

UP BEd JEE Language

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions

- This paper contains **50** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Language (English) portion of **UP BEd JEE** entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+2 marks**. A deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ mark is made for every incorrect answer. No marks are deducted for unattempted questions.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: **UP Board/NCERT Class 10–12 English — Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading Comprehension, Idioms & Phrases, One-Word Substitution.**
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited. This is an **OMR-based** offline paper.

Q1. Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions 1–5.

Passage: The rapid depletion of natural resources and the alarming decline in wildlife populations have emerged as critical global concerns in the twenty-first century. Human activities such as deforestation, industrial pollution, and unregulated mining have significantly disrupted ecosystems across the planet. Forests, which serve as the primary habitat for thousands of species, are being cleared at an unprecedented rate to make way for agriculture and urban expansion. The consequences are dire — soil erosion intensifies, carbon dioxide levels rise, and entire species are pushed towards extinction. Governments and environmental organisations worldwide are implementing stricter laws to curb poaching and illegal logging. Protected reserves and national parks have been established to provide safe havens for endangered animals. Public



awareness campaigns stress that every individual has a responsibility to conserve nature. Sustainable development — meeting the needs of the present without compromising future generations — remains the only viable path forward.

Q1. What is the primary concern highlighted in the passage?

- (A) The depletion of natural resources and the decline in wildlife populations
- (B) Industrial development is essential for economic progress
- (C) Climate change affects only the polar regions of the world
- (D) Wildlife protection is solely an individual responsibility, not the government's

Q2. According to the passage, what has been a major consequence of deforestation?

- (A) Increased rainfall in previously forested areas
- (B) Intensification of soil erosion and a rise in carbon dioxide levels
- (C) No measurable impact on soil quality or atmospheric composition
- (D) Improved air quality due to the removal of dense tree cover

Q3. Which of the following measures has been taken to protect wildlife, according to the passage?

- (A) Encouraging industrial expansion into forested regions
- (B) Reducing the number of designated national parks
- (C) Establishing protected reserves and national parks for endangered animals
- (D) Promoting unregulated mining activities in rural areas

Q4. As used in the passage, what does the concept of “sustainable development” imply?

- (A) Development that gives exclusive priority to industrial growth



- (B) Development that completely disregards the needs of future generations
- (C) Development restricted only to densely populated urban areas
- (D) Development that fulfils present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs

Q5. The word “*unprecedented*” as used in the passage most nearly means:

- (A) Never having occurred or existed before
- (B) Commonly observed and well documented
- (C) Gradually decreasing over a period of time
- (D) Strictly regulated and carefully monitored

Q6. Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions 6–10.

Passage: Technology has become an inseparable part of contemporary life, transforming the way people communicate, work, and access information. The advent of smartphones, the internet, and artificial intelligence has created a world where information travels across continents within seconds. In education, digital platforms and e-learning tools have made quality instruction accessible to students in remote areas, bridging the gap between privileged and underprivileged learners. Healthcare has equally benefited; telemedicine allows patients to consult doctors without physically visiting hospitals. However, excessive reliance on technology brings its own challenges. Cybercrime, data privacy breaches, and the digital divide remain persistent problems. Young people are increasingly susceptible to social media addiction, which adversely affects their mental health and productivity. Experts argue that while technology is a powerful enabler, its full benefits can be realised only when accompanied by digital literacy and responsible usage. Striking this balance is the defining challenge of our age.

Q6. What is the central theme of the passage?

- (A) Technology should be completely avoided in educational settings



- (B) Technology transforms modern life but must be used responsibly
- (C) The internet has permanently eliminated all educational inequalities
- (D) Cybercrime is the only significant concern associated with technology

Q7. According to the passage, how has technology benefited the healthcare sector?

- (A) By eliminating the need for physical hospitals altogether
- (B) By drastically reducing the cost of medicines on a global scale
- (C) By enabling patients to consult doctors through telemedicine
- (D) By training all medical professionals in the use of artificial intelligence

Q8. Which of the following is specifically mentioned in the passage as a challenge brought about by technology?

- (A) Improved access to quality education in rural and remote areas
- (B) Faster communication between people across different continents
- (C) Better health outcomes for patients in underprivileged communities
- (D) Cybercrime and data privacy breaches

Q9. According to experts quoted in the passage, what is necessary for technology to be fully beneficial?

- (A) Digital literacy and responsible usage
- (B) Restricting technology-related activities to urban centres only
- (C) Eliminating all social media platforms from the internet
- (D) Imposing a global ban on artificial intelligence research

Q10. The passage suggests that young people are particularly affected by which of the following?

- (A) The widespread benefits of telemedicine in healthcare



- (B) Social media addiction that negatively impacts mental health and productivity
- (C) The advantages offered by e-learning and digital education platforms
- (D) Increased access to high-speed digital infrastructure in schools

Q11. In the following sentence, one part contains an error. Identify the part that has the error.

(A) The number of students / (B) who attended the seminar / (C) were surprisingly / (D) very few.

- (A) The number of students
- (B) who attended the seminar
- (C) were surprisingly
- (D) very few

Q12. In the following sentence, one part contains an error. Identify the part that has the error.

(A) The results of the examination / (B) will be declared / (C) on Monday / (D) at the evening.

- (A) The results of the examination
- (B) will be declared
- (C) on Monday
- (D) at the evening

Q13. In the following sentence, one part contains an error. Identify the part that has the error.

(A) Running quickly through the park, / (B) a dog bit / (C) the jogger / (D) on the ankle.

- (A) Running quickly through the park,



- (B) a dog bit
- (C) the jogger
- (D) on the ankle

Q14. In the following sentence, one part contains an error. Identify the part that has the error.

(A) She has always been / (B) a honest person / (C) who stands firmly / (D) by her word.

- (A) She has always been
- (B) a honest person
- (C) who stands firmly
- (D) by her word

Q15. In the following sentence, one part contains an error. Identify the part that has the error.

(A) Every boy and / (B) every girl in the school / (C) have been asked / (D) to wear the uniform.

- (A) Every boy and
- (B) every girl in the school
- (C) have been asked
- (D) to wear the uniform

Q16. In the following sentence, one part contains an error. Identify the part that has the error.

(A) He returned home / (B) after completing / (C) his higher studies / (D) from at abroad.

- (A) He returned home
- (B) after completing
- (C) his higher studies



(D) from at abroad

Q17. In the following sentence, one part contains an error. Identify the part that has the error.

(A) Decorated with colourful flowers, / (B) the guests admired / (C) the wedding hall / (D) from the entrance.

(A) Decorated with colourful flowers,

(B) the guests admired

(C) the wedding hall

(D) from the entrance

Q18. In the following sentence, one part contains an error. Identify the part that has the error.

(A) It was / (B) an one-time / (C) chance that he / (D) should not have let go.

(A) It was

(B) an one-time

(C) chance that he

(D) should not have let go

Q19. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word **ARDUOUS**.

(A) Effortless

(B) Cheerful

(C) Strenuous

(D) Trivial

Q20. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word **TENACIOUS**.

(A) Fragile

(B) Timid



- (C) Reckless
- (D) Persistent

Q21. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word **ELOQUENT**.

- (A) Articulate
- (B) Silent
- (C) Awkward
- (D) Monotonous

Q22. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word **METICULOUS**.

- (A) Careless
- (B) Thorough
- (C) Hasty
- (D) Impulsive

Q23. Choose the word that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word **MISERLY**.

- (A) Mean
- (B) Stingy
- (C) Generous
- (D) Greedy

Q24. Choose the word that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word **TIMID**.

- (A) Shy
- (B) Fearful
- (C) Nervous
- (D) Bold



Q25. Choose the word that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word **OBSCURE**.

- (A) Hidden
- (B) Clear
- (C) Dark
- (D) Vague

Q26. Choose the word that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word **LETHAL**.

- (A) Harmless
- (B) Deadly
- (C) Fatal
- (D) Dangerous

Q27. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

She arrived _____ the airport two hours before her scheduled flight.

- (A) in
- (B) on
- (C) by
- (D) at

Q28. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

The birthday cake was decorated _____ fresh roses and coloured icing.

- (A) by
- (B) on
- (C) with
- (D) for



Q29. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

The children played _____ the garden all through the afternoon.

- (A) at
- (B) in
- (C) on
- (D) by

Q30. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

He was awarded the Nobel Prize _____ his outstanding contribution to medical science.

- (A) for
- (B) with
- (C) at
- (D) by

Q31. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

She desperately wanted to attend the concert; _____, she could not obtain a ticket.

- (A) because
- (B) although
- (C) therefore
- (D) however

Q32. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

He missed the morning bus _____ he overslept and woke up very late.

- (A) although
- (B) however
- (C) because



(D) therefore

Q33. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

_____ it was raining heavily outside, the football match continued without any interruption.

- (A) Because
- (B) Although
- (C) Therefore
- (D) However

Q34. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word:

The roads were completely blocked by heavy snowfall; _____, all schools were declared closed for the day.

- (A) therefore
- (B) although
- (C) however
- (D) because

Q35. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

A written account of a person's life, written by someone other than the subject.

- (A) Autobiography
- (B) Memoir
- (C) Chronicle
- (D) Biography

Q36. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

A creature or person that eats both plant-based food and animal flesh.



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

Q37. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

A medical condition characterised by partial or total loss of memory.

- (A) Dementia
- (B) Amnesia
- (C) Phobia
- (D) Insomnia

Q38. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

A person who collects and studies postage stamps as a hobby.

- (A) Philatelist
- (B) Numismatist
- (C) Bibliophile
- (D) Ornithologist

Q39. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

Something (such as an award, book, or child) that occurs or appears after the death of the person concerned.

- (A) Memorial
- (B) Eulogy
- (C) Obituary
- (D) Posthumous

Q40. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

A person who is unable to pay their debts and is legally declared bankrupt.



- (A) Pauper
- (B) Debtor
- (C) Insolvent
- (D) Penurious

Q41. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

A period of exactly two weeks.

- (A) Decade
- (B) Fortnight
- (C) Semester
- (D) Biennium

Q42. What is the meaning of the idiom “**beat around the bush**”?

- (A) To avoid talking about the main point or issue
- (B) To work very hard late into the night
- (C) To endure a painful situation with courage
- (D) To start a conversation in a social gathering

Q43. What is the meaning of the idiom “**burn the midnight oil**”?

- (A) To waste resources without thinking
- (B) To avoid discussing an important topic
- (C) To make someone feel comfortable in a new setting
- (D) To work or study very hard until late at night

Q44. What is the meaning of the idiom “**cost an arm and a leg**”?

- (A) To cause someone physical harm
- (B) To require a great deal of effort and patience
- (C) To be extremely expensive



(D) To take a serious risk in order to achieve something

Q45. What is the meaning of the idiom “**bite the bullet**”?

- (A) To make a hasty and ill-considered decision
- (B) To endure a painful or difficult experience with courage and resolve
- (C) To deliberately avoid a difficult topic in conversation
- (D) To spend a very large amount of money on something

Q46. What is the meaning of the idiom “**break the ice**”?

- (A) To destroy a valuable relationship between two people
- (B) To cause discomfort or tension in a social gathering
- (C) To solve a problem that has long been left unattended
- (D) To do or say something to relieve tension and start a conversation in a social situation

Q47. Choose the sentence that is correctly written in the **Present Perfect Tense**.

- (A) She has completed her assignment well before the deadline.
- (B) She completed her assignment well before the deadline.
- (C) She was completing her assignment before the deadline arrived.
- (D) She had been completing her assignment before the deadline.

Q48. Identify the sentence that is correctly written in the **Past Continuous Tense**.

- (A) They had played cricket when it started to rain.
- (B) They played cricket when it started to rain.
- (C) They were playing cricket when it started to rain.
- (D) They have played cricket when it started to rain.



Q49. Change the following sentence into **Indirect (Reported) Speech**:

He said, "I am reading a very interesting novel."

- (A) He said that he is reading a very interesting novel.
- (B) He said that he was reading a very interesting novel.
- (C) He told that he has been reading a very interesting novel.
- (D) He said that he had read a very interesting novel.

Q50. Choose the correct **Indirect Speech** for the following sentence:

The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."

- (A) The teacher said that the sun rose in the east.
- (B) The teacher said that the sun had risen in the east.
- (C) The teacher said that the sun will rise in the east.
- (D) The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Main Idea): RC questions test the ability to identify the main idea, locate specific information, and draw logical inferences from a passage.

Step 1 — Identify the main idea: The opening sentence states: *“The rapid depletion of natural resources and the alarming decline in wildlife populations have emerged as critical global concerns.”* This directly identifies the primary concern.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option B: The passage opposes industrial expansion, not endorses it.
- Option C: The passage discusses global ecosystems, not polar regions specifically.
- Option D: The passage implies governments have a key role (“stricter laws”, “protected reserves”).

Final Answer: The passage highlights the depletion of natural resources and decline of wildlife as the primary concern. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail): This question requires locating factual information stated explicitly in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate relevant lines: The passage states: *“soil erosion intensifies, carbon dioxide levels rise, and entire species are pushed towards extinction.”* These are listed as direct consequences of forest clearing (deforestation).

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: The passage does not mention increased rainfall; this contradicts the conservation message.
- Option C: The passage explicitly states soil erosion intensifies, so “no measurable impact” is factually incorrect.
- Option D: The passage mentions pollution and destruction, not improved air quality.



Final Answer: Soil erosion and rising carbon dioxide levels are cited as direct consequences of deforestation. $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail): Identify the protective measure described in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate relevant lines: The passage states: “*Protected reserves and national parks have been established to provide safe havens for endangered animals.*”

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: The passage explicitly opposes industrial expansion into forests.
- Option B: The passage advocates increasing protection, not reducing national parks.
- Option D: The passage criticises unregulated mining as a destructive activity.

Final Answer: The passage states that protected reserves and national parks have been established to protect wildlife. $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context): Understand the meaning of a concept as defined within the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the definition: The passage defines sustainable development as: “*meeting the needs of the present without compromising future generations.*” This maps directly to option D.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: Prioritising industrial growth contradicts the conservationist message of the passage.
- Option B: Disregarding future generations is the direct opposite of the passage’s definition.
- Option C: The passage presents sustainable development as a global concept, not limited to urban areas.



Final Answer: Sustainable development meets present needs without compromising future generations. $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context): Determine the contextual meaning of the word “unprecedented”.

Step 1 — Understand the context: The passage says forests “are being cleared at an unprecedented rate.” The sentence emphasises the alarming and extraordinary speed of deforestation, suggesting it has not been seen before on this scale.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option B: “Commonly observed” is the antonym of unprecedented.
- Option C: “Gradually decreasing” contradicts the alarming tone of the passage.
- Option D: “Strictly regulated” contradicts the passage’s concern about unregulated activities.

Final Answer: “Unprecedented” means never having occurred or existed before at this scale. $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Central Theme): Identify the central theme of the second passage.

Step 1 — Analyse the passage: The passage discusses both the benefits of technology (education, healthcare, communication) and its challenges (cybercrime, addiction, digital divide). The concluding expert opinion emphasises responsible usage.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: The passage does not say technology should be avoided; it advocates responsible use.



- Option C: The passage mentions bridging the gap, not eliminating all inequalities permanently.
- Option D: Cybercrime is one of several concerns mentioned, not the only one.

Final Answer: The central theme is that technology transforms modern life but must be used responsibly. $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail): Locate the passage's statement about technology's impact on healthcare.

Step 1 — Locate relevant lines: The passage states: *"telemedicine allows patients to consult doctors without physically visiting hospitals."*

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: The passage does not say hospitals have been eliminated; telemedicine complements them.
- Option B: Cost reduction of medicines is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option D: Training all doctors in AI is not stated in the passage.

Final Answer: Telemedicine allows patients to consult doctors remotely, improving healthcare access. $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail): Identify the challenge associated with technology as stated in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate relevant lines: The passage states: *"Cybercrime, data privacy breaches, and the digital divide remain persistent problems."*

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Options A, B, C: These are benefits of technology mentioned in the passage,



not challenges.

- Option D: Directly stated as a persistent problem in the passage.

Final Answer: Cybercrime and data privacy breaches are explicitly mentioned as challenges. ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Inference from Expert Opinion): Identify the expert recommendation from the passage.

Step 1 — Locate relevant lines: The passage states: *“its full benefits can be realised only when accompanied by digital literacy and responsible usage.”*

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option B: Restricting technology to urban centres is not mentioned; the passage advocates bridging divides.
- Option C: Eliminating social media is not the expert recommendation.
- Option D: Banning AI globally is not suggested; experts advocate responsible use.

Final Answer: Digital literacy and responsible usage are necessary for technology to be fully beneficial. ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail): Locate the passage’s statement about young people.

Step 1 — Locate relevant lines: The passage states: *“Young people are increasingly susceptible to social media addiction, which adversely affects their mental health and productivity.”*

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: Telemedicine benefits are not specifically linked to young people in the passage.



- Option C: E-learning benefits are mentioned for remote students, not as a problem for young people.
- Option D: Digital infrastructure access is not the specific concern raised for young people.

Final Answer: Young people are particularly affected by social media addiction that harms mental health and productivity. $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Subject-Verb Agreement): The expression “The number of . . .” always takes a singular verb.

Rule: “The number of” is followed by a plural noun but requires a singular verb (“was”, not “were”). This contrasts with “A number of . . .” which takes a plural verb.

Error Analysis: Part (C) reads “were surprisingly.” Since the subject is “The number of students” (a singular concept), the correct verb is **was**.

- Part A: Grammatically correct noun phrase.
- Part B: The relative clause is correctly formed.
- Part C: **Error** — “were” should be “was”.
- Part D: Grammatically correct as a complement.

Correction: “. . . was surprisingly very few.”

Final Answer: The error is in part C — incorrect verb “were” (should be “was”). $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Preposition Error): Use of the correct preposition with parts of the day.

Rule: The correct preposition for parts of the day is “in” (“in the morning”, “in the evening”, “in the afternoon”). “At” is used for specific clock times (“at 6 p.m.”) but not with “the evening” as a general period.

Error Analysis: Part (D) reads “at the evening.” The correct preposition is **in**.

- Part A: “The results of the examination” — correct noun phrase.
- Part B: “will be declared” — correct future passive construction.
- Part C: “on Monday” — correct preposition for days of the week.
- Part D: **Error** — “at the evening” should be “in the evening”.

Correction: “... will be declared on Monday **in** the evening.”

Final Answer: The error is in part D — “at the evening” should be “in the evening”.

⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Misplaced/Dangling Modifier): A participial phrase must logically refer to the grammatical subject of the main clause.

Rule: The participial phrase “Running quickly through the park” must modify the person who is running. However, the subject of the main clause is “a dog,” creating the absurd meaning that the dog was running through the park. This is a dangling modifier.

Error Analysis:

- Part A: **Error** — “Running quickly through the park” should modify the jogger, not the dog. As written, the sentence implies the dog was running.
- Parts B, C, D: Individually correct; the error arises from the mismatch between the modifier and the subject.

Correction: “Running quickly through the park, **the jogger was bitten by a dog** on the ankle.”

Final Answer: The error is in part A — dangling participial modifier. ⇒ A



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Article Error): Choosing between the indefinite articles “a” and “an”.

Rule: “An” is used before words that begin with a vowel *sound*, regardless of the spelling. The word “honest” begins with a silent “h,” so its first audible sound is the vowel /ɔ/, requiring “an honest.”

Error Analysis: Part (B) reads “a honest person.” Since “honest” starts with a vowel sound, the article must be **an**.

- Part A: Correct auxiliary construction.
- Part B: **Error** — “a honest” should be “an honest”.
- Parts C, D: Grammatically correct.

Correction: “She has always been **an** honest person . . .”

Final Answer: The error is in part B — “a honest” should be “an honest”. ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Subject-Verb Agreement): When “every ... and every ...” is used, the verb is singular.

Rule: “Every boy and every girl” is treated as a singular compound subject; it requires a singular verb form. The correct auxiliary is “has been,” not “have been.” The word “every” always signals singular agreement.

Error Analysis: Part (C) reads “have been asked.”

- Parts A, B, D: Correct grammar.
- Part C: **Error** — “have been” should be “has been”.

Correction: “Every boy and every girl in the school **has been** asked to wear the uniform.”

Final Answer: The error is in part C — “have been” should be “has been”. ⇒ **C**



Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Preposition Error): “Abroad” is an adverb and does not require a preposition before it.

Rule: “Abroad” functions as an adverb meaning “in or to a foreign country.” Using “at” before “abroad” is incorrect. The phrase “from at abroad” contains a double error — both “at” is redundant and the construction is unidiomatic. The correct phrasing is “from abroad” or simply “abroad.”

Error Analysis: Part (D) reads “from at abroad.”

- Parts A, B, C: Correct.
- Part D: **Error** — “from at abroad” should be “from abroad” (or just “abroad”).

Correction: “He returned home after completing his higher studies **abroad.**”

Final Answer: The error is in part D — “from at abroad” should be “from abroad.”

⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Misplaced/Dangling Modifier): A participial phrase must clearly modify the subject of the main clause.

Rule: The phrase “Decorated with colourful flowers” must logically refer to whatever was decorated. However, as the sentence is written, the main clause subject is “the guests,” implying absurdly that the guests themselves were decorated with flowers.

Error Analysis:

- Part A: **Error** — The participial phrase “Decorated with colourful flowers” is a dangling modifier; it should logically modify “the wedding hall,” not “the guests.”
- Parts B, C, D: Individually correct.

Correction: “Decorated with colourful flowers, **the wedding hall was admired**



by the guests from the entrance.”

Final Answer: The error is in part A — dangling modifier incorrectly modifying “the guests.” ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Article Error): Correct use of “a” vs. “an” based on the initial *sound* of the following word.

Rule: “An” is used before words beginning with a vowel sound. The word “one” is pronounced /wʌn/, starting with a consonant /w/ sound. Therefore, “a one-time” is correct, and “an one-time” is grammatically wrong.

Error Analysis: Part (B) reads “an one-time.” Since “one” starts with a /w/ sound (a consonant sound), the article must be a.

- Part A: Correct.
- Part B: **Error** — “an one-time” should be “a one-time”.
- Parts C, D: Correct.

Correction: “It was a one-time chance . . .”

Final Answer: The error is in part B — “an one-time” should be “a one-time”. ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying words with similar meanings.

Word: ARDUOUS — means requiring a great deal of effort or labour; hard and tiring to accomplish.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Effortless: Means requiring no effort; direct antonym of arduous.
- Option B — Cheerful: Relates to mood/emotion, not to difficulty or effort.
- Option C — Strenuous: Means requiring great exertion or effort; exact syn-



onym of arduous. ✓

- Option D — Trivial: Means of little importance or value; unrelated to difficulty.

Final Answer: ARDUOUS $\approx$ STRENUOUS (requiring great effort and exertion).

⇒ ☐ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying words with similar meanings.

Word: TENACIOUS — means holding firmly to something; not easily discouraged; determined and persistent.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Fragile: Means easily broken or damaged; antonym in terms of strength.
- Option B — Timid: Means lacking confidence or courage; opposite of determined.
- Option C — Reckless: Means without caution; unrelated to persistence or determination.
- Option D — Persistent: Means continuing firmly despite difficulty or opposition; synonym of tenacious. ✓

Final Answer: TENACIOUS $\approx$ PERSISTENT (firmly determined, not giving up).

⇒ ☐ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying words with similar meanings.

Word: ELOQUENT — means fluent and persuasive in speech or writing; expressing ideas clearly and effectively.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Articulate: Means able to express ideas clearly and effectively;



direct synonym of eloquent. ✓

- Option B — Silent: Means refraining from speech; opposite of eloquent.
- Option C — Awkward: Means clumsy or ill at ease; antonym in context.
- Option D — Monotonous: Means dull and unvarying; lacks the persuasive quality of eloquent speech.

Final Answer: ELOQUENT $\approx$ ARTICULATE (expressing ideas fluently and persuasively). $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying words with similar meanings.

Word: METICULOUS — means showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise in one's work.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Careless: Means lacking attention and care; direct antonym of meticulous.
- Option B — Thorough: Means complete and carried out with great care; synonym of meticulous. ✓
- Option C — Hasty: Means done with excessive speed; opposite of the care implied by meticulous.
- Option D — Impulsive: Means acting without thinking; antonym.

Final Answer: METICULOUS $\approx$ THOROUGH (careful, precise, attentive to detail). $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution**Concept — Antonyms:** Identifying words with opposite meanings.**Word: MISERLY** — means unwilling to spend money; excessively frugal, stingy, reluctant to give.**Analysis of options:**

- Option A — Mean: A synonym of miserly; means unwilling to give.
- Option B — Stingy: Also a synonym; means unwilling to spend or give.
- Option C — Generous: Means willing to give freely and abundantly; direct antonym of miserly. ✓
- Option D — Greedy: A near synonym (wanting more for oneself); not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of MISERLY = GENEROUS (freely and willingly giving).⇒ **Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution**Concept — Antonyms:** Identifying words with opposite meanings.**Word: TIMID** — means lacking self-confidence or courage; easily frightened; shy and hesitant.**Analysis of options:**

- Option A — Shy: A synonym of timid; means reluctant to be in the company of others.
- Option B — Fearful: A synonym; means full of fear or apprehension.
- Option C — Nervous: A synonym; means easily agitated or anxious.
- Option D — Bold: Means confident, courageous, and willing to take risks; direct antonym of timid. ✓

Final Answer: Antonym of TIMID = BOLD (confident and brave). ⇒ **Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution**Concept — Antonyms:** Identifying words with opposite meanings.**Word: OBSCURE** — means not discovered or known about; unclear, hidden, or difficult to understand.**Analysis of options:**

- Option A — Hidden: A synonym of obscure; means not visible or known.
- Option B — Clear: Means easy to perceive, understand, or see; direct antonym of obscure. ✓
- Option C — Dark: A near synonym in the visual sense; not an antonym.
- Option D — Vague: A synonym; means not clearly expressed or understood.

Final Answer: Antonym of OBSCURE = CLEAR (easily perceived, well-known, plain). ⇒ **B****Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution**Concept — Antonyms:** Identifying words with opposite meanings.**Word: LETHAL** — means causing or able to cause death; extremely harmful or destructive.**Analysis of options:**

- Option A — Harmless: Means not likely to cause harm or injury; direct antonym of lethal. ✓
- Option B — Deadly: A synonym of lethal; means causing death.
- Option C — Fatal: A synonym; means causing death or disaster.
- Option D — Dangerous: A near synonym; means likely to cause harm (though not necessarily death).

Final Answer: Antonym of LETHAL = HARMLESS (causing no harm or injury). ⇒ **A****Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: Correct preposition use with specific locations or points.

Rule: “At” is used for specific locations treated as a point (“at the airport”, “at the station”, “at the office”). “In” is used for enclosed spaces or larger areas. “On” is for surfaces. “By” indicates proximity.

Analysis: The airport is treated as a specific point of arrival or departure in English.

- “in the airport” — implies physically inside the terminal, less natural for arrival context.
- “on the airport” — incorrect; airports are not surfaces one stands on.
- “by the airport” — means near/beside the airport, not at it as a destination.
- “at the airport” — standard English for arriving at, departing from, or being at an airport. ✓

Final Answer: She arrived **at** the airport. ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: Correct preposition to express the instrument or material used.

Rule: “With” expresses the material, tool, or means by which something is done. “By” indicates the agent in passive sentences. “On” and “for” do not fit the context of decoration materials.

Analysis: The cake was decorated using fresh roses as the material/instrument.

- “by” — would indicate the agent (a person) who did the decorating, not the material.
- “on” — “decorated on” is not standard English.
- “with” — correct; expresses the material used for decoration. ✓
- “for” — indicates purpose, not the material used.

Final Answer: The cake was decorated **with** fresh roses. ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: Correct preposition use with enclosed or bounded spaces.

Rule: “In” is used for enclosed spaces, areas, or locations perceived as having boundaries (“in the garden”, “in the park”, “in the room”). “At” is for specific points or institutions. “On” is for surfaces. “By” indicates proximity.

Analysis: A garden is a bounded, enclosed area. Children playing within that space requires the preposition **in**.

- “at the garden” — less natural; “at” is for buildings/institutions as specific points.
- “in the garden” — correct; garden is an enclosed, bounded area. ✓
- “on the garden” — incorrect usage with “garden”.
- “by the garden” — means beside the garden, not inside it.

Final Answer: The children played **in** the garden. ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: Correct preposition after “awarded” / “recognised” to indicate reason.

Rule: “For” is the correct preposition when indicating the reason or cause of an award or recognition (“awarded *for* services”, “recognised *for* contributions”).

Analysis: He received the Prize because of his contribution — the reason/cause requires **for**.

- “for” — correct; indicates the reason for receiving the award. ✓
- “with” — used for instruments or accompaniments, not reason.
- “at” — used for location or point in time, not reason.
- “by” — used for agent in passive voice, not reason.

Final Answer: He was awarded the Nobel Prize **for** his outstanding contribution.
⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q30](#)



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Conjunctions: Selecting the correct conjunctive adverb to show contrast.

Analysis: The sentence presents two contrasting ideas: wanting to attend (strong desire) vs. not obtaining a ticket (reality). A contrast connector linking two independent clauses is needed.

- “because” — introduces a reason or cause; does not indicate contrast.
- “although” — a subordinating conjunction; does not work after a semicolon to connect two main clauses.
- “therefore” — indicates a logical result/consequence; not getting a ticket is not the result of wanting to attend.
- “however” — conjunctive adverb meaning “in spite of that”; correctly links two contrasting independent clauses after a semicolon. ✓

Final Answer: She wanted to attend; **however**, she could not get a ticket. ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Conjunctions: Selecting the correct conjunction to express a cause-effect relationship.

Analysis: Missing the bus was the *result*; waking up late was the *cause*. The conjunction must introduce the reason.

- “although” — introduces a contrast (concession), not a cause; incorrect here.
- “however” — a conjunctive adverb showing contrast; cannot introduce a subordinate reason clause.
- “because” — introduces the reason or cause; correctly links missing the bus to waking up late. ✓
- “therefore” — introduces a result, but the result (missing the bus) is in the first clause, not the second.

Final Answer: He missed the bus **because** he woke up late. ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q32](#)



Q33.

Solution

Concept — Conjunctions: Selecting the correct conjunction to express a concession.

Analysis: The sentence contrasts heavy rain (which would normally stop a match) with the match continuing without interruption. This is a concessive (contrary expectation) relationship.

- “Because” — introduces a cause; heavy rain would not logically cause the match to continue.
- “Although” — introduces a concession: “even though it was raining, the match continued.” ✓
- “Therefore” — introduces a result; cannot logically connect “heavy rain” to “match continued.”
- “However” — a conjunctive adverb used between independent clauses; does not work as a sentence-opening subordinating conjunction.

Final Answer: **Although** it was raining heavily, the match continued. ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Conjunctions: Selecting the correct conjunction to express a logical result or consequence.

Analysis: Snow blocking the roads is the *cause*; schools being closed is the *logical result*. A consequence connector joining two independent clauses (after a semi-colon) is needed.

- “therefore” — indicates a logical conclusion or result; correctly connects cause (blocked roads) to result (school closure). ✓
- “although” — introduces contrast/concession; incorrect here.
- “however” — introduces contrast; incorrect here.
- “because” — introduces a reason; here the reason is in the first clause, not the second.

Final Answer: The roads were blocked; **therefore**, all schools were declared closed. ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q34](#)



Q35.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Biography): Match the descriptive phrase to the single word that captures its full meaning precisely.

Phrase: “A written account of a person’s life, written by someone other than the subject.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Autobiography: Written by the subject themselves about their own life; opposite of the given clue.
- Option B — Memoir: A personal record of specific events/experiences, written by the subject; does not match.
- Option C — Chronicle: A historical record of events arranged in chronological order; not specifically about one person’s life.
- Option D — Biography: The written account of another person’s life by an external author; matches the clue exactly. ✓

Final Answer: Biography = written account of someone’s life by another person.

⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Omnivore): Match the phrase to the precise single word.

Phrase: “A creature or person that eats both plant-based food and animal flesh.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Herbivore: Eats only plants (Latin: *herba* = plant); does not eat animal flesh.
- Option B — Carnivore: Eats only animal flesh (Latin: *carnis* = flesh); does not eat plants.
- Option C — Omnivore: Eats both plants and animals (Latin: *omnis* = all); matches the clue exactly. ✓
- Option D — Predator: An animal that hunts and kills other animals; refers to hunting behaviour, not diet type.



Final Answer: Omnivore = eats both plants and animals. $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Amnesia): Match the phrase to the single word.

Phrase: “A medical condition characterised by partial or total loss of memory.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Dementia: A broader neurological syndrome involving multiple cognitive impairments (memory, reasoning, language); not exclusively or precisely “loss of memory.”
- Option B — Amnesia: Specifically refers to partial or total loss of memory (Greek: *amnesia* = forgetfulness); matches the clue exactly. ✓
- Option C — Phobia: An extreme or irrational fear of a specific thing; unrelated to memory.
- Option D — Insomnia: Persistent inability to fall or stay asleep; unrelated to memory loss.

Final Answer: Amnesia = partial or total loss of memory. $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Philatelist): Match the phrase to the single word.

Phrase: “A person who collects and studies postage stamps as a hobby.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Philatelist: Specialises in the collection and study of postage stamps and postal history (Greek: *philos* = lover + *ateleia* = exemption from tax/franking); matches the clue exactly. ✓
- Option B — Numismatist: A person who collects coins, banknotes, and medals; unrelated to stamps.



- Option C — Bibliophile: A person who loves and collects books; unrelated to stamps.
- Option D — Ornithologist: A scientist who studies birds; unrelated to stamps.

Final Answer: Philatelist = collector and student of postage stamps. $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Posthumous): Match the phrase to the single word.

Phrase: “Something (such as an award, book, or child) that occurs or appears after the death of the person concerned.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Memorial: A structure, ceremony, or event intended to remember a deceased person; does not mean “occurring after death” in general.
- Option B — Eulogy: A speech or piece of writing that praises someone, typically at a funeral; refers only to the speech, not to any posthumous occurrence.
- Option C — Obituary: A published notice announcing a person’s death; does not convey the idea of something appearing or being awarded after death.
- Option D — Posthumous: Occurring, published, or awarded after the death of the person concerned (Latin: *post* = after + *humus* = earth/burial); matches the clue exactly. ✓

Final Answer: Posthumous = occurring after the death of the person concerned.

$\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q39](#)



Q40.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Insolvent): Match the phrase to the single word.

Phrase: “A person who is unable to pay their debts and is legally declared bankrupt.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Pauper: A very poor person, typically one dependent on charity; not necessarily someone with debts or legal bankruptcy.
- Option B — Debtor: A person who owes money to another; does not specifically imply legal insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings.
- Option C — Insolvent: A person or company that cannot pay debts as they fall due and has been legally declared so; matches the clue exactly. ✓
- Option D — Penurious: An adjective meaning extremely poor or miserly; not a term for legal debt default.

Final Answer: Insolvent = legally unable to pay debts; bankrupt. ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q40](#)

Q41.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Fortnight): Match the phrase to the single word.

Phrase: “A period of exactly two weeks.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Decade: A period of ten years; not two weeks.
- Option B — Fortnight: A period of fourteen days (two weeks); from Old English *feowertyne niht* = fourteen nights; matches the clue exactly. ✓
- Option C — Semester: Half a year (approximately six months), used in academic contexts; not two weeks.
- Option D — Biennium: A period of two years; not two weeks.

Final Answer: Fortnight = a period of exactly two weeks (14 days). ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q41](#)



Q42.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: Understanding the figurative meaning of common English idioms.

Idiom: “Beat around the bush” — Origin: hunters used to beat around bushes to flush out birds without going directly into them. Figurative meaning: to avoid coming to the main point; to talk around the issue without addressing it directly.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — To avoid talking about the main point or issue: Correct figurative meaning. ✓
- Option B — To work very hard late into the night: This is the meaning of “burn the midnight oil.”
- Option C — To endure a painful situation with courage: This is the meaning of “bite the bullet.”
- Option D — To start a conversation in a social gathering: This is the meaning of “break the ice.”

Final Answer: “Beat around the bush” = to avoid getting to the main point. ⇒

A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q42](#)

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: Understanding the figurative meaning of common English idioms.

Idiom: “Burn the midnight oil” — Origin: before electricity, people used oil lamps; burning oil at midnight meant working through the night. Figurative meaning: to work or study very hard until late at night.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — To waste resources without thinking: Incorrect; the idiom refers to diligent effort and hard work.
- Option B — To avoid discussing an important topic: This is the meaning of “beat around the bush.”
- Option C — To make someone feel comfortable in a new setting: This is the meaning of “break the ice.”



- Option D — To work or study very hard until late at night: Correct figurative meaning. ✓

Final Answer: “Burn the midnight oil” = to work or study very hard late into the night. ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q43](#)

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: Understanding the figurative meaning of common English idioms.

Idiom: “Cost an arm and a leg” — Figurative meaning: to be extremely expensive; to cost a very large and unreasonable sum of money.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — To cause someone physical harm: A literal misreading; the idiom is entirely figurative.
- Option B — To require great effort and patience: Incorrect; the idiom relates to monetary cost, not effort.
- Option C — To be extremely expensive: Correct figurative meaning. ✓
- Option D — To take a serious risk to achieve something: Incorrect; this relates to risk-taking, not monetary cost.

Final Answer: “Cost an arm and a leg” = to be very expensive. ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q44](#)

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: Understanding the figurative meaning of common English idioms.

Idiom: “Bite the bullet” — Origin: historically, soldiers were given a bullet to bite during painful surgical procedures performed without anaesthesia. Figurative meaning: to endure a painful, difficult, or unpleasant situation with courage and determination.

Analysis of options:



- Option A — To make a hasty and ill-considered decision: Incorrect; the idiom relates to endurance, not impulsiveness.
- Option B — To endure a painful or difficult experience with courage and resolve: Correct figurative meaning. ✓
- Option C — To deliberately avoid a difficult topic in conversation: This is “beat around the bush.”
- Option D — To spend a very large amount of money on something: This is “cost an arm and a leg.”

Final Answer: “Bite the bullet” = to face and endure pain or difficulty with courage. ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q45](#)

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: Understanding the figurative meaning of common English idioms.

Idiom: “Break the ice” — Origin: refers to breaking ice that blocks ships in frozen water, making passage possible. Figurative meaning: to do or say something to relieve tension, awkwardness, or reserve in a social situation; to initiate conversation with strangers or in a new group.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — To destroy a valuable relationship: Incorrect; the idiom is about easing social tension, not damaging relationships.
- Option B — To cause discomfort or tension: Opposite of the idiom’s meaning.
- Option C — To solve a long-unattended problem: Incorrect figurative interpretation.
- Option D — To do or say something to relieve tension and initiate conversation: Correct figurative meaning. ✓

Final Answer: “Break the ice” = to initiate conversation and ease social awkwardness. ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q46](#)



Q47.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Present Perfect Tense): The present perfect tense expresses actions completed at an unspecified time before now, or actions with a connection to the present.

Structure: Subject + **have/has** + Past Participle

Analysis of options:

- Option A — “She **has completed** her assignment well before the deadline.” Uses *has* + *completed* (*past participle*); correctly formed present perfect tense. ✓
- Option B — “She **completed** her assignment ...” Simple past tense (no auxiliary); not present perfect.
- Option C — “She **was completing** her assignment ...” Past continuous tense (*was* + *-ing*); not present perfect.
- Option D — “She **had been completing** her assignment ...” Past perfect continuous tense; not present perfect.

Final Answer: Option A correctly uses the Present Perfect Tense (*has* + past participle). ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q47](#)

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Past Continuous Tense): The past continuous describes an action that was ongoing at a particular moment in the past, often interrupted by another past event.

Structure: Subject + **was/were** + Verb-ing

Analysis of options:

- Option A — “They **had played** cricket when it started to rain.” Past perfect tense; not past continuous.
- Option B — “They **played** cricket when it started to rain.” Simple past tense; not past continuous.
- Option C — “They **were playing** cricket when it started to rain.” Uses *were* + *playing*; correctly formed past continuous tense, showing an ongoing action (playing cricket) interrupted by a new event (rain starting). ✓



- Option D — “They **have played** cricket when it started to rain.” Present perfect; not past continuous.

Final Answer: Option C correctly uses the Past Continuous Tense (*were + playing*). ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q48](#)

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Indirect/Reported Speech — Tense Backshift): Converting direct speech (present continuous) into indirect speech using the backshift rule.

Rule: When the reporting verb is in the past (“said”), the tense in the reported clause shifts back by one degree:

- Present Continuous (“am reading”) → Past Continuous (“was reading”)

Direct Speech: He said, “I am reading a very interesting novel.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — “he **is reading**” — No tense backshift applied; incorrect.
- Option B — “he **was reading**” — Correct tense backshift (present continuous → past continuous). ✓
- Option C — “He **told** that ...has been reading” — “Tell” requires a direct object (“told me/her”); tense is also wrong.
- Option D — “he **had read**” — Past perfect is the backshift of simple past, not of present continuous.

Final Answer: He said that he **was reading** a very interesting novel. ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q49](#)



Q50.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Reported Speech — Universal Truth Exception): When a direct speech sentence expresses a universal truth, scientific fact, or natural law, the tense does NOT change in indirect speech.

Direct Speech: The teacher said, “The sun rises in the east.”

Rule: Statements expressing universal truths, laws of nature, or permanently valid facts remain in the present tense in reported speech, regardless of the tense of the reporting verb.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — “the sun **rose** in the east” — Incorrectly applies tense backshift to simple past; universal truths do not backshift.
- Option B — “the sun **had risen**” — Incorrect; past perfect is not used for universal truths.
- Option C — “the sun **will rise**” — Incorrect; future tense alters the meaning of an ever-present fact.
- Option D — “the sun **rises** in the east” — Tense unchanged (simple present retained); correct for a universal natural truth. ✓

Final Answer: The teacher said that the sun **rises** in the east. ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q50](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	C	4	D	5	A
6	B	7	C	8	D	9	A	10	B
11	C	12	D	13	A	14	B	15	C
16	D	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	D
21	A	22	B	23	C	24	D	25	B
26	A	27	D	28	C	29	B	30	A
31	D	32	C	33	B	34	A	35	D
36	C	37	B	38	A	39	D	40	C
41	B	42	A	43	D	44	C	45	B
46	D	47	A	48	C	49	B	50	D

