

UP BEd JEE Language

Sample Paper – 2

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: India's education system has undergone significant transformation in recent decades. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 represents one of the most comprehensive overhauls, aiming to make learning holistic, flexible, and multidisciplinary. A key focus of these reforms is to bridge the gap between urban and rural educational opportunities, ensuring that quality schooling reaches every corner of the country. The policy emphasises mother-tongue instruction at the foundational level, critical thinking over rote learning, and integration of vocational skills alongside academic subjects. However, challenges remain formidable — shortage of trained teachers, inadequate infrastructure in government schools, and high dropout rates, particularly among girls in rural areas. The government has launched initiatives such as Samagra Shiksha and



PM POSHAN to tackle these barriers. Ultimately, the success of educational reform depends on collaborative effort from policymakers, educators, communities, and families to create an environment where every child can thrive.

Q1. What is the primary aim of the educational reforms mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Reducing the number of schools in rural areas
- (B) Making learning holistic, flexible, and multidisciplinary
- (C) Promoting only academic subjects over vocational courses
- (D) Eliminating mother-tongue instruction at foundational levels

Q2. According to the passage, what major challenge does the education system face?

- (A) Excess of trained teachers in rural schools
- (B) Reduction in government education initiatives
- (C) Shortage of trained teachers and inadequate infrastructure
- (D) Overemphasis on vocational training over academics

Q3. Which government initiative is mentioned in the passage to address educational barriers?

- (A) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- (B) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- (C) Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- (D) Samagra Shiksha and PM POSHAN

Q4. What does NEP 2020 emphasise at the foundational level of schooling?

- (A) Mother-tongue instruction and critical thinking
- (B) English medium instruction and competitive examinations
- (C) Emphasis on rote learning methods

(D) Focus solely on urban school development

Q5. According to the passage, who must collaborate for educational reforms to succeed?

- (A) Only the government and international organisations
- (B) Policymakers, educators, communities, and families
- (C) Students and private schools alone
- (D) Educational boards and examination councils only

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

Passage: Engaging in regular sports activities has profound benefits not only for physical fitness but also for mental well-being. Research consistently shows that exercise triggers the release of endorphins — natural mood-lifting chemicals in the brain — which help combat stress, anxiety, and depression. Team sports, in particular, foster social bonds, teamwork, and a sense of belonging, all of which contribute to emotional resilience. Students who participate in sports regularly tend to exhibit better concentration, improved academic performance, and stronger self-discipline. Moreover, sports instil qualities such as perseverance, leadership, and the ability to handle failure gracefully. Schools and educational institutions are increasingly recognising the importance of integrating sports into the curriculum, not as an extracurricular activity, but as an essential component of overall development. Governments worldwide are investing in sports infrastructure and promoting grassroots programmes to ensure that mental health benefits of physical activity reach every section of society.

Q6. What are endorphins described as in the passage?

- (A) Chemicals that cause stress and anxiety
- (B) Nutrients that strengthen bones and muscles
- (C) Natural mood-lifting chemicals in the brain
- (D) Hormones that reduce concentration and focus



- Q7.** Which of the following qualities is **NOT** mentioned as a benefit of sports in the passage?
- (A) Perseverance
 - (B) Leadership
 - (C) Teamwork
 - (D) Mathematical ability
- Q8.** According to the passage, how do schools currently view sports?
- (A) As an essential component of overall development
 - (B) As a distraction from academic performance
 - (C) As an optional leisure activity for weekends
 - (D) As a replacement for classroom learning
- Q9.** What benefit of team sports is highlighted in the passage?
- (A) Improving individual athletic records
 - (B) Fostering social bonds and a sense of belonging
 - (C) Reducing the cost of education
 - (D) Enhancing competitive examination results
- Q10.** The passage suggests that governments are investing in sports primarily to:
- (A) Produce international athletes for global competitions
 - (B) Replace academic programmes with physical training
 - (C) Ensure mental health benefits reach every section of society
 - (D) Reduce the burden on healthcare systems
- Q11. Error Detection:** In each of the following questions, a sentence is divided into four parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Find the part that contains a grammatical error.



She has worked (A) / in this office for (B) / ten years and yesterday (C) / she receives an award. (D)

- (A) She has worked
- (B) in this office for
- (C) ten years and yesterday
- (D) she receives an award

Q12. They has (A) / been waiting for (B) / the bus since (C) / early morning. (D)

- (A) They has
- (B) been waiting for
- (C) the bus since
- (D) early morning

Q13. Having studied (A) / all night, the examination (B) / was found to be (C) / quite easy by the students. (D)

- (A) Having studied
- (B) all night, the examination
- (C) was found to be
- (D) quite easy by the students

Q14. Of all the novels (A) / he has written, (B) / this one is the most finest (C) / example of his craft. (D)

- (A) Of all the novels
- (B) he has written
- (C) this one is the most finest
- (D) example of his craft

Q15. The children played (A) / in the garden all morning, (B) / but when it started raining, (C) / they runs inside quickly. (D)



- (A) The children played
- (B) in the garden all morning
- (C) but when it started raining
- (D) they runs inside quickly

Q16. Each boys (A) / in the team (B) / was asked to (C) / submit his entry form. (D)

- (A) Each boys
- (B) in the team
- (C) was asked to
- (D) submit his entry form

Q17. After finishing the assignment, (A) / the marks were awarded (B) / by the teacher (C) / the very next day. (D)

- (A) After finishing the assignment
- (B) the marks were awarded
- (C) by the teacher
- (D) the very next day

Q18. Among the two candidates, (A) / Ananya is more experienced (B) / and the most capable (C) / for the position. (D)

- (A) Among the two candidates
- (B) Ananya is more experienced
- (C) and the most capable
- (D) for the position

Q19. Synonyms: Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the given word.

DILIGENT



- (A) Lazy
- (B) Careless
- (C) Hasty
- (D) Industrious

Q20. AUSTERE

- (A) Severe
- (B) Lenient
- (C) Lavish
- (D) Cheerful

Q21. MAGNANIMOUS

- (A) Petty
- (B) Generous
- (C) Selfish
- (D) Narrow-minded

Q22. BENEVOLENT

- (A) Malicious
- (B) Indifferent
- (C) Kind-hearted
- (D) Hostile

Q23. Antonyms: Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

VERBOSE

- (A) Talkative
- (B) Wordy



- (C) Eloquent
- (D) Concise

Q24. RETICENT

- (A) Communicative
- (B) Reserved
- (C) Shy
- (D) Taciturn

Q25. CANDID

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

Q26. TRANQUIL

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

Q27. Fill in the Blanks: Choose the most appropriate word/phrase to fill in the blank.

You _____ consult a doctor if the pain persists for more than two days.

- (A) should
- (B) might
- (C) would
- (D) can



- Q28.** She _____ speak three languages fluently when she was a child.
- (A) can
 - (B) may
 - (C) should
 - (D) could
- Q29.** _____ Ganga is one of the most sacred rivers in India.
- (A) A
 - (B) An
 - (C) The
 - (D) No article needed
- Q30.** He said that he _____ come to the party if he finished his work on time.
- (A) can
 - (B) would
 - (C) shall
 - (D) may
- Q31.** She carried _____ umbrella because the sky looked overcast and it was likely to rain.
- (A) an
 - (B) a
 - (C) the
 - (D) no article
- Q32.** You _____ park your vehicle here; this is a strictly designated no-parking zone.
- (A) should
 - (B) would



- (C) could
- (D) must not

Q33. _____ Sun rises in the east and sets in the west — a fact known to every schoolchild.

- (A) A
- (B) An
- (C) The
- (D) No article

Q34. He _____ be at home right now; his car is parked in the driveway and the lights are on.

- (A) will
- (B) must
- (C) shall
- (D) would

Q35. One-Word Substitution: Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase.

A book written by a person about his or her own life.

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

Q36. A person who enjoys the company of others and is naturally sociable.

- (A) Introvert
- (B) Recluse
- (C) Hermit



(D) Gregarious

Q37. A person who habitually suffers from an inability to sleep.

- (A) Narcoleptic
- (B) Somnambulist
- (C) Insomniac
- (D) Hypochondriac

Q38. A person who draws or produces maps.

- (A) Geographer
- (B) Cartographer
- (C) Navigator
- (D) Topographer

Q39. A person who compiles and edits dictionaries.

- (A) Lexicographer
- (B) Grammarian
- (C) Etymologist
- (D) Linguist

Q40. The item or position that is second from the last in a series.

- (A) Ultimate
- (B) Antepenultimate
- (C) Terminal
- (D) Penultimate

Q41. A person who lives or existed during the same period as another.

- (A) Predecessor



- (B) Successor
- (C) Contemporary
- (D) Antagonist

Q42. Idioms and Phrases: Choose the correct meaning of the underlined idiom or phrase.

The professor hit the nail on the head when he identified the root cause of the students' confusion.

- (A) To accidentally injure oneself while working
- (B) To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem
- (C) To be overly aggressive in an argument
- (D) To put in great physical effort on a project

Q43. She visits her hometown once in a blue moon, as her job keeps her extremely busy throughout the year.

- (A) Very rarely
- (B) During a lunar eclipse
- (C) Every month without fail
- (D) At a specific time of the month

Q44. The younger sister accidentally spilled the beans about the surprise birthday party planned for their mother.

- (A) To cause a mess in the kitchen
- (B) To waste food carelessly
- (C) To cook something incorrectly
- (D) To reveal a secret or confidential information

Q45. Rahul did not attend the school picnic because he was feeling a little under the weather.



- (A) Caught in an unexpected storm
- (B) Feeling confused about the climate
- (C) Feeling slightly ill or unwell
- (D) Being outdoors during bad weather conditions

Q46. Do not worry — he was only pulling your leg when he said the examination had been postponed indefinitely.

- (A) To joke or tease someone in a light-hearted manner
- (B) To physically harm a person
- (C) To help someone walk faster
- (D) To trick someone into a dangerous situation

Q47. Grammar and Tenses: Choose the option that correctly fills the blank or identifies the correct form.

Identify the sentence that is correctly written in the **simple future tense**.

- (A) She is writing her assignment tomorrow.
- (B) She has written her assignment.
- (C) She wrote her assignment.
- (D) She will write her assignment tomorrow.

Q48. At 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, the delegates _____ the annual conference session.

- (A) will have attended
- (B) will be attending
- (C) attended
- (D) are attending

Q49. Identify the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence: "*The teacher corrects the papers every day.*"



- (A) The papers are being corrected by the teacher every day.
- (B) The papers were corrected by the teacher every day.
- (C) The papers are corrected by the teacher every day.
- (D) The papers have been corrected by the teacher every day.

Q50. Convert the following sentence into indirect speech: “*She said, ‘I am feeling very tired.’*”

- (A) She said that she was feeling very tired.
- (B) She said that I am feeling very tired.
- (C) She said that she is feeling very tired.
- (D) She said that she has been feeling very tired.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Education System): The passage explicitly states that NEP 2020 aims to make learning holistic, flexible, and multidisciplinary.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: “The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 represents one of the most comprehensive overhauls, *aiming to make learning holistic, flexible, and multidisciplinary.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage never suggests reducing schools in rural areas; it aims to bridge the urban-rural gap.
- Option C: The passage explicitly mentions integration of vocational skills *alongside* academic subjects, not promotion of one over the other.
- Option D: The passage states NEP 2020 *emphasises* mother-tongue instruction at the foundational level, not eliminates it.

Final Answer: The primary aim of the reforms is making learning holistic, flexible, and multidisciplinary ⇒ **B**

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Education System): The passage lists specific challenges faced by the education system.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: “challenges remain formidable — *shortage of trained teachers, inadequate infrastructure in government schools, and high dropout rates.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says there is a *shortage* of trained teachers, not an excess.
- Option B: The passage mentions new government initiatives like Samagra Shiksha, indicating active investment.
- Option D: No overemphasis on vocational training is mentioned; the passage



calls for balance.

Final Answer: Shortage of trained teachers and inadequate infrastructure $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Education System): The passage directly names specific government initiatives.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: “The government has launched initiatives such as *Samagra Shiksha* and *PM POSHAN* to tackle these barriers.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: PMKVY is a skill development scheme not mentioned in this passage.
- Option B: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is not named in the passage.
- Option C: The Mid-Day Meal Scheme is not mentioned by name (PM POSHAN is the rebranded version, but the passage uses PM POSHAN).

Final Answer: Samagra Shiksha and PM POSHAN $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Education System): The passage describes NEP 2020’s approach at the foundational level.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: “The policy emphasises *mother-tongue instruction at the foundational level*, *critical thinking* over rote learning.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage contrasts critical thinking with competitive examinations; English medium is not the focus.
- Option C: The passage explicitly opposes rote learning, advocating critical thinking instead.
- Option D: A key aim is to bridge the urban-rural gap, not focus solely on urban schools.



Final Answer: Mother-tongue instruction and critical thinking $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Education System): The passage concludes with a statement about the collaborative nature of reform.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: “the success of educational reform depends on collaborative effort from *policymakers, educators, communities, and families*.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: International organisations are not mentioned in the passage.
- Option C: The passage calls for a much wider collaborative network, not just students and private schools.
- Option D: Educational boards and examination councils are not specifically named.

Final Answer: Policymakers, educators, communities, and families $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Sports and Mental Health): The passage defines endorphins clearly.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: “exercise triggers the release of endorphins — *natural mood-lifting chemicals in the brain* — which help combat stress, anxiety, and depression.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Endorphins combat stress and anxiety; they do not cause them.
- Option B: The passage describes endorphins as brain chemicals, not dietary nutrients.
- Option D: Endorphins improve concentration (via mood); they do not reduce it.

Final Answer: Natural mood-lifting chemicals in the brain $\Rightarrow$ **C**



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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Sports and Mental Health): This is an inference question asking which quality is NOT stated.

Step 1 — Check listed qualities in the passage: The passage mentions: perseverance, leadership, teamwork (from team sports), concentration, self-discipline. *Mathematical ability* is never mentioned.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “sports instil qualities such as *perseverance*” — explicitly mentioned.
- Option B: “*leadership*” — explicitly mentioned.
- Option C: “Team sports, in particular, foster . . . *teamwork*” — explicitly mentioned.

Final Answer: Mathematical ability is not mentioned in the passage $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Sports and Mental Health): The passage describes how schools now view sports.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: “Schools . . . are increasingly recognising the importance of integrating sports into the curriculum, not as an extracurricular activity, but as *an essential component of overall development*.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says sports *improves* academic performance, contradicting this option.
- Option C: The passage says sports is being moved away from optional/extracurricular status.
- Option D: Sports is integrated *alongside* classroom learning, not as a replacement.



Final Answer: As an essential component of overall development $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Sports and Mental Health): The passage discusses benefits specific to team sports.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: “Team sports, in particular, *foster social bonds, teamwork, and a sense of belonging*, all of which contribute to emotional resilience.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Individual athletic records are not discussed in this passage.
- Option C: Reducing the cost of education is not mentioned.
- Option D: Enhancing examination results is a general benefit, not specific to team sports.

Final Answer: Fostering social bonds and a sense of belonging $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Sports and Mental Health): The passage states the government’s primary motivation for investing in sports.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: “Governments worldwide are investing in sports infrastructure...to ensure that *mental health benefits of physical activity reach every section of society*.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Producing international athletes is not stated as the primary motive.
- Option B: The passage integrates sports with academics, not replacing it.
- Option D: Reducing healthcare burden is an implied secondary benefit, not the stated primary reason.

Final Answer: Ensure mental health benefits reach every section of society $\Rightarrow$ **C**



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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Tense Consistency): When a sentence uses the present perfect (“has worked”) for an ongoing situation and then refers to a specific past event (“yesterday”), the verb for the past event must also be in the simple past tense.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (D) reads “she receives an award.” Since the action happened “yesterday” (a specific past time), the simple past “she **received** an award” is required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She has worked” is correct for an action continuing up to the present.
- Option B: “in this office for” is a correct prepositional phrase.
- Option C: “ten years and yesterday” is a correct time expression linking the two clauses.

Final Answer: Error is in Part (D) — “receives” should be “received” ⇒ **D**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Pronoun-Antecedent / Subject-Verb Agreement): The pronoun “They” is a third-person plural subject and must take the plural auxiliary “have,” not the singular “has.”

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (A) reads “They has,” which is grammatically incorrect. The correct form is “They **have** been waiting.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “been waiting for” is the correct present perfect continuous construction.
- Option C: “the bus since” correctly introduces a point-in-time reference.
- Option D: “early morning” is a correct time expression.



Final Answer: Error is in Part (A) — “has” should be “have” ⇒ A

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Dangling Participle): A participial phrase must logically refer to the subject of the main clause. Here, the subject after the comma must be the person who studied all night.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (B) continues as “the examination was found to be...” The implied subject of “Having studied all night” is the students, but the passive construction makes “the examination” the grammatical subject — creating a dangling participle. The correct form: “Having studied all night, **the students found** the examination quite easy.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Having studied” is the correct participial form; the phrase itself is not erroneous.
- Option C: “was found to be” is grammatically valid in isolation.
- Option D: “quite easy by the students” is a correct agent phrase in isolation.

Final Answer: Error is in Part (B) — dangling participle; subject of main clause should be the students ⇒ B

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Incorrect Degree of Comparison): The superlative is formed either by adding *-est* to the adjective **or** by using *most* before it — never both simultaneously (double superlative is incorrect).

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (C) reads “this one is the most finest.” Since “finest” is already a superlative form of “fine,” using “most” before it is redundant and wrong. The correct form is simply “the finest.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Of all the novels” is a correct superlative comparison frame.



- Option B: “he has written” is a correct relative clause.
- Option D: “example of his craft” is a correct noun phrase.

Final Answer: Error is in Part (C) — “most finest” is a double superlative; correct form is “finest” ⇒ C

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Tense Consistency): In a narrative describing a past sequence of events, all verbs describing past actions must be in the simple past tense.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (D) reads “they runs inside quickly.” The entire sentence is in the past tense (“played,” “started raining”). The verb must be “they **ran** inside quickly.” Additionally, “runs” is a third-person singular form that does not agree with “they.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The children played” is correct simple past tense.
- Option B: “in the garden all morning” is a correct adverbial phrase.
- Option C: “but when it started raining” is correct simple past in an adverbial clause.

Final Answer: Error is in Part (D) — “runs” should be “ran” ⇒ D

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Subject-Verb Agreement / Determiner Usage): The determiner “each” must always be followed by a singular noun, not a plural noun.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (A) reads “Each boys.” “Each” is a distributive determiner that takes a *singular* noun. The correct form is “**Each boy.**”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “in the team” is a correct prepositional phrase modifying the sub-



ject.

- Option C: “was asked to” correctly uses the singular verb agreeing with “Each boy.”
- Option D: “submit his entry form” is the correct infinitive clause with correct pronoun.

Final Answer: Error is in Part (A) — “Each boys” should be “Each boy” ⇒ A

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Dangling Modifier): An introductory participial phrase must have its logical subject as the grammatical subject of the main clause.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (B) reads “the marks were awarded.” The subject of “After finishing the assignment” must be the person (students) who finished it, not “the marks.” The passive voice in Part (B) creates a dangling modifier. Correct form: “After finishing the assignment, **the students received** their marks...”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “After finishing the assignment” is a valid introductory phrase in itself.
- Option C: “by the teacher” is a correct agent phrase in a passive construction.
- Option D: “the very next day” is a correct adverbial time phrase.

Final Answer: Error is in Part (B) — dangling modifier; subject should be the person(s) who finished the assignment ⇒ B

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Incorrect Degree of Comparison): When comparing exactly two items, the *comparative* degree is used. “Among the two” indicates only two candidates, so the superlative “most capable” is incorrect; the comparative “more capable” should be used.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (C) reads “and the most capable.” Since only



two candidates are being compared (“Among the two candidates”), the correct form is “more capable,” not “the most capable.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Among the two candidates” is a correct prepositional phrase for comparing two.
- Option B: “Ananya is more experienced” correctly uses the comparative degree for two.
- Option D: “for the position” is a correct prepositional phrase.

Final Answer: Error is in Part (C) — “most capable” should be “more capable” when comparing two ⇒

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Diligent): “Diligent” means showing careful and persistent work or effort; steady and earnest in application.

Step 1 — Analyse the word: *Diligent* derives from Latin *diligere* (to esteem highly, to love). Its core meaning is hard-working and assiduous.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Lazy” is the antonym of diligent.
- Option B: “Careless” implies inattentiveness, the opposite of diligence.
- Option C: “Hasty” means rushed, not necessarily hard-working.

Final Answer: Industrious (hard-working, persistent) is the synonym of diligent ⇒

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Austere): “Austere” means severe or strict in manner or attitude; having no comforts or luxuries; plain and simple.

Step 1 — Analyse the word: *Austere* refers to stern simplicity, moral strictness, and lack of luxury. “Severe” captures this meaning of strictness and harshness.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Lenient” means tolerant and not harsh — the opposite of austere.
- Option C: “Lavish” means rich and extravagant — the antonym of austere.
- Option D: “Cheerful” describes a pleasant disposition, far from austere’s severity.

Final Answer: Severe is the closest synonym of austere ⇒ A

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Magnanimous): “Magnanimous” means very generous or forgiving, especially toward a rival or less powerful person; noble and big-hearted.

Step 1 — Analyse the word: From Latin *magnus* (great) + *animus* (soul). A magnanimous person is generous and gracious in spirit.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Petty” means small-minded — the antonym of magnanimous.
- Option C: “Selfish” means concerned only with oneself — opposite of magnanimous.
- Option D: “Narrow-minded” means intolerant — opposite of the noble quality of magnanimity.

Final Answer: Generous is the synonym of magnanimous ⇒ B

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Benevolent): “Benevolent” means well-meaning and kindly; charitable and generous in nature.

Step 1 — Analyse the word: From Latin *bene* (well) + *volens* (wishing). A benevolent person wishes and does good for others — making “kind-hearted” the closest synonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Malicious” means intending harm — the direct antonym of benevolent.
- Option B: “Indifferent” means having no particular interest or feeling, unlike benevolent warmth.
- Option D: “Hostile” means unfriendly and antagonistic — opposite of benevolent.

Final Answer: Kind-hearted is the synonym of benevolent ⇒ C

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Verbose): “Verbose” means using or expressed in more words than are needed; wordy and long-winded.

Step 1 — Identify the antonym: The antonym must mean using *fewer* words than necessary or expressing ideas briefly. “Concise” means giving a lot of information clearly and in a few words — the direct antonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Talkative” is a near-synonym of verbose, not an antonym.
- Option B: “Wordy” is a synonym of verbose.
- Option C: “Eloquent” means fluent and persuasive, not necessarily brief — not the antonym.

Final Answer: Concise is the antonym of verbose ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Reticent): “Reticent” means not revealing one’s thoughts or feelings readily; reserved and uncommunicative.

Step 1 — Identify the antonym: The antonym must describe someone who readily expresses thoughts and feelings. “Communicative” means ready and willing to talk and impart information — the direct antonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Reserved” is a synonym of reticent, not an antonym.
- Option C: “Shy” is also close in meaning to reticent, not opposite.
- Option D: “Taciturn” means habitually silent — a near-synonym of reticent.

Final Answer: Communicative is the antonym of reticent ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Candid): “Candid” means truthful and straightforward; frank and open.

Step 1 — Identify the antonym: The antonym must describe someone who is not truthful or straightforward. “Deceptive” means giving an appearance of honesty while intending to mislead — the direct antonym of candid.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Frank” is a synonym of candid, not an antonym.
- Option B: “Honest” is also a synonym of candid.
- Option D: “Open” means willing to share and discuss — another near-synonym.

Final Answer: Deceptive is the antonym of candid ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q25](#)



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Tranquil): “Tranquil” means free from disturbance; calm and peaceful.

Step 1 — Identify the antonym: The antonym must describe a state of disturbance or agitation. “Turbulent” means characterized by conflict, disorder, or confusion — the direct antonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Calm” is a synonym of tranquil, not an antonym.
- Option C: “Peaceful” is a synonym of tranquil.
- Option D: “Serene” means perfectly calm and untroubled — also a synonym.

Final Answer: Turbulent is the antonym of tranquil ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks (Modal: should): “Should” expresses advisability or recommendation — appropriate when suggesting a prudent course of action.

Step 1 — Analyse the context: “You ___ consult a doctor if the pain persists” — this is advice or recommendation, for which “should” is the correct modal.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “might” expresses possibility, not advice or recommendation.
- Option C: “would” expresses conditional willingness, not advisability.
- Option D: “can” expresses ability or permission, not recommendation.

Final Answer: “should” (advisability/recommendation) ⇒ **A**

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks (Modal: could): “Could” is used to express past ability — something one was able to do at a previous time.

Step 1 — Analyse the context: “She ___ speak three languages when she was a child” — the phrase “when she was a child” places the ability in the past. “Could” expresses past ability.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “can” expresses present ability, not past.
- Option B: “may” expresses present/future possibility or permission, not past ability.
- Option C: “should” expresses obligation or advice, not ability.

Final Answer: “could” (past ability) ⇒ **D**

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks (Article: The): The definite article “the” is used before proper nouns referring to unique geographical features such as rivers, mountain ranges, and seas.

Step 1 — Analyse the context: “___ Ganga is one of the most sacred rivers” — “Ganga” is the name of a specific, unique river. Rivers take the definite article “the.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “A” is the indefinite article used before singular countable nouns in a non-specific context.
- Option B: “An” is used before vowel sounds, and rivers still need “the,” not “an.”
- Option D: Rivers, seas, and mountain ranges always require the definite article “the” in standard English.

Final Answer: “The” Ganga (definite article for rivers) ⇒ **C**

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



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks (Modal: would): In indirect speech and conditional sentences reported in the past, “will” transforms to “would.”

Step 1 — Analyse the context: “He said that he ___ come to the party if he finished his work” — This is a reported conditional sentence. The reporting verb “said” is past, so “will” becomes “would.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “can” implies present ability/permission; does not suit reported past conditional.
- Option C: “shall” is used for first person (I/we) in formal contexts, not third person past.
- Option D: “may” expresses possibility/permission, not the conditional future in past tense.

Final Answer: “would” (future in the past / conditional) ⇒ **B**

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks (Article: an): The indefinite article “an” is used before words that begin with a vowel *sound*.

Step 1 — Analyse the context: “She carried ___ umbrella” — the word “umbrella” begins with the vowel sound /ə/ (like “uh-*mbrella*”), so the article “an” is required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “a” is used before consonant sounds; “umbrella” starts with a vowel sound.
- Option C: “the” (definite article) would imply a specific, previously mentioned umbrella, which is not the context here.
- Option D: Omitting the article is incorrect as “umbrella” is a singular countable noun needing an article.

Final Answer: “an” umbrella (vowel sound) ⇒ **A**

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



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks (Modal: must not): “Must not” expresses prohibition — something that is not allowed or is strictly forbidden.

Step 1 — Analyse the context: “You ___ park your vehicle here; this is a no-parking zone” — parking is strictly *prohibited*, which calls for a modal of prohibition: “must not.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “should” expresses advisability/recommendation, not strict prohibition.
- Option B: “would” expresses willingness or conditional, not prohibition.
- Option C: “could” expresses past ability or polite possibility, not prohibition.

Final Answer: “must not” (prohibition) ⇒ D

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks (Article: The): The definite article “the” is used before nouns referring to unique celestial bodies and unique entities in the universe.

Step 1 — Analyse the context: “___ Sun rises in the east” — there is only one sun; it is a unique celestial body. Unique nouns (the Sun, the Moon, the Earth) always take the definite article “the.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “A Sun” would imply one of several suns, which is factually incorrect in this context.
- Option B: “An” is for vowel sounds; moreover, only “the” applies to unique celestial bodies.
- Option D: Omitting the article before “Sun” in standard English usage is incorrect.

Final Answer: “The” Sun (definite article for unique celestial bodies) ⇒ C

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



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks (Modal: must): “Must” is used to express a strong logical deduction or certainty based on available evidence.

Step 1 — Analyse the context: “He ___ be at home; his car is in the driveway and the lights are on” — the speaker is making a logical deduction from evidence. “Must” expresses near-certainty based on reasoning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “will” expresses future intention, not present deduction from evidence.
- Option C: “shall” expresses formal future or offers/promises, not deduction.
- Option D: “would” expresses conditional or habitual past, not present deduction.

Final Answer: “must” (logical deduction/certainty) ⇒ B

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Autobiography): A book written by a person about his or her own life is specifically termed an autobiography.

Step 1 — Analyse the definition: “Auto” (self) + “bio” (life) + “graphy” (writing) = writing about one’s own life. This uniquely describes *Autobiography*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A *Biography* is a book written by someone *else* about a person’s life.
- Option C: A *Memoir* is a personal narrative focusing on specific events or periods, not a complete life account.
- Option D: A *Chronicle* is a factual written account of important historical events.

Final Answer: Autobiography ⇒ A

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



Q36.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Gregarious): A person who enjoys the company of others and is naturally sociable is described as gregarious.

Step 1 — Analyse the definition: From Latin *gregarius* (belonging to a flock). A gregarious person is sociable, outgoing, and loves being part of a group.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: An *Introvert* prefers solitude and inner reflection — opposite of the definition.
- Option B: A *Recluse* withdraws from society — opposite of sociable.
- Option C: A *Hermit* lives in seclusion, avoiding others — not sociable.

Final Answer: Gregarious $\Rightarrow$

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Insomniac): A person who habitually suffers from an inability to sleep is called an insomniac.

Step 1 — Analyse the definition: From Latin *insomnis* (sleepless). *Insomnia* is the condition; *insomniac* is the person.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A *Narcoleptic* suffers from sudden, uncontrollable sleep attacks — the opposite condition.
- Option B: A *Somnambulist* is a sleepwalker — someone who walks in their sleep.
- Option D: A *Hypochondriac* imagines or exaggerates illnesses, not specifically related to sleep.

Final Answer: Insomniac $\Rightarrow$

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



Q38.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Cartographer): A person who draws or produces maps is called a cartographer.

Step 1 — Analyse the definition: From Latin *charta* (paper/map) + Greek *graphos* (writing). A cartographer specialises in the art and science of making maps.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A *Geographer* studies the physical features of the Earth and human activity; does not necessarily make maps.
- Option C: A *Navigator* uses maps but does not draw them; navigates routes.
- Option D: A *Topographer* describes and maps the surface features of a place; cartographer is the more general and precise term.

Final Answer: Cartographer $\Rightarrow$

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Lexicographer): A person who compiles and edits dictionaries is called a lexicographer.

Step 1 — Analyse the definition: From Greek *lexikon* (of words) + *graphos* (writing). Famous lexicographers include Samuel Johnson and Noah Webster.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A *Grammarians* studies and teaches grammar rules, not dictionary compilation.
- Option C: An *Etymologist* studies the origin and history of words, but does not necessarily compile dictionaries.
- Option D: A *Linguist* studies language in a broad scientific sense — grammar, phonetics, syntax, etc.

Final Answer: Lexicographer $\Rightarrow$

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Penultimate): The item or position that is second from the last in a series is called the penultimate.

Step 1 — Analyse the definition: From Latin *paene* (almost) + *ultimus* (last). In a series A, B, C, D, E — D is the penultimate (second to last).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: *Ultimate* means the last or final item in a series.
- Option B: *Antepenultimate* means third from last, not second from last.
- Option C: *Terminal* means relating to or forming an end; it is not specific to “second from last.”

Final Answer: Penultimate $\Rightarrow$

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Contemporary): A person who lives or existed during the same period as another is called a contemporary.

Step 1 — Analyse the definition: From Latin *con* (together) + *temporarius* (of time). Shakespeare and Marlowe were contemporaries — they lived and wrote at the same time.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A *Predecessor* is someone who held a position or office before the current person.
- Option B: A *Successor* is someone who follows another in a position or role.
- Option D: An *Antagonist* is a person who actively opposes or is hostile to another.

Final Answer: Contemporary $\Rightarrow$

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



Q42.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (Hit the nail on the head): This idiom means to describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem; to be precisely correct about something.

Step 1 — Analyse the idiom: The image is of a carpenter driving a nail perfectly — hitting it squarely on its head. Metaphorically, it means identifying or stating something with perfect accuracy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The idiom has nothing to do with physical injury.
- Option C: Being aggressive in an argument is associated with other idioms (e.g., “go for the jugular”).
- Option D: Hard work is associated with other idioms (e.g., “burn the midnight oil”).

Final Answer: To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem ⇒ **B**

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (Once in a blue moon): This idiom means very rarely; something that happens extremely infrequently.

Step 1 — Analyse the idiom: A “blue moon” refers to the rare occurrence of a second full moon in a single calendar month. Hence, “once in a blue moon” means once in a very long while.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The idiom has nothing to do with lunar eclipses; it refers to frequency, not astronomical events.
- Option C: “Every month without fail” is the opposite — the idiom means it rarely happens.
- Option D: “At a specific time of the month” is too literal and unrelated to the figurative meaning.

Final Answer: Very rarely ⇒ **A**

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



Q44.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (Spill the beans): This idiom means to reveal secret or confidential information, especially inadvertently.

Step 1 — Analyse the idiom: The origin is debated; one theory traces it to ancient voting with beans (secret ballot). “Spilling” the beans meant revealing the hidden vote. Today it means revealing a secret.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The idiom has no literal connection to kitchen messes.
- Option B: Wasting food is not the figurative meaning.
- Option C: Cooking incorrectly is unrelated to this idiom.

Final Answer: To reveal a secret or confidential information ⇒ D

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

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (Under the weather): This idiom means feeling slightly ill, unwell, or out of sorts.

Step 1 — Analyse the idiom: The phrase is nautical in origin — sailors who felt sick would go below deck, literally “under the weather” side of the ship. Today it is used to describe mild illness or indisposition.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The idiom refers to physical indisposition, not being caught in a storm.
- Option B: Confusion about the climate is a literal reading, not the figurative meaning.
- Option D: Being outdoors in bad weather is again a literal interpretation.

Final Answer: Feeling slightly ill or unwell ⇒ C

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



Q46.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (Pull someone's leg): This idiom means to joke with, tease, or deceive someone in a playful, good-humoured way.

Step 1 — Analyse the idiom: The origin is believed to be connected to tripping someone up (literally pulling their leg). Figuratively, it means to jest or tease — not with harmful intent, but in fun.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The idiom does not refer to causing physical harm.
- Option C: Helping someone walk is an entirely literal and unrelated interpretation.
- Option D: Tricking into danger is too extreme; pulling someone's leg is light-hearted teasing.

Final Answer: To joke or tease someone in a light-hearted manner ⇒ A

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Grammar/Tenses (Simple Future): The simple future tense describes an action that will happen in the future and is formed with *will/shall* + *base verb*.

Step 1 — Identify the correct form: Option D: “She will write her assignment tomorrow” uses *will* + *base verb* (*write*) with a future time adverb (*tomorrow*) — the correct simple future form.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She is writing her assignment tomorrow” uses present continuous, which can express future plans but is not the simple future tense form.
- Option B: “She has written her assignment” is present perfect tense (completed action).
- Option C: “She wrote her assignment” is simple past tense.

Final Answer: “She will write her assignment tomorrow” — Simple Future Tense ⇒ D

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



Q48.

Solution

Concept — Grammar/Tenses (Future Continuous): The future continuous tense describes an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future. It is formed with *will be* + *present participle (-ing form)*.

Step 1 — Identify the correct form: “At 8 o’clock tomorrow morning” specifies a point in the future. The action (attending the conference) will be in progress at that time. Correct: “will be attending.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “will have attended” is future perfect — implies the action will be completed before a future point, not in progress at it.
- Option C: “attended” is simple past — refers to an already completed action.
- Option D: “are attending” is present continuous, used for near-future plans but not strictly the future continuous tense.

Final Answer: “will be attending” — Future Continuous Tense ⇒ **B**

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

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Grammar/Tenses (Passive Voice): To convert simple present active to passive: Subject (object of active) + *is/are* + past participle + *by* + agent (subject of active).

Step 1 — Apply the rule: Active: “The teacher corrects the papers every day.”

- Subject of active: The teacher → becomes agent: “by the teacher”
- Object of active: The papers → becomes subject of passive
- Verb: corrects (simple present, third person singular) → passive: are corrected

Result: “The papers are corrected by the teacher every day.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “are being corrected” is present continuous passive — wrong tense.
- Option B: “were corrected” is simple past passive — wrong tense.



- Option D: “have been corrected” is present perfect passive — wrong tense.

Final Answer: “The papers are corrected by the teacher every day.” ⇒ C

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Grammar/Tenses (Indirect Speech): In converting direct speech to indirect (reported) speech, when the reporting verb is in the past tense, the tense of the reported speech shifts back (backshift): present continuous → past continuous.

Step 1 — Apply the rules: Direct: *She said, “I am feeling very tired.”*

Reporting verb: “said” (past) — requires backshift.

“I” (first person, speaker = she) → “she”

“am feeling” (present continuous) → “was feeling” (past continuous).

Result: “**She said that she was feeling very tired.**”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “I am feeling” retains the first person and present tense — both are wrong.
- Option C: “she is feeling” retains present continuous without the required backshift.
- Option D: “she has been feeling” uses present perfect continuous — incorrect backshift.

Final Answer: She said that she was feeling very tired ⇒ A

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



Answer Key

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

