

# MAH B.Ed CET English Language

## Sample Paper – 9

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 **VERBOSE**.

- (A) Concise
- (B) Eloquent
- (C) Silent
- (D) Wordy

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

- (A) Dishonest
- (B) Truthful
- (C) Candid
- (D) Sincere



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

- (A) Foolish
- (B) Wise
- (C) Ignorant
- (D) Reckless

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

- (A) Careful
- (B) Deliberate
- (C) Rash
- (D) Cautious

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

- (A) Clear
- (B) Obvious
- (C) Transparent
- (D) Mysterious

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

- (A) Extravagant
- (B) Thrifty
- (C) Economical
- (D) Careful

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

- (A) Frank
- (B) Evasive
- (C) Open
- (D) Honest



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

- (A) Stormy
- (B) Violent
- (C) Tranquil
- (D) Rough

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

*“The professor to \_\_\_\_\_ I addressed my query was very helpful.”*

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

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

*“The Taj Mahal, \_\_\_\_\_ was built in the seventeenth century, attracts millions of tourists every year.”*

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

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

*“The airline \_\_\_\_\_ flights were cancelled issued an apology to all stranded passengers.”*

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

**Q12.** Fill in the blank with the correct tense:



*“She \_\_\_\_\_ in this apartment since she graduated from university.”*

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

**Q13.** Fill in the blank with the correct tense:

*“He \_\_\_\_\_ the announcement on the evening news yesterday.”*

- (A) has heard
- (B) hears
- (C) had heard
- (D) heard

**Q14.** Fill in the blank with the correct tense:

*“I \_\_\_\_\_ the report already, so you need not send me a reminder.”*

- (A) have submitted
- (B) submitted
- (C) submit
- (D) had submitted

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

*“(A) A number of / (B) participants was / (C) present at / (D) the workshop.”*

- (A) A number of
- (B) participants was
- (C) present at
- (D) the workshop

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



*“(A) Her handwriting / (B) is far / (C) more neater / (D) than his.”*

- (A) Her handwriting
- (B) is far
- (C) more neater
- (D) than his

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

*“(A) Less books / (B) were sold / (C) this quarter / (D) than last year.”*

- (A) Less books
- (B) were sold
- (C) this quarter
- (D) than last year

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

*“(A) Please let us / (B) know when / (C) you wish to / (D) revert back to us.”*

- (A) Please let us
- (B) know when
- (C) you wish to
- (D) revert back to us

**Q19.** What is the meaning of the idiom **“once in a blue moon”**?

- (A) Once every month
- (B) Whenever a blue moon appears in the sky
- (C) Very rarely; once in a very long time
- (D) Quite frequently and regularly

**Q20.** What is the meaning of the idiom **“hit the nail on the head”**?



- (A) To describe or identify something precisely and exactly
- (B) To make a serious error of judgement
- (C) To deal with a problem very slowly
- (D) To attempt something without the right tools

**Q21.** What is the meaning of the idiom “**spill the beans**”?

- (A) To make an unexpected mess
- (B) To reveal secret or confidential information
- (C) To plan something secretly in advance
- (D) To exaggerate facts deliberately

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

**“A person who talks excessively and tends to chatter at length.”**

- (A) Reticent
- (B) Taciturn
- (C) Laconic
- (D) Loquacious

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

**“A person who habitually suffers from an inability to sleep.”**

- (A) Narcoleptic
- (B) Somniloquist
- (C) Insomniac
- (D) Amnesiac

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

**“An organism or person that eats both plants and animals as food.”**

- (A) Omnivore
- (B) Herbivore
- (C) Carnivore



(D) Insectivore

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

*“Either the manager or the employees is responsible for the delay.”*

(A) has been

(B) are

(C) were being

(D) No improvement needed

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

*“Scarcely the train left the station when the passengers realised their mistake.”*

(A) Scarcely when the train had left

(B) Scarcely the train had left

(C) Scarcely did the train leave

(D) Scarcely had the train left

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

*“She would rather to stay at home than going out in the rain.”*

(A) stay at home than go

(B) to stay at home than to go

(C) staying at home than going

(D) No improvement needed

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

*Climate change refers to long-term shifts in global temperatures and weather patterns, driven primarily by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels. The resulting increase in greenhouse gases — chiefly carbon dioxide and*



*methane — traps heat in the atmosphere, leading to a rise in average global temperatures. The consequences are far-reaching: glaciers are melting at unprecedented rates, sea levels are rising, and extreme weather events such as droughts and hurricanes have become more frequent and intense. Scientists warn that without immediate and drastic reductions in carbon emissions, the planet could warm by more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the mid-twenty-first century — a threshold beyond which the risks to ecosystems and human societies become catastrophic. International agreements such as the Paris Agreement represent collective efforts to limit warming, though their effectiveness depends on the commitment of individual nations.*

- Q28.** According to the passage, what **primarily drives** climate change?
- (A) Natural cycles of the earth's orbit
  - (B) Volcanic eruptions and seismic activity
  - (C) Human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels
  - (D) Deforestation alone
- Q29.** What do scientists warn will happen if carbon emissions are not drastically reduced?
- (A) All glaciers will disappear within a decade
  - (B) The planet could warm by more than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by mid-century
  - (C) Sea levels will rise by ten metres within twenty years
  - (D) Hurricanes will become twice as frequent every year
- Q30.** What does the passage suggest about international agreements such as the Paris Agreement?
- (A) They are entirely ineffective and should be abandoned
  - (B) They alone are sufficient to halt climate change
  - (C) They are enforceable only by the United Nations
  - (D) Their effectiveness depends on the commitment of individual nations





## Detailed Solutions

Q1.

## Solution

**Concept — Synonym of VERBOSE:**

**VERBOSE** means using or expressed in more words than are needed; long-winded. It derives from Latin *verbosus* (full of words, from *verbum* = word). The closest synonym is **Wordy**, which describes someone who uses an excessive number of words.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Concise): The direct antonym; concise means giving much information in few words — the opposite of verbose.
- Option B (Eloquent): Describes fluent, persuasive, and well-expressed speech; does not imply excessive wordiness.
- Option C (Silent): Means making no sound; the opposite of speaking at all, let alone speaking excessively.

**Final Answer:** VERBOSE = Wordy ⇒ DAnswer: (D) [Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.

## Solution

**Concept — Synonym of MENDACIOUS:**

**MENDACIOUS** means not telling the truth; lying. It derives from Latin *mendax* (lying, false). The closest synonym is **Dishonest**, which describes a person who is not truthful or is deceitful.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B (Truthful): The direct antonym; a truthful person tells the truth, which is the opposite of mendacious.
- Option C (Candid): Means truthful and straightforward; another antonym of mendacious.
- Option D (Sincere): Means free from pretence or deceit; also an antonym of mendacious.

**Final Answer:** MENDACIOUS = Dishonest ⇒ AAnswer: (A) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

**Solution****Concept — Synonym of SAGACIOUS:**

**SAGACIOUS** means having or showing keen mental discernment and good judgement; shrewd. It derives from Latin *sagax* (of quick perception). The closest synonym is **Wise**, which describes having experience, knowledge, and good judgement.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Foolish): The direct antonym; a foolish person lacks good sense, which is the opposite of sagacious.
- Option C (Ignorant): Means lacking knowledge or awareness; the opposite of the informed wisdom implied by sagacious.
- Option D (Reckless): Implies acting without thought or care for consequences; the opposite of the careful, sound judgement of a sagacious person.

**Final Answer:** SAGACIOUS = Wise  $\Rightarrow$  B

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

Q4.

**Solution****Concept — Synonym of IMPETUOUS:**

**IMPETUOUS** means acting or done quickly and without thought or care; impulsive. It derives from Latin *impetuosus* (violent). The closest synonym is **Rash**, which means acting or done without careful consideration of the possible consequences.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Careful): The direct antonym; a careful person considers actions thoroughly, the opposite of impetuous.
- Option B (Deliberate): Means done consciously and intentionally, with full consideration; entirely contrary to impetuous behaviour.
- Option D (Cautious): Means careful to avoid potential problems or dangers; another antonym of impetuous.

**Final Answer:** IMPETUOUS = Rash  $\Rightarrow$  C

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



Q5.

**Solution****Concept — Synonym of ENIGMATIC:**

**ENIGMATIC** means difficult to interpret or understand; mysterious. It derives from Greek *ainigma* (riddle). The closest synonym is **Mysterious**, which describes something not fully understood or difficult to explain.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Clear): The direct antonym; something clear is easily understood, the opposite of enigmatic.
- Option B (Obvious): Means easily perceived or understood; another antonym of enigmatic.
- Option C (Transparent): Means easy to perceive or detect; yet another antonym of the hidden, puzzling quality of something enigmatic.

**Final Answer:** ENIGMATIC = Mysterious ⇒ D

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

Q6.

**Solution****Concept — Antonym of FRUGAL:**

**FRUGAL** means sparing or economical with money or food; not wasteful. Its antonym is **Extravagant**, which means lacking restraint in spending money or using resources; excessively lavish.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B (Thrifty): A synonym of frugal; thrifty means using money and other resources carefully and not wastefully.
- Option C (Economical): Also a synonym; economical means giving good value or return in relation to the resources used, much like frugal.
- Option D (Careful): A near-synonym in the context of spending; a frugal person is careful with money.

**Final Answer:** Antonym of FRUGAL = Extravagant ⇒ A

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



Q7.

**Solution****Concept — Antonym of CANDID:**

**CANDID** means truthful and straightforward; frank; not hiding one's thoughts or feelings. Its antonym is **Evasive**, which means tending to avoid commitment or self-revelation; not direct in manner or speech.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Frank): A synonym of candid; frank means open, honest, and direct in speech or writing.
- Option C (Open): Also a synonym; being open means not concealing thoughts, feelings, or information.
- Option D (Honest): Another synonym; honesty and candour are closely related qualities of forthright communication.

**Final Answer:** Antonym of CANDID = Evasive ⇒ **B**

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

Q8.

**Solution****Concept — Antonym of TURBULENT:**

**TURBULENT** means characterised by conflict, disorder, or confusion; not controlled or calm. Its antonym is **Tranquil**, which means free from disturbance; calm and peaceful.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Stormy): A synonym of turbulent; stormy conditions are marked by strong winds and violence, similar to turbulence.
- Option B (Violent): Another near-synonym; turbulent situations often involve violent conflict or motion.
- Option D (Rough): Describes agitated, uneven, or harsh conditions — closely aligned in meaning with turbulent.

**Final Answer:** Antonym of TURBULENT = Tranquil ⇒ **C**

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



Q9.

**Solution****Concept — Relative Clause: Object of Preposition (“whom”):**

When a relative pronoun refers to a **person** and functions as the **object of a preposition**, the correct form is **whom**. Here, “to” is a preposition and the relative pronoun is its object (“I addressed my query to **whom**”). With the preposition fronted, the correct form is: “the professor **to whom** I addressed my query.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (who): The subject form; used when the relative pronoun is the subject of the clause verb, not the object of a preposition.
- Option B (which): Used for things or animals, not for persons; “the professor to which” is ungrammatical.
- Option C (that): Cannot be used after a preposition in a relative clause (“to that” is ungrammatical in this position).

**Final Answer:** The professor to **whom** I addressed my query ⇒ D

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

Q10.

**Solution****Concept — Relative Clause: Non-restrictive Clause with “which”:**

A **non-restrictive** (non-defining) relative clause, set off by commas, uses **which** for things. The Taj Mahal is uniquely identified; the clause “...was built in the seventeenth century” merely adds extra information. Correct: “The Taj Mahal, **which** was built in the seventeenth century...”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B (that): “That” introduces restrictive (defining) relative clauses only; it cannot be used in non-restrictive clauses set off by commas.
- Option C (who): Used for persons, not things; the Taj Mahal is an inanimate object.
- Option D (whose): The possessive relative pronoun; the clause structure here does not require possession — it requires a subject pronoun for the clause.

**Final Answer:** The Taj Mahal, **which** was built in the seventeenth century ⇒ A

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



Q11.

**Solution****Concept — Relative Clause: Possessive “whose” for Inanimate Nouns:**

**Whose** is used to indicate possession or association and can refer to both animate and **inanimate nouns** in English. Here, “flights” belong to “the airline,” so the possessive relative pronoun **whose** is required: “the airline **whose** flights were cancelled.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (which): A subject/object relative pronoun for things; it cannot express possession in a relative clause (“the airline which flights” is ungrammatical).
- Option C (who): Used for persons; airlines are organisations, not individual persons, and moreover “who flights” would be ungrammatical.
- Option D (that): Cannot be used to express possession in a relative clause; “the airline that flights” is grammatically incorrect.

**Final Answer:** The airline **whose** flights were cancelled ⇒ B

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

Q12.

**Solution****Concept — Present Perfect with “since”:**

The word **since** introduces a point of time in the past from which an action has continued to the present. This requires the **present perfect** tense (or present perfect continuous): “She **has lived** in this apartment since she graduated.” The action began at graduation and continues now.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (lived): Simple past; implies the action is completed and no longer continuing — incompatible with “since” linking the past to the present.
- Option B (was living): Past continuous; describes an action in progress at a specific past moment, not a duration extending to the present.
- Option D (had lived): Past perfect; used for an action completed before another past action; “since” here requires a connection to the present, not to another past event.

**Final Answer:** She **has lived** in this apartment since she graduated ⇒ C



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

Q13.

### Solution

**Concept — Simple Past with Specific Past Time Marker “yesterday”:**

The word **yesterday** refers to a definite, completed point in the past. Whenever a sentence uses a specific past-time expression (yesterday, last week, in 2010, etc.), the **simple past** tense is required. Correct: “He **heard** the announcement on the evening news yesterday.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (has heard): Present perfect; cannot be used with specific past-time markers like “yesterday.” Present perfect is for actions at an unspecified time.
- Option B (hears): Simple present; describes a habitual or ongoing action, not a completed past event.
- Option C (had heard): Past perfect; used for an action completed before another past action; a simple specific past-time marker calls for simple past.

**Final Answer:** He **heard** the announcement on the evening news yesterday ⇒ **D**

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

Q14.

### Solution

**Concept — Present Perfect with “already” (Affirmative):**

The adverb **already** in affirmative sentences indicates that an action has been completed at some point before the present, often sooner than expected. This context requires the **present perfect** tense: “I **have submitted** the report already.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B (submitted): Simple past; while grammatically possible with “already” in some informal contexts, the present perfect is the standard and preferred form, especially in formal/exam English.
- Option C (submit): Simple present; describes a habitual action, not a recently completed one; incompatible with “already” in this context.
- Option D (had submitted): Past perfect; appropriate when the action precedes another past event; here the reference point is the present, not another



past action.

**Final Answer:** I have submitted the report already ⇒ A

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

Q15.

### Solution

**Concept — Error Detection: “A number of” Takes a Plural Verb:**

The expression “**a number of**” acts as a quantifier meaning “several” and takes a **plural verb**. (Note the contrast: “the number of participants **was**” — with “the,” the subject is “the number,” which is singular.) Correct: “A number of participants **were** present at the workshop.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (A number of): Correct usage of the quantifier; “a number of” is an established plural quantifier phrase.
- Option C (present at): Correct; the adjectival phrase “present at the workshop” is properly formed.
- Option D (the workshop): Correct; the object of the preposition “at.”

The error is in Part B: “participants was” — the verb should be plural: “participants **were**.”

**Final Answer:** Error in Part B ⇒ B

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

Q16.

### Solution

**Concept — Error Detection: Double Comparative (“more neater”):**

In English, a **double comparative** is formed by using both the *-er* suffix *and* the word “more” simultaneously. This is ungrammatical. Since “neat” is a one-syllable adjective, the comparative is formed by adding *-er*: “**neater**.” Adding “more” as well creates the redundant double comparative “more neater.” Correct: “Her handwriting is far **neater** than his.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Her handwriting): Correct subject and possessive determiner.
- Option B (is far): “Far” is an acceptable intensifier for comparatives (“far





neater,” “far better”); “is far” is correct.

- Option D (than his): Correct comparative structure using “than” followed by the second subject.

The error is in Part C: “more neater” should be simply “**neater.**”

**Final Answer:** Error in Part C ⇒ C

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

Q17.

### Solution

**Concept — Error Detection: “fewer” vs. “less” (Countable Nouns):**

- **Fewer** is used with **countable nouns** (those that can be counted individually): “fewer books,” “fewer students.”
- **Less** is used with **uncountable nouns** (mass nouns): “less water,” “less time.”

“Books” is a countable noun; therefore **fewer** is the correct quantifier. Correct: “**Fewer** books were sold this quarter than last year.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B (were sold): Correct plural past tense verb agreeing with “books.”
- Option C (this quarter): Correct time adverbial.
- Option D (than last year): Correct comparative structure.

The error is in Part A: “Less books” should be “**Fewer books.**”

**Final Answer:** Error in Part A ⇒ A

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



Q18.

**Solution****Concept — Error Detection: Redundant Expression (“revert back”):**

The verb **revert** already means “to go back” or “to return to a previous state or subject.” Adding “back” is therefore **redundant** (a form of pleonasm). The correct expression is simply “**revert to us**”; “revert back” is grammatically incorrect in formal English.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Please let us): Correct; “please” is a polite request marker and “let us” functions properly here.
- Option B (know when): Correct; “know” is the infinitive complement of “let,” and “when” introduces the subordinate clause.
- Option C (you wish to): Correct; subject and modal expression properly formed.

The error is in Part D: “revert back to us” should be “**revert to us**” (“back” is redundant).

**Final Answer:** Error in Part D ⇒ D

Answer: (D)   [Go Back to Q 18](#)

Q19.

**Solution****Concept — Idiom: “Once in a Blue Moon”:**

The idiom “**once in a blue moon**” means very rarely; once in a very long time. The phrase alludes to the rare occurrence of two full moons in a single calendar month (the second being called a “blue moon”). Because this is unusual, the expression came to denote any event that happens infrequently.

*Example:* “She hardly ever visits; she comes to see us once in a blue moon.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Once every month): Incorrect; a monthly occurrence is regular and frequent, the opposite of what the idiom means.
- Option B (Whenever a blue moon appears in the sky): A literal misreading; the idiom is entirely figurative and has nothing to do with the visible colour of the moon.
- Option D (Quite frequently and regularly): Directly contradicts the idiom’s meaning of rarity.



**Final Answer:** “Once in a blue moon” = Very rarely; once in a very long time ⇒

**C**

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

**Q20.**

### Solution

**Concept — Idiom: “Hit the Nail on the Head”:**

The idiom “**hit the nail on the head**” means to describe, identify, or say something exactly right; to be precisely accurate about a fact or situation. It comes from the literal act of hitting a nail squarely on its head when hammering, which drives it in perfectly.

*Example:* “Your analysis of the problem really hit the nail on the head — that is exactly what went wrong.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B (To make a serious error of judgement): The opposite; hitting the nail on the head means being exactly correct, not making an error.
- Option C (To deal with a problem very slowly): Unrelated; the idiom concerns precision and accuracy, not speed or pace.
- Option D (To attempt something without the right tools): Unrelated; the idiom is about precision of understanding, not about resources or equipment.

**Final Answer:** “Hit the nail on the head” = To identify something precisely and exactly ⇒ **A**

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

**Q21.**

### Solution

**Concept — Idiom: “Spill the Beans”:**

The idiom “**spill the beans**” means to reveal secret or confidential information, often accidentally or prematurely. The origin is uncertain but popularly linked to ancient voting practices where beans were used for secret votes and overturning the container revealed the count.

*Example:* “Someone spilled the beans about the surprise party, so she already knows about it.”

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Option A (To make an unexpected mess): A literal reading of spilling; the idiom is entirely figurative.
- Option C (To plan something secretly in advance): The opposite in spirit; spilling the beans destroys secrecy rather than maintaining it.
- Option D (To exaggerate facts deliberately): Unrelated; spilling the beans is about disclosing information, not distorting it.

**Final Answer:** “Spill the beans” = To reveal secret or confidential information ⇒

**B**

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

**Q22.**

### Solution

**Concept — One-word Substitution: Excessive Talker:**

**Loquacious** means tending to talk a great deal; talkative. It derives from Latin *loquax* (talkative, from *loqui* = to speak). It is the precise one-word substitution for a person who talks excessively and chatters at length.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Reticent): Means not revealing one’s thoughts or feelings readily; reserved and quiet — the opposite of an excessive talker.
- Option B (Taciturn): Means reserved or uncommunicative in speech; also an antonym of loquacious.
- Option C (Laconic): Means using very few words; brief and concise in speech — the direct antonym of loquacious.

**Final Answer:** A person who talks excessively = Loquacious ⇒ **D**

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

**Q23.**

### Solution

**Concept — One-word Substitution: Habitual Inability to Sleep:**

**Insomniac** describes a person who habitually suffers from insomnia — the inability to sleep. It derives from Latin *insomnis* (sleepless, from *in-* = not + *somnus* = sleep).

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Option A (Narcoleptic): A narcoleptic person suffers from narcolepsy — uncontrollable episodes of falling asleep; the opposite problem of an insomniac.
- Option B (Somniloquist): A somniloquist is a person who talks in their sleep; not someone who cannot sleep.
- Option D (Amnesiac): A person suffering from amnesia, the loss of memory; unrelated to sleep disorders.

**Final Answer:** A person who cannot sleep habitually = Insomniac ⇒ C

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

Q24.

### Solution

**Concept — One-word Substitution: Eater of Both Plants and Animals:**

**Omnivore** denotes an organism or person that eats both plants and animals. It derives from Latin *omnis* (all) + *vorare* (to devour). Humans are a common example of omnivores.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B (Herbivore): An organism that feeds only on plants; from Latin *herba* (plant) + *vorare*.
- Option C (Carnivore): An organism that feeds only on the flesh of animals; from Latin *caro/carnis* (flesh) + *vorare*.
- Option D (Insectivore): An organism that feeds primarily on insects; a subset of carnivory, not a diet of both plants and animals.

**Final Answer:** An organism that eats both plants and animals = Omnivore ⇒ A

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

Q25.

### Solution

**Concept — Sentence Improvement: Subject-Verb Agreement with “Either...or”:**

When “**either...or**” (or “**neither...nor**”) connects two subjects, the verb agrees with the **subject closer to the verb** (the proximity/proximity rule). Here, the two subjects are “the manager” (singular) and “the employees” (plural). The nearer subject is “the employees” (plural), so the verb must be plural: “**are** responsible.”



**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (has been): Singular and in the present perfect; the nearer subject “employees” is plural, so a plural verb is required.
- Option C (were being): Past continuous passive; the sentence is in the simple present context and requires a simple present tense verb.
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original “is” is singular, agreeing only with the more distant subject “the manager”; this violates the proximity rule.

**Final Answer:** “is” should be “are” (proximity rule: nearer subject “employees” is plural) ⇒ **B**

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

**Q26.**

**Solution****Concept — Sentence Improvement: “Scarcely... when” with Inversion:**

The construction “**scarcely... when**” requires: (1) subject–auxiliary inversion after “scarcely” (because it is a negative adverbial placed at the start of the sentence), and (2) the conjunction **when** (not “that”). The auxiliary used is **had** (past perfect). Correct: “**Scarcely had** the train **left** the station **when** the passengers realised their mistake.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Scarcely when the train had left): Incorrect structure; “scarcely when” at the start disrupts the standard “scarcely had... when” pattern.
- Option B (Scarcely the train had left): No inversion; fronting a negative adverb like “scarcely” requires subject–auxiliary inversion.
- Option C (Scarcely did the train leave): Has inversion but uses simple past (“did... leave”) rather than the required past perfect (“had left”); also missing “when.”

**Final Answer:** “Scarcely the train left” should be “**Scarcely had the train left**” ⇒ **D**

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



Q27.

**Solution****Concept — Sentence Improvement: “would rather... than” + Bare Infinitive:**

The structure “**would rather + bare infinitive + than + bare infinitive**” is the correct standard pattern. Both verbs after “would rather” and after “than” must be **bare infinitives** (infinitives without “to”). Correct: “She would rather **stay** at home than **go** out in the rain.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B (to stay at home than to go): Uses “to” before both infinitives; “would rather” must be followed by a bare infinitive without “to.”
- Option C (staying at home than going): Uses gerunds; “would rather” requires bare infinitives, not gerunds.
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original has “to stay... than going,” which mixes a to-infinitive with a gerund; both errors need correction.

**Final Answer:** “to stay at home than going” should be “**stay at home than go**” ⇒

A

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

Q28.

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

The opening sentence of the passage states: “*Climate change refers to long-term shifts in global temperatures and weather patterns, driven **primarily by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels.***” This is a direct, explicit statement identifying the primary driver.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A (Natural cycles of the earth’s orbit): Not mentioned in the passage; the passage attributes primary responsibility to human activities.
- Option B (Volcanic eruptions and seismic activity): Not stated in the passage; the passage focuses on fossil fuels and greenhouse gases.
- Option D (Deforestation alone): While deforestation is an environmental issue, the passage identifies fossil fuel burning — not deforestation alone — as the primary driver.

**Final Answer:** Human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels ⇒ C

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

Q29.

### Solution

#### Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Detail):

The passage explicitly states: “Scientists warn that without immediate and drastic reductions in carbon emissions, **the planet could warm by more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the mid-twenty-first century.**” This is the scientists’ exact warning as stated in the passage.

#### Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (All glaciers will disappear within a decade): The passage says glaciers are melting at unprecedented rates but makes no such specific claim about complete disappearance within a decade.
- Option C (Sea levels will rise by ten metres within twenty years): The passage mentions rising sea levels but gives no such specific figure.
- Option D (Hurricanes will become twice as frequent every year): The passage mentions more frequent and intense extreme weather events but does not give a specific doubling rate.

**Final Answer:** The planet could warm by more than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by mid-century ⇒ **B**

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

Q30.

### Solution

#### Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author’s Claim / Inference):

The final sentence of the passage states: “International agreements such as the Paris Agreement represent collective efforts to limit warming, **though their effectiveness depends on the commitment of individual nations.**” The conjunction “though” introduces a qualification, directly indicating that the agreements’ success is conditional on national commitment.

#### Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (They are entirely ineffective and should be abandoned): The passage does not dismiss these agreements; it acknowledges them as “collective efforts” while noting a condition on their success.





- Option B (They alone are sufficient to halt climate change): The passage implies the opposite — their effectiveness is uncertain and conditional.
- Option C (They are enforceable only by the United Nations): The passage does not mention the United Nations or enforcement mechanisms.

**Final Answer:** Their effectiveness depends on the commitment of individual nations ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [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 | A   | 18 | D   | 19 | C   | 20 | A   |
| 21 | B   | 22 | D   | 23 | C   | 24 | A   | 25 | B   |
| 26 | D   | 27 | A   | 28 | C   | 29 | B   | 30 | D   |

