reach a breaking point. Each individual straw placed on a camel’s back is bearable, but the very last one causes the entire load to become unbearable.

Example: “Losing his keys was the last straw after a day of endless setbacks.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (The first sign of a serious underlying problem): Incorrect; the idiom refers to the final, culminating problem, not the first sign.
- Option C (To reach a compromise after a prolonged argument): Unrelated; the idiom describes a breaking point, not a resolution or compromise.
- Option D (A creative solution to an apparently impossible problem): Incorrect; the idiom has a negative connotation of being overwhelmed, not a positive one of solving a problem.

Final Answer: “The last straw” = The final difficulty that makes a situation unbearable ⇒ A

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

Q22.

Solution**Concept — One-word Substitution: Using Both Hands Equally Well:**

Ambidextrous describes a person who can use both the right and the left hand equally well with equal facility and skill. The word derives from Latin *ambi-* (both) + *dexter* (right/skilful), literally meaning “right-handed on both sides.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Ambivalent): Having mixed or contradictory feelings about something; relates to emotions, not physical dexterity.
- Option C (Ambivert): A person who has a balance of extrovert and introvert features in their personality; relates to personality type, not manual skill.
- Option D (Ambiguous): Open to more than one interpretation; unclear or inexact in meaning; relates to language or meaning, not physical ability.



Final Answer: Able to use both hands equally well = Ambidextrous ⇒ **B**

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

Q23.

Solution

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

Polyglot refers to a person who knows and is able to use several languages fluently. It derives from Greek *polys* (many) + *glōtta* (tongue/language). A polyglot typically commands more than two languages.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Bilingual): Describes a person who speaks only two languages; “poly” implies several (more than two), making polyglot the more precise answer.
- Option B (Linguist): A person who studies language and linguistics academically; a linguist may or may not speak many languages fluently.
- Option D (Interpreter): A person who translates speech from one language to another; this describes a profession, not fluency in multiple languages per se.

Final Answer: Person who knows several languages = Polyglot ⇒ **C**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Presenting Another’s Work as One’s Own:

Plagiarism is the practice of taking someone else’s work, ideas, or expressions and presenting them as one’s own original creation without proper acknowledgement or attribution. It derives from Latin *plagiarius* (kidnapper, literary thief).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Defamation): The act of making false and damaging statements about a person; involves harming reputation, not intellectual theft.
- Option B (Forgery): The action of forging a copy of something — a document, signature, or artwork — with intent to deceive; it involves physical falsification rather than intellectual appropriation.
- Option C (Infringement): The action of violating a law or a right, such as



copyright infringement; while related, it is a broader legal term and does not specifically denote presenting another's work as one's own.

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

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Improvement: Subject–Auxiliary Inversion after “Not only”:

When “**Not only**” begins a clause, the rule of **negative inversion** requires the subject and auxiliary to be inverted (as in questions). The original “Not only she sings” lacks this inversion. The corrected form is “**Not only does she sing beautifully**” — using the auxiliary “does” before the subject “she” and the bare infinitive “sing.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Not only she has sung beautifully): Still lacks inversion; the correct inverted form of the present perfect would be “Not only has she sung.” Using “she has” retains non-inverted order.
- Option C (Not only is she singing beautifully): Uses the present continuous with inversion, which changes the meaning and tense unnecessarily; the context describes a general ability, best expressed by the simple present.
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original sentence is grammatically incorrect; inversion is obligatory.

Final Answer: “Not only she sings beautifully” should be “**Not only does she sing beautifully**” ⇒ A

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



Q26.

Solution**Concept — Sentence Improvement: “had better” + Bare Infinitive:**

The semi-modal expression “**had better**” is always followed by a **bare infinitive** (the base form of the verb without “to”). Inserting “to” before the infinitive is a common error. Correct: “You had better **consult** a doctor without further delay.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (to be consulting): Introduces both the erroneous “to” and the continuous form; doubly incorrect with “had better.”
- Option C (consulting): A gerund (or present participle); “had better” requires the base form (bare infinitive), not a gerund.
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original “to consult” is incorrect; “had better” demands a bare infinitive without “to.”

Final Answer: “to consult” should be “**consult**” (bare infinitive after “had better”)

⇒ **B**

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

Q27.

Solution**Concept — Sentence Improvement: “Hardly... when” (Not “... than”):**

In English, the negative adverbials “**hardly**” and “**scarcely**” pair with “**when**” to express two events in rapid succession. The construction “**No sooner**” pairs with “**than**.” Using “than” with “hardly” is a common error. Correct: “Hardly had the sun risen **when** the birds began to sing.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (as): “Hardly... as” is not a standard idiomatic construction in English grammar.
- Option B (so): “Hardly... so” is not a recognised grammatical pairing; “so” does not complete this construction.
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original “than” is incorrect with “hardly”; “when” is the required conjunction.

Final Answer: “than” should be “**when**” (“Hardly... when” is the correct pairing)

⇒ **C**

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Detail — Concern Raised):

The passage explicitly states: “educators and policymakers have raised concerns about the potential over-reliance on technology, **the digital divide between students in different economic circumstances**, and questions of data privacy.” This is a direct, unambiguous statement of one of the concerns raised.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (AI will completely replace teachers within a decade): Not stated in the passage; the passage does not make any such time-bound prediction.
- Option B (AI makes the curriculum too easy for advanced students): Not mentioned; the passage does not discuss curriculum difficulty levels.
- Option C (AI reduces the overall duration of formal education): Not stated; the passage does not address the length or duration of education.

Final Answer: The digital divide between students in different economic circumstances ⇒

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Detail — AI’s Limitation):

The passage explicitly states: “Critics argue that while AI can enhance efficiency, it cannot replicate **the human qualities of empathy, mentorship, and motivational support** that are fundamental to effective teaching.” This is the passage’s direct statement of what AI cannot replicate.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Delivering lectures to large groups simultaneously): Not mentioned in the passage as something AI cannot replicate.
- Option C (Setting and grading examinations accurately): The passage in fact implies that automated grading is something AI *can* do; it is not listed as beyond AI’s capability.
- Option D (Designing the school curriculum and timetable): Not discussed in the passage as a human quality that AI cannot replicate.

Final Answer: Empathy, mentorship, and motivational support ⇒



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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author's Claim — Proponents' View):

The final sentence of the passage states: *"Proponents, on the other hand, suggest that the responsible integration of AI, combined with robust teacher training, can create a more inclusive and adaptive educational environment."* This is a direct quotation of what proponents suggest.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (AI should replace traditional classrooms entirely in the near future): The passage does not support replacement of classrooms; it advocates *integration* of AI alongside teachers.
- Option C (Only highly skilled students should have access to AI learning tools): Not stated in the passage; in fact, the mention of "inclusive" environment implies broader access, not restriction.
- Option D (Governments should provide AI systems free of charge to all schools): Not mentioned in the passage; the passage does not discuss government funding or pricing of AI systems.

Final Answer: Responsible integration with robust teacher training for a more inclusive environment ⇒

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

