

UP BEd JEE Language

Sample Paper – 3

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 is experiencing one of the fastest rates of urbanization in the world. Millions of people migrate from villages to cities every year in search of better employment and education. While this urban influx generates economic dynamism, it places immense strain on infrastructure that was designed for far smaller populations. Roads become congested, water supply systems are overburdened, and sewage networks frequently fail. The most critical challenge, according to urban planners and policy experts, is the failure of civic infrastructure to keep pace with the rapidly growing urban population. Unplanned settlements and slums emerge on the periphery of major cities, where residents lack access to basic facilities like clean water, electricity, and healthcare. Although government initiatives such as the Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT aim to modernize urban spaces,



implementation has been inconsistent and progress often lags behind demographic growth. A comprehensive, long-term urban policy is the need of the hour.

What does the author identify as the **biggest challenge** of rapid urbanization?

- (A) Decrease in agricultural productivity in rural areas
- (B) Increase in the number of green spaces within cities
- (C) Inability of civic infrastructure to keep pace with the rapidly growing urban population
- (D) Reduction in crime rates in metropolitan areas

Q2. *(Refer to the passage in Q1.)*

What does the author suggest about government schemes like the Smart Cities Mission?

- (A) They have completely resolved the urban infrastructure crisis across India
- (B) They focus exclusively on the rehabilitation of slum dwellers
- (C) They have been abandoned due to severe financial constraints
- (D) The pace of infrastructural upgrade under these schemes lags behind the speed of urban migration

Q3. *(Refer to the passage in Q1.)*

What does the passage indicate about unplanned settlements and slums that arise on the outskirts of cities?

- (A) They grow as a result of rural-to-urban migration and are characterized by a lack of basic amenities
- (B) They are deliberately planned by city authorities for low-income workers
- (C) They are located within the city centre, close to commercial and industrial hubs



- (D) They are well-equipped with modern facilities funded by the central government

Q4. (Refer to the passage in Q1.)

What is the most appropriate meaning of the word “**proliferate**” as used in the context of the passage?

- (A) Diminish gradually over a period of time
- (B) Multiply or spread rapidly in number
- (C) Organize systematically in designated zones
- (D) Relocate permanently to other geographical areas

Q5. (Refer to the passage in Q1.)

The overall tone of the passage is best described as:

- (A) Celebratory and optimistic about India’s rapid urban growth
- (B) Indifferent to the challenges faced by an expanding urban population
- (C) Analytical and cautionary about the effects of unplanned urban expansion
- (D) Satirical and dismissive of all government-led urban development efforts

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

Passage: India’s young population has become the primary driver of digital adoption in the country. The proliferation of affordable smartphones and expanding internet connectivity has fundamentally transformed how young Indians learn, work, and communicate. Online learning platforms and educational apps have made quality education accessible even in remote districts, narrowing the gap between urban and rural learners. However, this digital revolution is not without its challenges. Child psychologists and educators have raised alarms over the effects of excessive screen time, which has



been linked to shorter attention spans, disturbed sleep cycles, and heightened anxiety among adolescents. The unchecked spread of misinformation through social media platforms poses another serious concern. Studies indicate that adolescents spending more than four hours daily on digital devices show reduced concentration and higher anxiety. Experts emphasize that the answer lies not in restricting technology but in cultivating digital literacy—equipping young people with critical thinking skills to navigate the online world responsibly and productively.

What primary transformation has digital technology brought about in India's youth, according to the passage?

- (A) It has led to increased unemployment among rural youth
- (B) It has resulted in a widespread decline in academic performance
- (C) It has reduced the number of students pursuing higher education
- (D) It has fundamentally transformed how young Indians learn, work, and communicate

Q7. (Refer to the passage in Q6.)

According to the passage, what advantage does digital technology offer to students in remote districts?

- (A) Access to the same quality of educational resources as those available in urban centres
- (B) Free transportation to better-equipped schools in nearby towns
- (C) Guaranteed government employment after completing digital literacy courses
- (D) Exemption from board examinations through alternative modes of assessment

Q8. (Refer to the passage in Q6.)

Which of the following concerns is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Excessive screen time among adolescents



- (B) Decline in physical fitness due to sedentary digital habits
- (C) Exposure to misinformation on social media platforms
- (D) Higher levels of anxiety among adolescents who use digital devices extensively

Q9. *(Refer to the passage in Q6.)*

What approach do experts in the passage recommend for addressing the challenges posed by technology to the youth?

- (A) Complete prohibition of smartphones for individuals under the age of eighteen
- (B) Using technology exclusively for entertainment and recreational purposes
- (C) A balanced approach that leverages technology for empowerment alongside cultivating digital literacy skills
- (D) Replacing all traditional classroom teaching entirely with online learning modules

Q10. *(Refer to the passage in Q6.)*

What do studies cited in the passage indicate about adolescents who spend more than four hours daily on digital devices?

- (A) They perform significantly better in competitive entrance examinations
- (B) They tend to develop stronger social connections and communication skills
- (C) They become more creative and innovative in their academic pursuits
- (D) They show reduced concentration levels and higher levels of anxiety

Q11. Each of the following sentences is divided into four parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a **grammatical error**.



(A) She spoke very soft during the meeting / (B) so that she would not / (C) disturb the other participants / (D) No error

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Q12. Each of the following sentences is divided into four parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a **grammatical error**.

(A) Mount Everest is / (B) more higher than / (C) any other mountain in the world / (D) No error

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(B) more higher than

(C) any other mountain in the world

(D) No error

Q13. Each of the following sentences is divided into four parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a **grammatical error**.

(A) The librarian collected all the books / (B) that had been issued last month / (C) and returned them back to the shelves / (D) No error

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(B) that had been issued last month

(C) and returned them back to the shelves

(D) No error

Q14. Each of the following sentences is divided into four parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a **grammatical error**.

(A) The scientist worked diligently / (B) to complete the experiment / (C) within the stipulated time / (D) despite of the limited resources available



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- (B) to complete the experiment
- (C) within the stipulated time
- (D) despite of the limited resources available

Q15. Each of the following sentences is divided into four parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a **grammatical error**.

(A) He answered the questions very confident / (B) in front of the entire selection panel / (C) during the final round of the interview / (D) No error

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- (B) in front of the entire selection panel
- (C) during the final round of the interview
- (D) No error

Q16. Each of the following sentences is divided into four parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a **grammatical error**.

(A) This handcrafted artefact displays / (B) a most unique design / (C) that has captivated collectors / (D) across the country

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- (B) a most unique design
- (C) that has captivated collectors
- (D) across the country

Q17. Each of the following sentences is divided into four parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a **grammatical error**.

(A) The department has decided / (B) to reschedule the annual seminar / (C) to a later future date / (D) due to unavoidable circumstances

- (A) The department has decided



- (B) to reschedule the annual seminar
- (C) to a later future date
- (D) due to unavoidable circumstances

Q18. Each of the following sentences is divided into four parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a **grammatical error**.

(A) Although the construction was completed on schedule, / (B) the workers faced numerous challenges / (C) throughout the monsoon season, / (D) but the management was satisfied with the outcome

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- (B) the workers faced numerous challenges
- (C) throughout the monsoon season,
- (D) but the management was satisfied with the outcome

Q19. Choose the word that is **closest in meaning** (synonym) to the word given in bold.

RESILIENT

- (A) Adaptable
- (B) Fragile
- (C) Indifferent
- (D) Passive

Q20. Choose the word that is **closest in meaning** (synonym) to the word given in bold.

FRUGAL

- (A) Extravagant
- (B) Thrifty
- (C) Generous
- (D) Reckless



Q21. Choose the word that is **closest in meaning** (synonym) to the word given in bold.

LACONIC

- (A) Loquacious
- (B) Fluent
- (C) Terse
- (D) Ambiguous

Q22. Choose the word that is **closest in meaning** (synonym) to the word given in bold.

CANDID

- (A) Deceptive
- (B) Reserved
- (C) Evasive
- (D) Frank

Q23. Choose the word that is **most opposite in meaning** (antonym) to the word given in bold.

ARROGANT

- (A) Humble
- (B) Proud
- (C) Vain
- (D) Conceited

Q24. Choose the word that is **most opposite in meaning** (antonym) to the word given in bold.

LETHARGIC

- (A) Drowsy



- (B) Vigorous
- (C) Indolent
- (D) Languid

Q25. Choose the word that is **most opposite in meaning** (antonym) to the word given in bold.

TIMID

- (A) Bashful
- (B) Meek
- (C) Hesitant
- (D) Audacious

Q26. Choose the word that is **most opposite in meaning** (antonym) to the word given in bold.

PROFOUND

- (A) Deep
- (B) Significant
- (C) Superficial
- (D) Thoughtful

Q27. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

The scientist's _____ approach to the experiment ensured that every variable was carefully monitored and recorded.

- (A) haphazard
- (B) methodical
- (C) impulsive
- (D) arbitrary



Q28. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Despite her _____ schedule, the principal found time to meet each student personally and address their academic concerns.

- (A) hectic
- (B) leisurely
- (C) monotonous
- (D) redundant

Q29. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

The government's revised scholarship policy proved highly _____ to the aspirations of millions of first-generation college-going students.

- (A) indifferent
- (B) hostile
- (C) detrimental
- (D) conducive

Q30. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

The award-winning documentary successfully captured the _____ of the water crisis facing rural communities across the region.

- (A) alleviation
- (B) celebration
- (C) magnitude
- (D) ignorance

Q31. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

The professor was widely admired for her ability to _____ complex grammatical concepts using simple, relatable everyday examples.

- (A) complicate



- (B) elucidate
- (C) obscure
- (D) distort

Q32. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

His farewell address was so _____ that even the most composed members of the audience found it difficult to hold back their emotions.

- (A) evocative
- (B) monotonous
- (C) irrelevant
- (D) abrasive

Q33. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

The senior correspondent displayed remarkable _____ while conducting interviews with survivors in the immediate aftermath of the devastating flood.

- (A) recklessness
- (B) negligence
- (C) passivity
- (D) tact

Q34. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

The nineteenth-century heritage building, which had lain neglected for decades, was _____ restored and reopened to the public as a cultural museum.

- (A) hastily
- (B) partially
- (C) meticulously
- (D) randomly



Q35. Choose the single word that best represents the meaning of the given phrase.

The act of taking another person's work, ideas, or words and presenting them as one's own without giving due credit

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

Q36. Choose the single word that best represents the meaning of the given phrase.

An irrational and persistent fear of open or crowded public spaces

- (A) Agoraphobia
- (B) Claustrophobia
- (C) Hydrophobia
- (D) Xenophobia

Q37. Choose the single word that best represents the meaning of the given phrase.

A list of books, articles, and other sources consulted or cited by a writer in the preparation of a text

- (A) Preface
- (B) Glossary
- (C) Index
- (D) Bibliography

Q38. Choose the single word that best represents the meaning of the given phrase.

A general dislike, distrust, or hatred of human beings and their behaviour



- (A) Philanthropy
- (B) Misogyny
- (C) Misanthropy
- (D) Xenophobia

Q39. Choose the single word that best represents the meaning of the given phrase.

A condition in which a person walks about and sometimes performs activities while remaining in a state of sleep

- (A) Narcolepsy
- (B) Somnambulism
- (C) Insomnia
- (D) Hypnosis

Q40. Choose the single word that best represents the meaning of the given phrase.

An extreme or irrational fear of being in enclosed or confined spaces

- (A) Claustrophobia
- (B) Agoraphobia
- (C) Acrophobia
- (D) Arachnophobia

Q41. Choose the single word that best represents the meaning of the given phrase.

Relating to or believing in the principle that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities

- (A) Authoritarian
- (B) Utilitarian
- (C) Totalitarian



(D) Egalitarian

Q42. Choose the **correct meaning** of the following idiom or phrase.

Let the cat out of the bag

- (A) To guard a secret with exceptional care and vigilance
- (B) To create unnecessary confusion and disruption in a situation
- (C) To accidentally reveal a secret or surprise before the intended time
- (D) To set someone free from a difficult or confining situation

Q43. Choose the **correct meaning** of the following idiom or phrase.

Bite off more than you can chew

- (A) To eat greedily without consideration for others at the table
- (B) To take on more responsibility or work than one is capable of managing
- (C) To be excessively cautious before committing to any new venture
- (D) To refuse all kinds of help even when it is genuinely needed

Q44. Choose the **correct meaning** of the following idiom or phrase.

A piece of cake

- (A) Something that is very easy to do or accomplish
- (B) A small and insignificant share of a large reward or profit
- (C) A task that demands exceptional skill, patience, and sustained effort
- (D) An unexpected treat or bonus given to employees at the workplace

Q45. Choose the **correct meaning** of the following idiom or phrase.

Every cloud has a silver lining

- (A) All natural phenomena have well-documented and accepted scientific explanations



- (B) Storms and overcast weather always bring significant benefit to the farming community
- (C) Wealth and fortune are often found concealed in the most unexpected of circumstances
- (D) Every difficult or unfortunate situation contains at least one positive or hopeful aspect

Q46. Choose the **correct meaning** of the following idiom or phrase.

Give the benefit of the doubt

- (A) To openly challenge someone's motives and publicly question their honesty
- (B) To choose to trust or believe someone even when there is uncertainty or insufficient evidence
- (C) To offer financial or material support to someone in a state of need
- (D) To disregard all available evidence in favour of personal preconceived assumptions

Q47. Choose the sentence that **correctly uses the Past Perfect** tense.

- (A) When I reached the station, the train already departed.
- (B) She has submitted the report before her supervisor reviewed it last week.
- (C) The students had already submitted their projects before the teacher asked for them.
- (D) By the time the guests arrived at the venue, the host prepared all the food.

Q48. Choose the sentence that **correctly forms a Type 2 Conditional** (a hypothetical or unreal present/future situation).

- (A) If she studied harder, she would pass the examination.
- (B) If she will study harder, she would pass the examination.



- (C) If she studied harder, she will pass the examination.
- (D) If she would study harder, she would pass the examination.

Q49. Choose the **correct question tag** to complete the following sentence.

“Let us take a short break, _____?”

- (A) shall we not
- (B) will we
- (C) won't we
- (D) shall we

Q50. Choose the sentence in which the **relative clause** is correctly placed.

- (A) The woman is my aunt who is standing near the entrance gate.
- (B) The novel that she recommended to me turned out to be absolutely fascinating.
- (C) The principal delivered a speech who was well-received by all students.
- (D) He spoke to the officer yesterday whose department handles college admissions.



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution****Concept — Reading Comprehension (Identifying the Central Challenge):**

Questions of this type ask the reader to locate a specific statement in the passage. Scan for key words from the question (“biggest challenge”) in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage explicitly states: “The most critical challenge, according to urban planners and policy experts, is the failure of civic infrastructure to keep pace with the rapidly growing urban population.” This matches Option (C) directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Agricultural productivity is never discussed in the passage; the focus is on urban spaces.
- Option B: The passage does not mention green spaces; no such benefit or challenge is described.
- Option D: Crime rates are not discussed anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: The author explicitly names the inability of civic infrastructure to keep pace with population growth as the biggest challenge. ⇒ **C**

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

Q2.**Solution****Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author’s Stance on Government Schemes):**

The question asks what the author says about the Smart Cities Mission. Locate the specific sentence in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage states: “Although government initiatives such as the Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT aim to modernize urban spaces, implementation has been inconsistent and progress often lags behind demographic growth.” This matches Option (D).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage explicitly says implementation is “inconsistent”; it does not claim the crisis is “completely resolved.”
- Option B: The passage mentions modernizing urban spaces broadly, not ex-



clusively slum rehabilitation.

- Option C: The schemes have not been “abandoned”; the passage says implementation is inconsistent, not stopped.

Final Answer: The author states that progress under these schemes lags behind urban migration. ⇒ D

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Inferential Understanding): This question requires combining two pieces of information from the passage: what causes slums and what characterizes them.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentences: (i) “Millions of people migrate from villages to cities every year” — establishes rural-to-urban migration. (ii) “Unplanned settlements and slums emerge on the periphery of major cities, where residents lack access to basic facilities like clean water, electricity, and healthcare” — establishes lack of amenities. Option (A) combines both facts accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says they are “unplanned”; the opposite of deliberate government planning.
- Option C: The passage explicitly says they emerge “on the periphery,” not in the city centre.
- Option D: The passage says residents “lack access” to facilities; the opposite of being well-equipped.

Final Answer: Slums grow due to rural-to-urban migration and are characterized by lack of basic amenities. ⇒ A

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context (Word Meaning): “Proliferate” comes from Latin *proles* (offspring) and *ferre* (to bear). It means to grow or multiply rapidly.

Step 1 — Context analysis: In the passage, unplanned settlements “proliferate at the outskirts of cities.” Given the context of rapid urbanization, the word clearly means to multiply rapidly. Option (B) matches exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Diminish” is the opposite; the passage describes growth, not reduction, of settlements.
- Option C: “Organize systematically” contradicts the description of “unplanned” settlements.
- Option D: “Relocate permanently” does not fit; the settlements are spreading, not moving elsewhere.

Final Answer: “Proliferate” means to multiply or spread rapidly in number. ⇒ B

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Identifying Tone): The tone of a passage is determined by the author’s choice of language, the type of information presented, and the overall purpose.

Step 1 — Analyse the passage: The author objectively presents data and expert opinion (“according to urban planners and policy experts”) — *analytical*. The passage warns about consequences and calls for bold policy action (“a comprehensive, long-term urban policy is the need of the hour”) — *cautionary*. Option (C) captures both dimensions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not celebrate urbanization; it highlights its problems.
- Option B: The author is clearly engaged with the issues, not indifferent.
- Option D: There is no mockery or sarcasm; the author takes the subject seriously.



Final Answer: The tone is analytical and cautionary. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Main Idea / Primary Effect): The question asks for the primary transformation digital technology has brought to Indian youth. Look for the passage's central claim.

Step 1 — Locate the key sentence: The passage states: "The proliferation of affordable smartphones and expanding internet connectivity has fundamentally transformed how young Indians learn, work, and communicate." Option (D) mirrors this sentence directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Increased rural unemployment is not mentioned; the passage discusses educational access.
- Option B: Widespread academic decline is not stated; challenges are specific (attention span, anxiety).
- Option C: A reduction in students pursuing higher education is not mentioned anywhere.

Final Answer: Digital technology has fundamentally transformed how young Indians learn, work, and communicate. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail): Locate the passage sentence about students in remote districts.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: "Online learning platforms and educational apps have made quality education accessible even in remote districts, narrowing the gap between urban and rural learners." This means rural students now get access to the same resources as urban students — Option (A).

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: Free transportation is not mentioned; the passage discusses digital access, not physical transport.
- Option C: Guaranteed government employment is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option D: Exemption from board examinations is not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: Remote students gain access to the same educational resources as those in urban centres. $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (What is NOT stated): For “not mentioned” questions, eliminate options that ARE present in the passage; the remaining option is the answer.

Step 1 — Check each option against the passage:

- Option A: “Excessive screen time” — explicitly mentioned (“effects of excessive screen time”).
- Option C: “Exposure to misinformation” — explicitly mentioned (“unchecked spread of misinformation”).
- Option D: “Higher levels of anxiety” — explicitly mentioned (“higher anxiety”).
- Option B: “Decline in physical fitness” — **NOT mentioned anywhere in the passage.**

Final Answer: Physical fitness decline is not discussed in the passage. $\Rightarrow$ B

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Expert Recommendation): The question asks what experts in the passage recommend. Locate the passage's concluding recommendation.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: "Experts emphasize that the answer lies not in restricting technology but in cultivating digital literacy—equipping young people with critical thinking skills to navigate the online world responsibly and productively." This directly matches Option (C): a balanced approach combining empowerment with digital literacy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Experts say the answer is *not* in restricting technology; prohibition is the opposite.
- Option B: Using technology only for entertainment contradicts the emphasis on productive use.
- Option D: Replacing all traditional teaching with online learning is not recommended; balance is key.

Final Answer: Experts recommend a balanced approach of technology-for-empowerment plus digital literacy. ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Citing Studies / Specific Data): The question refers to a specific study mentioned in the passage. Locate the sentence containing "studies indicate" or "four hours."

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: "Studies indicate that adolescents spending more than four hours daily on digital devices show reduced concentration and higher anxiety." This matches Option (D) directly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Better exam performance is the opposite of what studies indicate (reduced concentration).
- Option B: Stronger social connections are not mentioned; studies report negative psychological effects.



- Option C: Greater creativity is not mentioned; the passage reports negative effects on attention and mood.

Final Answer: Studies indicate reduced concentration and higher anxiety in adolescents using devices 4+ hours daily. ⇒ D

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Adjective vs. Adverb): An adverb (not an adjective) must be used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. In Part (A), the verb “spoke” must be modified by the adverb “softly,” not the adjective “soft.”

Correction: “She spoke very *softly* during the meeting.” (“softly” is the adverb form of “soft.”)

Why other parts are correct:

- Part B: “so that she would not” — correct subordinate clause of purpose.
- Part C: “disturb the other participants” — correct verb phrase completing the purpose clause.
- Part D: “No error” — Part D itself is not the error; the error is in Part A.

Final Answer: Error in Part (A): “soft” (adjective) should be “softly” (adverb). ⇒

A

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Double Comparative): Using “more” together with a comparative adjective (which already ends in “-er”) creates an incorrect double comparative. Only one form should be used.

Correction: Part (B) “more higher” should be simply “higher.” The correct sentence is: “Mount Everest is higher than any other mountain in the world.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part A: “Mount Everest is” — grammatically correct subject and linking verb.



- Part C: “any other mountain in the world” — correctly uses “any other” in a comparative construction.
- Part D: “No error” — there is an error in Part B; Part D is a distractor.

Final Answer: Error in Part (B): “more higher” is a double comparative; should be “higher.” ⇒ B

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Redundancy in Language): Redundancy occurs when two words in a sentence express the same meaning. The verb “return” already means “to go or come back,” so adding “back” after it is unnecessary and incorrect.

Correction: Part (C) “returned them back to the shelves” should be “returned them to the shelves.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part A: “The librarian collected all the books” — grammatically complete and correct.
- Part B: “that had been issued last month” — correct relative clause in past perfect passive.
- Part D: “No error” — since the error is in Part C, Part D is a distractor.

Final Answer: Error in Part (C): “returned them back” is redundant; “back” must be removed. ⇒ C

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Incorrect Preposition with “Despite”): The word “despite” is a preposition that stands alone and is *not* followed by “of.” The phrase “despite of” is a common error in Indian English. The correct alternatives are either “despite” (alone) or “in spite of” (three words).

Correction: Part (D) “despite of the limited resources available” should be “despite the limited resources available” (or “in spite of the limited resources avail-



able”).

Why other parts are correct:

- Part A: “The scientist worked diligently” — correct subject + verb + adverb.
- Part B: “to complete the experiment” — correct infinitive phrase.
- Part C: “within the stipulated time” — correct prepositional phrase.

Final Answer: Error in Part (D): “despite of” is incorrect; should be “despite” (no “of”). ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Adjective vs. Adverb): To modify the verb “answered,” an adverb is required, not an adjective. “Confident” is an adjective; “confidently” is the correct adverb form.

Correction: Part (A) “He answered the questions very confident” should be “He answered the questions very *confidently*.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part B: “in front of the entire selection panel” — correct prepositional phrase indicating place.
- Part C: “during the final round of the interview” — correct prepositional phrase indicating time.
- Part D: “No error” — Part A contains the error; Part D is a distractor.

Final Answer: Error in Part (A): “confident” (adjective) should be “confidently” (adverb). ⇒

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Absolute Adjective): Certain adjectives are absolute in meaning — they cannot be compared or qualified because they represent a state that is complete in itself. “Unique” means “one of a kind” and is one such absolute adjective. It cannot be used with “most,” “more,” or “very.”

Correction: Part (B) “a most unique design” should be simply “a unique design.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part A: “This handcrafted artefact displays” — correct subject and verb phrase.
- Part C: “that has captivated collectors” — correct relative clause.
- Part D: “across the country” — correct prepositional phrase of extent.

Final Answer: Error in Part (B): “most unique” is wrong; “unique” is an absolute adjective and cannot be graded. ⇒ **B**

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Redundancy in Language): “Later” and “future” both indicate a time that is yet to come. Using both together to modify “date” is redundant; only one is needed.

Correction: Part (C) “to a later future date” should be either “to a later date” or “to a future date.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part A: “The department has decided” — correct subject and present perfect verb.
- Part B: “to reschedule the annual seminar” — correct infinitive phrase as object.
- Part D: “due to unavoidable circumstances” — correct causal prepositional phrase.

Final Answer: Error in Part (C): “later future date” is redundant; use either “later date” or “future date.” ⇒ **C**

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Double/Conflicting Conjunction): “Although” and “but” are both adversative (contrasting) conjunctions. They cannot be used together to join the same pair of clauses. Only one should be used to express contrast.

Correction: Either (i) remove “but” from Part (D): “Although the construction was completed on schedule, the workers faced numerous challenges throughout the monsoon season, [and] the management was satisfied with the outcome” — OR (ii) remove “Although” and restructure: “The construction was completed on schedule, but the workers faced numerous challenges...”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part A: “Although the construction was completed on schedule,” — correct subordinate clause opener.
- Part B: “the workers faced numerous challenges” — correct main clause subject and verb.
- Part C: “throughout the monsoon season,” — correct adverbial phrase of time.

Final Answer: Error in Part (D): “although ... but” is a double conjunction; only one should be used. ⇒ **D**

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Resilient): “Resilient” means able to recover quickly from difficult conditions, adversity, or change. The closest synonym among the options is **Adaptable** — capable of adjusting to new conditions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Fragile” means easily broken or damaged — the *opposite* of resilient.
- Option C: “Indifferent” means having no particular interest or concern — unrelated to resilience.
- Option D: “Passive” means accepting or allowing what happens without active response — opposite of resilient.



Final Answer: Resilient $\approx$ Adaptable (able to recover and adjust). $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Frugal): “Frugal” means sparing or economical with money and food; not wasteful. The closest synonym is **Thrifty** — using money and other resources carefully and without waste.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Extravagant” means spending money or using resources excessively — the direct antonym of frugal.
- Option C: “Generous” means freely giving; implies spending freely, which contrasts with frugality.
- Option D: “Reckless” means acting without thinking about consequences — unrelated to careful spending.

Final Answer: Frugal $\approx$ Thrifty (careful and economical with resources). $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Laconic): “Laconic” means using very few words; brief and concise in speech or expression. The closest synonym is **Terse** — sparing in the use of words; abrupt.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Loquacious” means tending to talk a great deal — the *direct antonym* of laconic.
- Option B: “Fluent” refers to the ability to speak smoothly and easily, not to brevity of speech.
- Option D: “Ambiguous” means open to more than one interpretation — unrelated to brevity.

Final Answer: Laconic $\approx$ Terse (brief, using few words). $\Rightarrow$ C

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Candid): “Candid” means truthful and straightforward; not hesitating to speak the truth, even if it is uncomfortable. The closest synonym is **Frank** — direct and outspoken; honest.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Deceptive” means giving an impression different from the true one — the antonym of candid.
- Option B: “Reserved” means slow to reveal emotions or opinions — opposite of candid openness.
- Option C: “Evasive” means tending to avoid commitment or direct answers — the antonym of candid.

Final Answer: Candid $\approx$ Frank (honest, direct, and outspoken). $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Arrogant): “Arrogant” means having an exaggerated sense of one’s own importance; behaving as if one is superior to others. The antonym is **Humble** — having a modest, not overly proud view of one’s own importance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Proud” can mean arrogant or self-important — a near-synonym, not an antonym.
- Option C: “Vain” means having or showing excessive pride in one’s appearance — similar to arrogant, not opposite.
- Option D: “Conceited” means excessively proud of oneself — a synonym of arrogant, not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of Arrogant = Humble. $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Lethargic): “Lethargic” means affected by lethargy; characterised by a lack of energy and enthusiasm. The antonym is **Vigorous** — strong, healthy, and full of energy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Drowsy” means sleepy and lethargic — a *synonym* of lethargic, not an antonym.
- Option C: “Indolent” means wanting to avoid activity or exertion — a *synonym* of lethargic.
- Option D: “Languid” means displaying or having a disinclination for physical exertion — *synonym* of lethargic.

Final Answer: Antonym of Lethargic = Vigorous. ⇒ **B**

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Timid): “Timid” means showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened. The antonym is **Audacious** — showing a willingness to take surprisingly bold risks; fearlessly daring.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Bashful” means reluctant to draw attention; shy — a *near-synonym* of timid.
- Option B: “Meek” means quiet, gentle, and submissive — a *synonym* of timid, not an antonym.
- Option C: “Hesitant” means tentative, unsure — a *synonym* of timid in certain contexts.

Final Answer: Antonym of Timid = Audacious (bold, daring, fearless). ⇒ **D**

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



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Profound): “Profound” means very great or intense; having or showing great knowledge or insight. The antonym is **Superficial** — existing or occurring at or on the surface; lacking depth of character or knowledge.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Deep” is a synonym of profound in many contexts, not an antonym.
- Option B: “Significant” means important or noteworthy — aligned with profound, not its antonym.
- Option D: “Thoughtful” means absorbed in thought — a partial synonym, not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of Profound = Superficial (shallow, lacking depth). ⇒

C

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Contextual Vocabulary): The sentence describes an approach that ensures “every variable was carefully monitored and recorded.” This demands a word conveying carefulness and systematic procedure.

Why Option (B) is correct: “Methodical” means done in a systematic, orderly, and careful manner — perfectly fitting the context of scientific monitoring.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Haphazard” means lacking any obvious plan or order — the opposite of careful monitoring.
- Option C: “Impulsive” means acting on impulse without forethought — contradicts systematic experimentation.
- Option D: “Arbitrary” means based on random choice — incompatible with “carefully monitored.”

Final Answer: The correct word is “methodical.” ⇒ **B**

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Contextual Vocabulary): The conjunction “despite” signals a contrast: the principal found time to meet students *in spite of* a demanding schedule. The blank needs a word meaning “extremely busy.”

Why Option (A) is correct: “Hectic” means full of incessant or frantic activity; very busy — consistent with the contrast introduced by “despite.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Leisurely” means without hurry; relaxed — this would remove any sense of contrast.
- Option C: “Monotonous” means dull and tedious — does not describe a demanding schedule.
- Option D: “Redundant” means not needed; superfluous — does not describe a schedule.

Final Answer: The correct word is “hectic.” ⇒ A

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Contextual Vocabulary): A scholarship policy described as “proved highly ___ to the aspirations” must be positive/helpful. The word “conducive” means making a certain situation or outcome likely; favorable.

Why Option (D) is correct: “Conducive to” means helpful or favorable for — exactly what a good scholarship policy is to student aspirations.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Indifferent” means having no effect or concern — a policy cannot be “highly indifferent.”
- Option B: “Hostile” means unfriendly, antagonistic — the opposite of a beneficial policy.
- Option C: “Detrimental” means causing harm or damage — contradicts “proved highly” in a positive context.

Final Answer: The correct word is “conducive.” ⇒ D

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



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Contextual Vocabulary): A documentary “captures” something about a crisis. The word must convey the seriousness or scale of the water crisis.

Why Option (C) is correct: “Magnitude” means the great size, scale, or extent of something — a documentary about a crisis would capture its magnitude (how widespread and serious it is).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Alleviation” means the lessening of pain or a problem — a documentary would not “capture” the alleviation; it shows the problem.
- Option B: “Celebration” is positive and inappropriate for a crisis documentary.
- Option D: “Ignorance” means lack of knowledge — you cannot “capture the ignorance of a crisis”; this is semantically odd.

Final Answer: The correct word is “magnitude.” ⇒ C

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Contextual Vocabulary): A professor admired for her ability to make “complex concepts” understandable using “simple examples” needs a word meaning “to explain clearly.”

Why Option (B) is correct: “Elucidate” means to make something clear; to explain or clarify — perfect for a professor who makes complex topics accessible.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Complicate” means to make more complex — the opposite of the intended meaning.
- Option C: “Obscure” means to make unclear or difficult to understand — the direct opposite.
- Option D: “Distort” means to give a misleading account — contradicts admiration for honest explanation.

Final Answer: The correct word is “elucidate.” ⇒ B



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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Contextual Vocabulary): The sentence says the speech moved even “the most composed” audience members. The blank needs a word conveying emotional power.

Why Option (A) is correct: “Evocative” means bringing strong images, feelings, or memories to mind — a speech that moves composed people must be deeply evocative.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Monotonous” means dull and repetitive — would not move even composed people.
- Option C: “Irrelevant” means not connected to the matter at hand — an irrelevant speech would not be emotionally powerful.
- Option D: “Abrasive” means harsh or rough in manner — would cause irritation, not emotional impact.

Final Answer: The correct word is “evocative.” ⇒ A

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Contextual Vocabulary): Interviewing survivors of a flood is a sensitive situation requiring careful, considerate communication. The blank needs a word for skilled sensitivity in handling difficult matters.

Why Option (D) is correct: “Tact” means the ability to deal with difficult or delicate situations without causing offence; sensitivity and skill in human relations — ideal for a journalist interviewing trauma survivors.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Recklessness” means acting without thought for consequences — the opposite of careful interviewing.
- Option B: “Negligence” means failure to take proper care — undesirable in interviewing survivors.



- Option C: “Passivity” means acceptance of what happens without active response — would make a poor journalist.

Final Answer: The correct word is “tact.” ⇒ D

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Contextual Vocabulary): A heritage building being restored and “reopened as a cultural museum” after decades of neglect implies the restoration was done with great care and attention to detail.

Why Option (C) is correct: “Meticulously” means in a very careful and precise manner, with great attention to detail — exactly what historical restoration requires.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Hastily” means done too quickly without proper care — the opposite of careful restoration.
- Option B: “Partially” implies the work was incomplete — contradicts “reopened to the public” as a finished museum.
- Option D: “Randomly” means without method or order — incompatible with skilled architectural restoration.

Final Answer: The correct word is “meticulously.” ⇒ C

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Academic Dishonesty): The clue describes taking another’s work or ideas and presenting them as your own without acknowledgement. This is the precise definition of plagiarism.

Why Option (B) is correct: Plagiarism — from Latin *plagiarius* (kidnapper) — specifically means the practice of copying someone else’s work or borrowing their ideas without crediting the source.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: “Piracy” refers to the unauthorized reproduction or use of copyrighted material for distribution or sale, not the personal claiming of ideas.
- Option C: “Defamation” means making false statements that damage someone’s reputation — unrelated.
- Option D: “Forgery” means producing a fraudulent copy of a document or signature — differs from plagiarism.

Final Answer: The correct one-word substitution is **Plagiarism**. ⇒ B

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Phobias): The clue describes an irrational fear of open or crowded public spaces. This matches agoraphobia.

Why Option (A) is correct: Agoraphobia — from Greek *agora* (open marketplace) + *phobia* (fear) — is the fear of open or public places where escape might be difficult.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Claustrophobia” is the fear of *enclosed* or confined spaces — the opposite type of space.
- Option C: “Hydrophobia” is the irrational fear of water.
- Option D: “Xenophobia” is the fear or hatred of people from other countries or cultures.

Final Answer: The correct one-word substitution is **Agoraphobia**. ⇒ A

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Academic Writing): The clue describes a list of books, articles, and sources consulted or cited by a writer. This is a bibliography.

Why Option (D) is correct: Bibliography — from Greek *biblion* (book) + *graphia* (writing) — is a list of references, sources, or works related to or cited in a piece of writing.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Preface” is an introductory statement by the author explaining the purpose or background of the book.
- Option B: “Glossary” is an alphabetical list of technical or specialist terms with their definitions.
- Option C: “Index” is an alphabetical list of topics, names, or subjects with page references.

Final Answer: The correct one-word substitution is **Bibliography**. ⇒ D

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Attitudes Towards Humanity): The clue describes a general dislike, distrust, or hatred of human beings and their behaviour. This defines **misanthropy**.

Why Option (C) is correct: Misanthropy — from Greek *misos* (hatred) + *anthropos* (human being) — is a general dislike or distrust of humankind.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Philanthropy” means the love of humankind and active efforts to promote its welfare — the direct antonym.
- Option B: “Misogyny” is specifically the hatred of women, not of all human beings.
- Option D: “Xenophobia” is the fear or hatred of people from other countries, not of humanity in general.

Final Answer: The correct one-word substitution is **Misanthropy**. ⇒ C

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



Q39.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Sleep Disorders): The clue describes a condition in which a person walks or performs activities while asleep. This is somnambulism.

Why Option (B) is correct: Somnambulism — from Latin *somnus* (sleep) + *ambulare* (to walk) — is the condition of walking in one's sleep.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: "Narcolepsy" is a neurological disorder causing sudden, uncontrollable episodes of sleep during the day — different condition.
- Option C: "Insomnia" is the inability to fall or stay asleep — the opposite of the described condition.
- Option D: "Hypnosis" is an artificially induced trance-like state — a technique, not a naturally occurring sleep condition.

Final Answer: The correct one-word substitution is **Somnambulism**. ⇒ B

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Phobias): The clue describes an extreme or irrational fear of being in enclosed or confined spaces. This is claustrophobia.

Why Option (A) is correct: Claustrophobia — from Latin *claustrum* (enclosed space) + Greek *phobia* (fear) — is the fear of confined spaces such as lifts, tunnels, or small rooms.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: "Agoraphobia" is the fear of open or public spaces — the *opposite* type of space.
- Option C: "Acrophobia" is the extreme fear of heights.
- Option D: "Arachnophobia" is the fear of spiders.

Final Answer: The correct one-word substitution is **Claustrophobia**. ⇒ A

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



Q41.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Political Philosophy): The clue describes a belief in the equality of all people and their right to equal opportunities. This describes an egalitarian outlook.

Why Option (D) is correct: **Egalitarian** — from French *égal* (equal) — means believing in or based on the principle that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Authoritarian” refers to favouring strict obedience to authority at the expense of personal freedom — opposite of egalitarian.
- Option B: “Utilitarian” relates to the doctrine that actions are right if they benefit the majority — a different philosophical concept.
- Option C: “Totalitarian” describes a system where the state holds total authority over society — also contrary to egalitarian ideals.

Final Answer: The correct one-word substitution is **Egalitarian**. ⇒ D

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (“Let the cat out of the bag”): This idiom means to accidentally reveal a secret or a surprise that was meant to be kept hidden.

Origin and Usage: The phrase is thought to originate from old market frauds where a cat was placed in a bag instead of a valuable pig; “letting the cat out” revealed the deception. Today it is used whenever a secret is disclosed inadvertently.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Guard a secret with care” is the *opposite* meaning — keeping the cat **IN** the bag.
- Option B: “Create confusion” is unrelated to the idiom’s established meaning.
- Option D: “Set someone free” is a literal reading and does not match the idiomatic usage.

Final Answer: “Let the cat out of the bag” means to accidentally reveal a secret.



⇒ C

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (“Bite off more than you can chew”): This idiom means to undertake a task or responsibility that is greater than one’s ability or capacity to handle.

Literal to Figurative: Just as physically biting off more food than you can chew causes difficulty, taking on more work or responsibility than you can manage leads to problems.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The idiom is not about eating habits; it is figurative.
- Option C: Being “excessively cautious” is the opposite of taking on too much.
- Option D: Refusing help is a separate behaviour unrelated to overcommitting.

Final Answer: “Bite off more than you can chew” means to take on more than one can manage. ⇒ B

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (“A piece of cake”): This idiom describes a task or activity that is very easy to accomplish, requiring little effort or skill.

Usage: Example: “The driving test was a piece of cake for someone who had been practising for months.” It colloquially conveys extreme ease.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A “small share of profit” describes the literal meaning of a piece of cake as food, not the idiom’s meaning.
- Option C: Demanding “exceptional skill and effort” is the opposite of what this idiom conveys.
- Option D: An “unexpected treat or bonus” is also a literal reading, not the



idiomatic meaning.

Final Answer: “A piece of cake” means something very easy to accomplish. ⇒ A

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

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (“Every cloud has a silver lining”): This proverb means that even in the most difficult or unfortunate situations, there is always some positive or hopeful aspect to be found.

Usage: Used to encourage optimism in the face of adversity. Example: “She lost her job, but she found a better one soon after — every cloud has a silver lining.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Scientific explanations for natural phenomena are unrelated to this idiom’s meaning.
- Option B: Benefits to farmers from rain take the idiom literally; it is metaphorical, not meteorological.
- Option C: Hidden wealth in unexpected places describes a different concept (“serendipity”) not this proverb.

Final Answer: “Every cloud has a silver lining” means every bad situation has at least one positive aspect. ⇒ D

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

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (“Give the benefit of the doubt”): This phrase means to decide to trust or believe someone, or to believe that the best interpretation is likely true, even when there is uncertainty or insufficient evidence to be certain.

Usage: Example: “The teacher gave the student the benefit of the doubt and assumed the essay was original, even though it looked familiar.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Challenging someone’s honesty openly is the opposite of extending



trust.

- Option C: Financial assistance is unrelated; “benefit” here refers to doubt, not money.
- Option D: Disregarding evidence and acting on assumptions is different from choosing to trust despite uncertainty.

Final Answer: “Give the benefit of the doubt” means to trust or believe someone despite some uncertainty. ⇒

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Past Perfect Tense: The Past Perfect tense (had + past participle) is used to describe an action that was completed *before* another past action. The earlier action takes Past Perfect; the later action takes Simple Past.

Why Option (C) is correct: “The students **had already submitted** (past perfect) their projects before the teacher **asked** (simple past) for them.” The submission happened before the asking — correctly signalled by Past Perfect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “the train already departed” should be “*had* already departed” (past perfect needed for earlier action).
- Option B: “She *has* submitted” is Present Perfect but the sentence context is entirely in the past (“last week”); Past Perfect (“had submitted”) is required.
- Option D: “the host *prepared*” should be “*had prepared*” since preparation precedes the guests’ arrival.

Final Answer: Option (C) correctly uses Past Perfect to indicate the earlier of two past actions. ⇒

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



Q48.

Solution**Concept — Grammar / Type 2 Conditional (Hypothetical Present or Future):**

Type 2 Conditionals describe hypothetical or unreal situations in the present or future. The structure is: **If + Past Simple, would/could/might + Base Verb.**

Why Option (A) is correct: “If she **studied** (past simple) harder, she **would pass** (would + base verb) the examination.” This follows the Type 2 structure exactly and expresses a hypothetical scenario.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “If she *will study*” — future tense in the if-clause is not used in Type 2 conditionals; it belongs to Type 1.
- Option C: “she *will pass*” — using “will” in the result clause creates a Type 1 conditional, not Type 2.
- Option D: “If she *would study*” — using “would” in the if-clause is a common error; the if-clause uses Past Simple, not “would.”

Final Answer: Option (A) is the correctly formed Type 2 Conditional. ⇒ A

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

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Question Tags: For sentences beginning with “Let us ...” (a suggestion or invitation), the correct question tag is “**shall we?**”

Rule: “Let us” expresses a joint suggestion. The auxiliary “shall” is used for suggestions and first-person proposals in British English. The question tag for “Let us ...” is always “shall we?” (not “will we,” “won’t we,” or “shall we not”).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “shall we not” is a negative tag; but the standard and idiomatic tag for “Let us” is the positive “shall we?”
- Option B: “will we” is not the conventional tag for suggestions introduced by “Let us.”
- Option C: “won’t we” is used with future statements (e.g., “We will go, won’t we?”), not with “Let us.”

Final Answer: The correct question tag for “Let us take a short break” is “shall we?” ⇒ D



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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Relative Clauses (Placement): A relative clause must be placed *immediately after* the noun it modifies. Misplacing the clause creates ambiguity or grammatical error.

Why Option (B) is correct: “The novel **that she recommended to me** turned out to be absolutely fascinating.” The relative clause “that she recommended to me” immediately follows “novel,” which is the noun it modifies. Placement is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The woman is my aunt *who is standing near the entrance gate*” — the clause “who is standing” should follow “woman,” not “aunt.” Correct form: “The woman *who is standing near the entrance gate* is my aunt.”
- Option C: “The principal delivered a speech *who was well-received*” — “who” refers to a person (the principal) but is placed after “speech” (a thing). This is a dangling relative clause.
- Option D: “He spoke to the officer *yesterday* whose department handles admissions” — “yesterday” wrongly separates “officer” from its relative clause “whose department.” Correct: “He spoke yesterday to the officer *whose department* handles admissions.”

Final Answer: Option (B) has the relative clause correctly placed immediately after its antecedent. ⇒ B

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



Answer Key

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

