

UP BEd JEE Language

Sample Paper – 4

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 has experienced remarkable economic growth over the past three decades, with its GDP expanding at an average of six to seven per cent annually. However, this growth has been accompanied by a widening chasm between the wealthy and the poor. The primary driver of this inequality has been the unequal access to productive resources — land, capital, and technology — concentrated in the hands of a privileged few. Urbanisation has further exacerbated the divide, as cities attract investment and skilled labour while rural regions stagnate. Despite constitutional provisions guaranteeing equality of opportunity, the quality of public education and healthcare remains vastly inferior in remote areas. Women and marginalised communities continue to face systemic barriers in accessing economic opportunities. Economists argue that unless corrective policy in-



terventions target the root causes of disparity, sustained high growth will continue to benefit the affluent disproportionately, leaving millions trapped in cycles of poverty.

Q1. According to the passage, what has been the primary driver of economic inequality in India?

- (A) Equal distribution of resources among all regions
- (B) Universal access to quality education and healthcare
- (C) Balanced regional development strategies adopted by the government
- (D) Unequal access to productive resources such as land, capital, and technology

Q2. Based on the passage given in Q1, at approximately what average rate has India's GDP grown over the past three decades?

- (A) Six to seven percent annually
- (B) Three to four percent annually
- (C) Ten to twelve percent annually
- (D) Eight to nine percent annually

Q3. According to the passage given in Q1, which factor has further exacerbated the urban-rural economic divide?

- (A) A sustained decline in agricultural output
- (B) Urbanisation that attracts investment and skilled labour away from rural areas
- (C) A reduction in the volume of foreign direct investment
- (D) Gradual weakening of constitutional equality provisions

Q4. According to the passage given in Q1, which of the following challenges do women and marginalised communities face?

- (A) A surplus of educational resources in their localities



- (B) Disproportionately high benefits from economic growth
- (C) Systemic barriers in accessing economic opportunities
- (D) Equal access to public healthcare and education

Q5. According to the passage given in Q1, what does the author warn will happen if corrective policy interventions are not implemented?

- (A) Economic growth will eventually slow to a halt
- (B) Rural areas will begin to attract more investment than cities
- (C) The quality of public education will improve significantly
- (D) Sustained high growth will continue to benefit the affluent disproportionately

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

Passage: *In contemporary society, the relationship between health and lifestyle choices has gained unprecedented attention from medical researchers and public health experts alike. Studies consistently demonstrate that poor dietary habits, sedentary behaviour, and inadequate sleep are among the leading contributors to non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disorders. The consumption of processed and ultra-processed foods, rich in sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats, has surged dramatically in both urban and semi-urban populations. Nutritionists emphasise that a balanced diet incorporating fresh fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins is the single most effective preventive measure against lifestyle diseases. Physical activity, recommended at a minimum of one hundred and fifty minutes per week, significantly reduces the risk of chronic illness. Mental health, too, is inseparable from physical well-being; chronic stress and anxiety have been linked to weakened immunity and metabolic disturbances. Informed lifestyle choices remain the cornerstone of preventive medicine.*

Q6. According to the passage, what is identified as the single most effective preventive measure against lifestyle diseases?



- (A) A balanced diet incorporating fresh fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins
- (B) Undergoing regular comprehensive medical check-ups
- (C) Ensuring a minimum of eight hours of sleep every night
- (D) Eliminating all sources of work-related stress

Q7. Based on the passage given in Q6, which of the following are identified as leading contributors to non-communicable diseases?

- (A) Genetic predisposition and hereditary metabolic conditions
- (B) Poor dietary habits, sedentary behaviour, and inadequate sleep
- (C) Environmental pollution and consumption of contaminated water
- (D) Overuse of pharmaceutical medicines and supplements

Q8. According to the passage given in Q6, what is the minimum amount of physical activity recommended per week?

- (A) Ninety minutes per week
- (B) One hundred and twenty minutes per week
- (C) One hundred and fifty minutes per week
- (D) Two hundred minutes per week

Q9. According to the passage given in Q6, what have chronic stress and anxiety been linked to?

- (A) Improved mental focus and higher concentration levels
- (B) Better cardiovascular performance and lung capacity
- (C) Stronger immunity and increased bone density
- (D) Weakened immunity and metabolic disturbances

Q10. According to the passage given in Q6, what trend has been observed regarding ultra-processed foods?



- (A) Their consumption has surged dramatically in urban and semi-urban populations
- (B) Their consumption has declined owing to better public health awareness
- (C) Their consumption has remained constant over the past decade
- (D) Their consumption has increased exclusively in rural communities

Q11. Direction (Q11–Q18): Each sentence below is divided into four parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, choose (D).

The manager instructed (A) / that the financial report should be submitted by all department heads (B) / before the end of the fiscal quarter (C) / No error (D)

- (A) The manager instructed
- (B) that the financial report should be submitted by all department heads
- (C) before the end of the fiscal quarter
- (D) No error

Q12. The eminent historian (A) / delivered a detailed lecture (B) / full of illusions to ancient civilisations and their customs (C) / No error (D)

- (A) The eminent historian
- (B) delivered a detailed lecture
- (C) full of illusions to ancient civilisations and their customs
- (D) No error

Q13. The principal urged the students (A) / to work hard, (B) / to remain focused, (C) / and maintaining punctuality in all their activities (D)

- (A) The principal urged the students
- (B) to work hard,
- (C) to remain focused,



(D) and maintaining punctuality in all their activities

Q14. He is an exceptionally talented musician and (A) / he has never been selected (B) / for any major state-level competition (C) / No error (D)

(A) He is an exceptionally talented musician and

(B) he has never been selected

(C) for any major state-level competition

(D) No error

Q15. The examination board announced (A) / that the final results were declared by the controller (B) / on the scheduled date and time (C) / No error (D)

(A) The examination board announced

(B) that the final results were declared by the controller

(C) on the scheduled date and time

(D) No error

Q16. Her outstanding performance in the play (A) / was so impressive (B) / that it could illicit a strong emotional response from the entire audience (C) / No error (D)

(A) Her outstanding performance in the play

(B) was so impressive

(C) that it could illicit a strong emotional response from the entire audience

(D) No error

Q17. The ideal project report must be (A) / accurate, (B) / well-researched and concise, (C) / and it should presenting the findings in a logical manner (D)

(A) The ideal project report must be



- (B) accurate,
- (C) well-researched and concise,
- (D) and it should presenting the findings in a logical manner

Q18. Practise regularly so (A) / you will not be able (B) / to perform well in the final competition (C) / No error (D)

- (A) Practise regularly so
- (B) you will not be able
- (C) to perform well in the final competition
- (D) No error

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

PRAGMATIC

- (A) Idealistic
- (B) Practical
- (C) Theoretical
- (D) Visionary

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

VERBOSE

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

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



FASTIDIOUS

- (A) Careless
- (B) Lenient
- (C) Casual
- (D) Meticulous

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

IMPETUOUS

- (A) Impulsive
- (B) Cautious
- (C) Deliberate
- (D) Thoughtful

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

LOQUACIOUS

- (A) Garrulous
- (B) Taciturn
- (C) Talkative
- (D) Verbose

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

VIGILANT

- (A) Watchful
- (B) Cautious
- (C) Negligent



(D) Alert

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

OPTIMISTIC

(A) Pessimistic

(B) Hopeful

(C) Cheerful

(D) Sanguine

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

FLEXIBLE

(A) Adaptable

(B) Pliable

(C) Elastic

(D) Rigid

Q27. Direction (Q27–Q34): Choose the correct verb form to fill in the blank.

She _____ in this company for ten years before she was promoted to the position of Regional Manager.

(A) works

(B) has worked

(C) had been working

(D) worked

Q28. The students _____ their assignments when the power supply suddenly went off.

(A) have completed



- (B) were completing
- (C) completed
- (D) had completed

Q29. He _____ to the gym every morning before he started his demanding new job.

- (A) used to go
- (B) has gone
- (C) is going
- (D) goes

Q30. By next month, the contractors _____ the construction of the new district hospital.

- (A) complete
- (B) have completed
- (C) are completing
- (D) will have completed

Q31. I _____ this novel three times already, and I still find it absolutely fascinating.

- (A) read
- (B) will read
- (C) have read
- (D) was reading

Q32. The infrastructure project _____ successfully before the deadline if all the stakeholders cooperate.

- (A) completed
- (B) will be completed



- (C) has been completed
- (D) was completed

Q33. While the teacher _____ the chapter on photosynthesis, the students were taking notes attentively.

- (A) was explaining
- (B) explained
- (C) has explained
- (D) explains

Q34. The organisers informed us that the cultural programme _____ due to inclement weather the previous evening.

- (A) has been cancelled
- (B) will be cancelled
- (C) is cancelled
- (D) had been cancelled

Q35. Direction (Q35–Q41): Choose the one word that best substitutes the given expression.

One who possesses unlimited, absolute, and all-encompassing power

- (A) Omniscient
- (B) Omnipresent
- (C) Omnipotent
- (D) Invincible

Q36. A fictitious name adopted by an author or public figure in place of their real name

- (A) Acronym
- (B) Pseudonym



- (C) Synonym
- (D) Eponym

Q37. A person who pretends to hold virtues, beliefs, or moral standards that they do not actually possess

- (A) Hypocrite
- (B) Misanthrope
- (C) Cynic
- (D) Stoic

Q38. A person who shows selfless concern and devotion to the welfare and well-being of others

- (A) Narcissist
- (B) Egotist
- (C) Hedonist
- (D) Altruist

Q39. A person who has an excessive and obsessive admiration for themselves and their own abilities

- (A) Egotist
- (B) Altruist
- (C) Narcissist
- (D) Hedonist

Q40. A person who has a strong dislike, contempt, or ingrained prejudice against women

- (A) Misanthrope
- (B) Misogynist
- (C) Philogynist



(D) Misandrist

Q41. A person who does not believe in the existence of God or any supernatural deity

(A) Atheist

(B) Agnostic

(C) Theist

(D) Deist

Q42. Direction (Q42–Q46): Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom or phrase.

“The ball is in your court”

After reviewing the proposal submitted by the vendor, the director said, “We have given our feedback — the ball is in your court now.”

What does the idiom in quotation marks mean?

(A) A competitive game is being played on equal terms

(B) One must focus on sports and athletic achievement

(C) Success depends entirely on one’s physical fitness

(D) It is now your responsibility to take the next action

Q43. “Miss the boat”

She did not apply for the scholarship in time and completely missed the boat on a wonderful academic opportunity.

What does the idiom in bold mean?

(A) To arrive too late for a scheduled sea voyage

(B) To lose one’s luggage or belongings at a harbour

(C) To fail to take advantage of an opportunity

(D) To make a serious navigational error at sea



Q44. “Make ends meet”

With the rising cost of living, many working families in the city struggle to make ends meet every month.

What does the idiom in bold mean?

- (A) To reconcile differences and disputes between two parties
- (B) To earn just enough money to cover one's basic living expenses
- (C) To successfully complete a lengthy and demanding project
- (D) To reach a final agreement after a prolonged period of negotiation

Q45. “Have a chip on your shoulder”

Ever since he was passed over for promotion, he has had a chip on his shoulder and finds it difficult to interact warmly with colleagues.

What does the idiom in bold mean?

- (A) To be resentful or to harbour a persistent sense of grievance about something
- (B) To carry an excessively heavy physical burden or load
- (C) To be highly skilled in carpentry and woodwork
- (D) To maintain a carefree, easygoing, and lighthearted attitude

Q46. “Cut corners”

The contractor cut corners during construction to save time and money, resulting in a structurally unsafe building.

What does the idiom in bold mean?

- (A) To physically reduce the dimensions of a room by removing walls
- (B) To take an illegal or unauthorised shortcut route while driving
- (C) To do something hastily by reducing the required effort or quality
- (D) To distribute tasks and responsibilities equally among team members



Q47. Direction (Q47–Q50): Choose the grammatically correct sentence from the options given.

Which of the following sentences correctly uses the **present continuous** tense?

- (A) The sun is rising in the east every single morning without fail.
- (B) Look outside — the children are playing in the park right now.
- (C) I am knowing the correct solution to this difficult problem.
- (D) She is owning a large duplex house in the city suburbs.

Q48. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

The disciplinary committee decided _____ the annual cultural event to the following month.

- (A) postponing
- (B) about postponing
- (C) for to postpone
- (D) to postpone

Q49. Which of the following sentences correctly demonstrates **subject-verb inversion**?

- (A) Hardly had she entered the examination hall when the final bell rang.
- (B) Hardly she had entered the examination hall when the final bell rang.
- (C) Hardly she entered the examination hall when the final bell rang.
- (D) Hardly did she entered the examination hall when the final bell rang.

Q50. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the emphatic form of ‘do/does/did’?

- (A) He does goes to the office every single working day.



- (B) She did went to the annual prize-giving function last Saturday.
- (C) I do believe that perseverance is the ultimate key to success.
- (D) They does understand the true value and importance of teamwork.



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Economic Development): This question tests the ability to locate and identify the central argument of the passage regarding the root cause of economic inequality.

Step 1 — Locate the key sentence: The passage explicitly states: “The primary driver of this inequality has been the unequal access to productive resources — land, capital, and technology — concentrated in the hands of a privileged few.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not mention equal distribution of resources; in fact, it implies the opposite.
- Option B: Universal access to education is mentioned as lacking, not as a driver of inequality.
- Option C: Balanced regional development is not discussed as a cause; rather, regional imbalance is a consequence.

Final Answer: The primary driver of inequality is unequal access to land, capital, and technology ⇒

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

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Fact Retrieval): This question tests direct retrieval of a specific numerical fact stated in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage opens with: “India has experienced remarkable economic growth over the past three decades, with its GDP expanding at an average of six to seven percent annually.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Three to four percent is too low and is not stated in the passage.
- Option C: Ten to twelve percent is far higher than what the passage mentions.
- Option D: Eight to nine percent is also higher than the stated figure and is not supported by the text.



Final Answer: India's GDP has grown at an average of six to seven percent annually $\Rightarrow$

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Cause and Effect): The question asks about a factor that has worsened the urban-rural divide, requiring careful reading of the cause-effect relationship in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage states: "Urbanisation has further exacerbated the divide, as cities attract investment and skilled labour while rural regions stagnate."

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A decline in agricultural output is not mentioned in the passage as a cause.
- Option C: Reduction in foreign direct investment is not discussed; the passage focuses on domestic investment concentration.
- Option D: The passage mentions constitutional provisions exist; it does not state they are weakening.

Final Answer: Urbanisation attracting investment and skilled labour exacerbated the urban-rural divide $\Rightarrow$

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Inference and Detail): This question requires identifying what the passage states about the specific challenges faced by women and marginalised communities.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage clearly states: "Women and marginalised communities continue to face systemic barriers in accessing economic opportunities."

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage implies educational resources are inferior in remote



areas — not a surplus.

- Option B: The passage explicitly warns that high growth benefits the affluent, not marginalised groups.
- Option D: The passage states public healthcare is inferior, not equal, in remote areas.

Final Answer: Women and marginalised communities face systemic barriers in accessing economic opportunities ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author's Warning/Conclusion): This question tests whether the student can identify the author's cautionary conclusion presented towards the end of the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage concludes: “unless corrective policy interventions target the root causes of disparity, sustained high growth will continue to benefit the affluent disproportionately, leaving millions trapped in cycles of poverty.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not predict a slowdown in growth; it actually assumes continued high growth.
- Option B: The passage suggests cities, not rural areas, attract investment under the status quo.
- Option C: The passage implies public education is currently inferior; no automatic improvement is promised.

Final Answer: Without intervention, high growth will continue to benefit the affluent disproportionately ⇒

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Health Passage — Key Recommendation): This question tests the student's ability to identify the most important preventive measure highlighted by the author.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage states: "Nutritionists emphasise that a balanced diet incorporating fresh fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins is the *single most effective* preventive measure against lifestyle diseases."

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Regular medical check-ups are not mentioned in the passage.
- Option C: Sleep is listed as a contributing factor to illness when inadequate, but the passage does not identify eight hours as a single most effective measure.
- Option D: Stress reduction is mentioned as important but not as the single most effective preventive measure.

Final Answer: A balanced diet is identified as the single most effective preventive measure ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Identifying Causes): The question requires the student to correctly identify the trio of factors that the passage names as leading contributors to non-communicable diseases.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage reads: "poor dietary habits, sedentary behaviour, and inadequate sleep are among the leading contributors to non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disorders."

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Genetic predisposition is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option C: Environmental pollution and contaminated water are not discussed in this passage.
- Option D: Overuse of medicines is not identified as a cause of non-



communicable diseases in the passage.

Final Answer: Poor dietary habits, sedentary behaviour, and inadequate sleep are the leading contributors $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Numerical Fact): This question tests direct recall of a specific figure mentioned in the passage regarding recommended physical activity.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage states: “Physical activity, recommended at a minimum of one hundred and fifty minutes per week, significantly reduces the risk of chronic illness.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Ninety minutes per week is below the recommended minimum stated in the passage.
- Option B: One hundred and twenty minutes is not the figure given in the passage.
- Option D: Two hundred minutes exceeds the figure stated; the passage specifies one hundred and fifty minutes as the minimum.

Final Answer: The passage recommends a minimum of 150 minutes of physical activity per week $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Cause and Effect — Mental Health): This question tests the ability to identify the negative health consequences of chronic stress and anxiety as mentioned in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage reads: “chronic stress and anxiety have been linked to weakened immunity and metabolic disturbances.”

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Improved mental focus is the opposite of what stress causes; the passage does not support this.
- Option B: Better cardiovascular performance is contradicted by the passage, which links stress to cardiovascular disorders.
- Option C: Stronger immunity is directly contradicted by the passage, which states stress leads to *weakened* immunity.

Final Answer: Chronic stress and anxiety are linked to weakened immunity and metabolic disturbances $\Rightarrow$

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Identifying a Trend): This question requires the student to identify the trend in ultra-processed food consumption as described in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage clearly states: “The consumption of processed and ultra-processed foods, rich in sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats, has *surged dramatically* in both urban and semi-urban populations.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage gives no indication that consumption has declined; it explicitly states a surge.
- Option C: The passage describes a dramatic surge, not a stable constant level.
- Option D: The passage specifies urban and semi-urban populations, not exclusively rural areas.

Final Answer: Consumption of ultra-processed foods has surged dramatically in urban and semi-urban populations $\Rightarrow$

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Active/Passive Voice Confusion): When a sentence reports what someone instructed in indirect speech, the preferred construction uses the active voice for clarity. Using passive voice here creates awkward, unnecessarily complex reported speech.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (B) reads: “that the financial report should be submitted by all department heads.” Here, passive voice is used where active voice is more natural and grammatically preferred. The correct form should be: “that all department heads should submit the financial report.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The manager instructed” is grammatically correct.
- Option C: “Before the end of the fiscal quarter” is a correct adverbial phrase.
- Option D: There is indeed an error; hence “No error” is incorrect.

Final Answer: The error is in Part (B) — passive voice used where active voice is required ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Malapropism): A malapropism occurs when a word is incorrectly used in place of a similar-sounding word with a different meaning, often producing a comical or nonsensical result.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (C) contains the word “illusions” which means false perceptions or misleading appearances. The correct word here is “allusions,” which means indirect references to something. “Full of allusions to ancient civilisations” is the grammatically and contextually correct phrase.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The eminent historian” is a correct noun phrase.
- Option B: “Delivered a detailed lecture” is grammatically correct.
- Option D: There is indeed a malapropism error; hence “No error” is incorrect.

Final Answer: The error is in Part (C) — “illusions” should be “allusions” (malapropism) ⇒



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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Faulty Parallel Structure): Parallel structure requires that items in a series use the same grammatical form. When a sentence lists actions using infinitives, all items must follow the infinitive form.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Parts (B) and (C) use infinitives: “to work hard” and “to remain focused.” Part (D) breaks this parallel structure by using a gerund: “maintaining punctuality.” The correct form should be “and **to maintain** punctuality in all their activities” to preserve the parallel infinitive structure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The principal urged the students” is a grammatically correct main clause.
- Option B: “To work hard” is a correctly formed infinitive.
- Option C: “To remain focused” maintains the parallel infinitive structure correctly.

Final Answer: The error is in Part (D) — “maintaining” should be “to maintain” (faulty parallel structure) ⇒ D

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Wrong Coordinating Conjunction): Coordinating conjunctions must logically connect the two clauses they join. When two ideas are in contrast or opposition, the conjunction “but” or “yet” is required, not “and.”

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (A) ends with “and,” connecting the idea that he is talented with the fact that he was never selected for competition. These two ideas are contradictory — being talented but not selected implies contrast. The correct conjunction should be “but” or “yet”: “He is an exceptionally talented musician **yet...**”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “He has never been selected” is grammatically correct.



- Option C: “For any major state-level competition” is a correct prepositional phrase.
- Option D: There is indeed a conjunction error; hence “No error” is incorrect.

Final Answer: The error is in Part (A) — “and” should be “but/yet” (wrong coordinating conjunction) ⇒ **A**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Active/Passive Voice Confusion): In reported speech following a reporting verb like “announced,” the preferred structure uses the active voice for directness and clarity. Passive voice in reported speech creates unnecessary complexity.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (B) reads: “that the final results were declared by the controller.” This passive construction is inappropriate here. The correct active form is: “that the controller declared the final results,” making the reported speech direct and clear.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The examination board announced” is grammatically correct.
- Option C: “On the scheduled date and time” is a correct adverbial phrase.
- Option D: There is a voice error in Part (B); hence “No error” is incorrect.

Final Answer: The error is in Part (B) — passive voice used where active voice is appropriate ⇒ **B**

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Malapropism): A malapropism involves using a wrong word that sounds similar to the correct word. “Illicit” and “elicit” are commonly confused homophones with entirely different meanings.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (C) contains the word “illicit,” which means *unlawful or forbidden*. The correct word here is “elicit,” a verb meaning *to draw out or provoke a response*. The sentence should read: “that it could **elicit** a strong



emotional response from the entire audience.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Her outstanding performance in the play” is a correct noun phrase.
- Option B: “Was so impressive” is grammatically correct.
- Option D: There is clearly a malapropism in Part (C); hence “No error” is incorrect.

Final Answer: The error is in Part (C) — “illicit” should be “elicit” (malapropism)

⇒ C

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Faulty Parallel Structure): When adjectives form a series linked by “and,” each element must belong to the same grammatical category. Introducing a clause instead of an adjective breaks the parallel structure.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Parts (B) and (C) use adjectives: “accurate” and “well-researched and concise.” Part (D) breaks the series by introducing a clause: “it should presenting the findings in a logical manner.” The correct parallel form would be: “and **logically presented**” (an adjective) to maintain the parallel structure. Additionally, “should presenting” is itself a grammatical error (should + present participle is incorrect).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The ideal project report must be” is a correct introductory clause.
- Option B: “Accurate” is a correctly placed adjective.
- Option C: “Well-researched and concise” are correctly parallel adjectives.

Final Answer: The error is in Part (D) — faulty parallel structure and incorrect verb form ⇒ D

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Wrong Coordinating Conjunction): The conjunction “so” indicates a result or consequence of the preceding clause. When used in Part (A), it implies that practising regularly leads to not performing well — which is logically contradictory. The correct conjunction is “or,” which introduces a conditional consequence.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part (A) reads: “Practise regularly so” — this creates the illogical meaning that practising leads to failure. The sentence should read: “Practise regularly **or** you will not be able to perform well,” correctly expressing a conditional consequence using the disjunctive conjunction “or.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “You will not be able” is grammatically correct within the intended structure.
- Option C: “To perform well in the final competition” is a correct infinitive phrase.
- Option D: There is a conjunction error in Part (A); hence “No error” is incorrect.

Final Answer: The error is in Part (A) — “so” should be “or” (wrong coordinating conjunction) ⇒ A

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Pragmatic): The word “pragmatic” derives from the Greek *pragma* (deed, affair). It describes an approach that is guided by practical considerations rather than by abstract theories or ideals.

Step 1 — Meaning: “Pragmatic” means dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical considerations.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Idealistic” is the antonym of pragmatic; it refers to pursuing lofty, impractical ideals.
- Option C: “Theoretical” means concerned with theory rather than practice, which is the opposite of pragmatic.



- Option D: “Visionary” means having grand imaginative plans, which contrasts with the grounded, practical nature of pragmatism.

Final Answer: Pragmatic = Practical $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Verbose): “Verbose” comes from the Latin *verbosus* (full of words). It describes speech or writing that uses more words than are necessary; unnecessarily long-winded.

Step 1 — Meaning: “Verbose” means using or expressed in more words than are needed; wordy and long-winded.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Concise” is the antonym of verbose; it means brief and clear.
- Option B: “Reserved” means slow to reveal thoughts or feelings; unrelated to verbosity.
- Option D: “Eloquent” means fluent and persuasive in speech — a quality that involves well-chosen words, not excessive ones.

Final Answer: Verbose = Wordy $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Fastidious): “Fastidious” comes from the Latin *fastidiosus* (disdainful). It describes someone who is very attentive to accuracy and detail, or who has very high and often hard-to-satisfy standards.

Step 1 — Meaning: “Fastidious” means very attentive to detail; very careful about accuracy and exactness; meticulous.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Careless” is the antonym of fastidious; it means not giving sufficient attention to detail.
- Option B: “Lenient” means not strict in discipline; entirely unrelated to the



quality of attention to detail.

- Option C: “Casual” means relaxed and unconcerned, which is opposite in spirit to fastidious.

Final Answer: Fastidious = Meticulous $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms (Impetuous): “Impetuous” comes from the Latin *impetuosus* (violent, rushing). It describes acting or done quickly and without thought or care; rash and hasty.

Step 1 — Meaning: “Impetuous” means acting suddenly and without careful thought; driven by sudden impulse; impulsive and rash.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Cautious” is the antonym of impetuous; it means being careful to avoid danger or mistakes.
- Option C: “Deliberate” means done consciously and intentionally, with careful thought — the opposite of impetuous.
- Option D: “Thoughtful” implies careful consideration, which contrasts directly with the rashness of being impetuous.

Final Answer: Impetuous = Impulsive $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Loquacious): “Loquacious” means tending to talk a great deal; excessively talkative. Its antonym must describe a person who speaks very little and is typically quiet or reserved.

Step 1 — Meaning and antonym: “Loquacious” = talkative, garrulous. Its antonym is “taciturn,” which means reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: “Garrulous” is a synonym of loquacious, not its antonym — it means excessively talkative.
- Option C: “Talkative” is also a synonym of loquacious, clearly not its antonym.
- Option D: “Verbose” means using too many words; it is yet another synonym of loquacious.

Final Answer: Antonym of Loquacious = Taciturn $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Vigilant): “Vigilant” means keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties; constantly alert and watchful. Its antonym must describe the state of being inattentive or careless.

Step 1 — Meaning and antonym: “Vigilant” = watchful, alert. Its antonym is “negligent,” which means failing to take proper care of something; not giving enough attention or care to something.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Watchful” is a synonym of vigilant, not its antonym.
- Option B: “Cautious” also means careful and watchful, making it a near-synonym of vigilant.
- Option D: “Alert” is a direct synonym of vigilant, clearly not its antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of Vigilant = Negligent $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Optimistic): “Optimistic” means hopeful and confident about the future; having a tendency to expect positive outcomes. Its antonym must describe the tendency to expect negative outcomes.

Step 1 — Meaning and antonym: “Optimistic” = hopeful, positive. Its antonym is “pessimistic,” which means tending to see the worst aspect of things or believing that the worst will happen.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Hopeful” is a synonym of optimistic, not its antonym.
- Option C: “Cheerful” describes a generally happy demeanor; it is related to but not an antonym of optimistic.
- Option D: “Sanguine” actually means optimistic, especially in a difficult situation — it is a synonym, not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of Optimistic = Pessimistic $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms (Flexible): “Flexible” means capable of bending easily without breaking; willing to change or compromise. Its antonym must describe something that cannot bend or does not change.

Step 1 — Meaning and antonym: “Flexible” = adaptable, pliable, elastic. Its antonym is “rigid,” which means unable to be changed or adapted; inflexible and unyielding.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Adaptable” is a close synonym of flexible — it means able to adjust to new conditions.
- Option B: “Pliable” means easily bent or influenced, making it a synonym of flexible.
- Option C: “Elastic” means able to resume its original shape after being stretched; it is a synonym of flexible.

Final Answer: Antonym of Flexible = Rigid $\Rightarrow$ D

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



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Past Perfect Continuous Tense): When an action was ongoing continuously over a period of time in the past and was completed before another past event occurred, we use the **Past Perfect Continuous** tense: *had been + V-ing*.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: “She ___ in this company for ten years **before** she was promoted.” The key clue is the word “for ten years” (duration) and “before she was promoted” (a past reference point). The action of working continued over a period right up to the moment of promotion, demanding the past perfect continuous.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Works” (simple present) is incorrect as the sentence describes a past event.
- Option B: “Has worked” (present perfect) is incorrect as the reference point is in the past, not the present.
- Option D: “Worked” (simple past) can indicate a completed action but does not convey the emphasis on duration that the past perfect continuous provides.

Final Answer: “had been working” (Past Perfect Continuous) ⇒ C

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Past Continuous Tense): When an action was already in progress at a specific moment in the past and was interrupted by another sudden past action, we use the **Past Continuous** tense: *was/were + V-ing*.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: “The students ___ their assignments **when** the power suddenly went off.” The word “when” signals that the first action was in progress (past continuous) when the second sudden event (“went off” — simple past) occurred.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Have completed” (present perfect) is incorrect; the sentence is entirely in the past.



- Option C: “Completed” (simple past) would imply the assignments were finished before the power went off, changing the meaning.
- Option D: “Had completed” (past perfect) would mean they had already finished before the power cut — contradicting the sense of an ongoing activity being interrupted.

Final Answer: “were completing” (Past Continuous) ⇒ B

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (“Used to + Base Verb” for Past Habit): The structure *used to* + *V1* is used to describe a habitual action or state that regularly happened in the past but no longer happens now.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: “He ___ to the gym every morning **before he started his new job.**” The phrase “before he started his new job” indicates that the gym-going was a past habit that has since ended. This requires “used to go.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Has gone” (present perfect) implies a connection to the present; the sentence indicates the habit no longer continues.
- Option C: “Is going” (present continuous) incorrectly suggests the action is ongoing right now.
- Option D: “Goes” (simple present) is incorrect as the entire sentence is set in the past.

Final Answer: “used to go” (past habitual action) ⇒ A

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



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Future Perfect Tense): The **Future Perfect** tense (*will have + past participle*) is used to describe an action that will be completed before a specific point in the future.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: “By next month, the contractors ___ the construction.” The time marker “by next month” signals a future deadline before which the action will have been completed. This requires the future perfect tense.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Complete” (simple present) is incorrect; the event is in the future.
- Option B: “Have completed” (present perfect) is incorrect; the reference point is a future date.
- Option C: “Are completing” (present continuous) is incorrect; the sentence refers to a future completion point, not a current ongoing action.

Final Answer: “will have completed” (Future Perfect) ⇒ D

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Present Perfect Tense): The **Present Perfect** tense (*have/has + past participle*) is used to express experiences, actions completed at an unspecified time in the past, or actions with present relevance. The word “already” and the present-tense result (“I still find it fascinating”) are key indicators.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: “I ___ this novel three times already, and I still find it fascinating.” The adverb “already” and the result clause in the present tense (“I still find”) confirm this is a present perfect context — a past experience with present relevance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Read” (simple past) is incorrect because the sentence implies present relevance (“I still find it”).
- Option B: “Will read” (simple future) is incorrect; the action has already occurred three times.
- Option D: “Was reading” (past continuous) is incorrect; it describes an action in progress at a past moment, not a completed experience.



Final Answer: “have read” (Present Perfect — expressing experience) ⇒ C

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Future Passive Voice): When the subject of the sentence receives the action and the action will take place in the future, we use the **Future Passive**: *will be + past participle*.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: “The infrastructure project ___ successfully before the deadline if all the stakeholders cooperate.” The subject (“the project”) receives the action of being completed. The conditional “if” clause and the future intent require the future passive voice.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Completed” (simple past passive or bare past) is incorrect; the context is future.
- Option C: “Has been completed” (present perfect passive) is incorrect; the sentence refers to a future event conditioned on stakeholder cooperation.
- Option D: “Was completed” (simple past passive) is incorrect; the action is prospective, not historical.

Final Answer: “will be completed” (Future Passive) ⇒ B

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Past Continuous with “while”): The conjunction “while” introduces a background action that was in progress when another action took place simultaneously. The background action uses the **Past Continuous**: *was/were + V-ing*.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: “While the teacher ___ the chapter, the students were taking notes.” Both actions were in progress at the same time in the past. “While” marks the simultaneous ongoing action, which requires the past continuous.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: “Explained” (simple past) implies the teacher finished explaining first, before the students started taking notes — contradicting the simultaneous nature.
- Option C: “Has explained” (present perfect) is incorrect; the sentence is entirely in the past.
- Option D: “Explains” (simple present) is incorrect; the context is clearly a past situation.

Final Answer: “was explaining” (Past Continuous — simultaneous background action) ⇒

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Past Perfect Passive in Reported Speech): In reported speech, when the main reporting verb is in the past (“informed”), events that had already occurred before that point of reporting are expressed in the **Past Perfect Passive**: *had been* + *past participle*.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: “They informed us that the cultural programme ___ the **previous evening**.” The phrase “informed us” (reporting verb in past) and “the previous evening” (indicating the event happened before the moment of informing) require the past perfect passive.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Has been cancelled” (present perfect passive) is incorrect; in reported speech with a past reporting verb, backshifting requires “had been.”
- Option B: “Will be cancelled” (future passive) contradicts “the previous evening” which is a past time reference.
- Option C: “Is cancelled” (present passive) is incorrect; reported speech requires tense backshifting to match the past reporting verb.

Final Answer: “had been cancelled” (Past Perfect Passive in reported speech) ⇒

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Omnipotent): The prefix *omni-* (Latin) means “all” or “every.” The root *potent* (Latin *potens*) means “powerful.” Together, “omnipotent” means having unlimited or infinite power.

Step 1 — Match the definition: “One who possesses unlimited, absolute, and all-encompassing power” = **Omnipotent**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Omniscient” (omni + scient = all-knowing) refers to having complete or unlimited knowledge, not power.
- Option B: “Omnipresent” (omni + present) means present everywhere at the same time — a different attribute.
- Option D: “Invincible” means too powerful to be defeated or overcome, but it does not specifically mean *all-powerful* in the unlimited sense.

Final Answer: One who has unlimited power = Omnipotent $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Pseudonym): The word “pseudonym” comes from the Greek *pseudos* (false) + *onyma* (name). It refers to a fictitious name used by an author or person instead of their real name.

Step 1 — Match the definition: “A fictitious name adopted by an author or public figure in place of their real name” = **Pseudonym**. For example, the author Mary Ann Evans wrote under the pseudonym George Eliot.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Acronym” is a word formed from the initial letters of a longer name or phrase (e.g., NATO, ISRO) — entirely unrelated.
- Option C: “Synonym” is a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.
- Option D: “Eponym” is a person after whom something (a discovery, place, era) is named — different from a pseudonym.

Final Answer: A fictitious name used by an author = Pseudonym $\Rightarrow$ B



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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Hypocrite): The word “hypocrite” comes from the Greek *hypokrites* meaning an actor or a stage player — someone who plays a role that is not their true self. In modern usage, it refers to someone who professes beliefs or virtues they do not genuinely hold.

Step 1 — Match the definition: “A person who pretends to hold virtues, beliefs, or moral standards that they do not actually possess” = **Hypocrite**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Misanthrope” is a person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society.
- Option C: “Cynic” is a person who doubts the sincerity of human motives and has a general distrust of goodness.
- Option D: “Stoic” is a person who endures pain or hardship without showing feelings or complaining.

Final Answer: One who pretends to have virtues they do not possess = Hypocrite
⇒ **A**

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Altruist): The word “altruist” comes from the French *altruisme*, coined by philosopher Auguste Comte from the Latin *alter* (other). An altruist is someone who has and shows selfless concern for the well-being of others.

Step 1 — Match the definition: “A person who shows selfless concern and devotion to the welfare and well-being of others” = **Altruist**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Narcissist” is a person excessively preoccupied with self-admiration — the opposite of altruism.
- Option B: “Egotist” is a person who thinks only of themselves and their own



interests.

- Option C: “Hedonist” is a person devoted to seeking pleasure and self-gratification as the primary pursuit.

Final Answer: One who shows selfless concern for others = Altruist $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Narcissist): The word “narcissist” derives from the Greek myth of Narcissus, a youth who fell in love with his own reflection. In psychology and common usage, it refers to a person who has an excessive preoccupation with self-admiration.

Step 1 — Match the definition: “A person who has an excessive and obsessive admiration for themselves and their own abilities” = **Narcissist**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Egotist” is a person excessively preoccupied with their own self-importance, but the term is less clinical than narcissist and does not carry the same psychological connotation of obsessive self-admiration.
- Option B: “Altruist” is the exact opposite — a person devoted to others’ welfare.
- Option D: “Hedonist” is a person who pursues pleasure as the primary purpose of life, not specifically self-admiration.

Final Answer: One with excessive self-admiration = Narcissist $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Misogynist): The word “misogynist” comes from the Greek *misos* (hatred) + *gyne* (woman). It refers to a person who strongly dislikes, despises, or is prejudiced against women.

Step 1 — Match the definition: “A person who has a strong dislike, contempt, or ingrained prejudice against women” = **Misogynist**.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Misanthrope” (misos + anthropos) is one who dislikes *all of humankind*, not specifically women.
- Option C: “Philogynist” (philo + gyne) is the opposite — a person who admires and loves women.
- Option D: “Misandrist” (misos + aner/andros) is a person who dislikes or is prejudiced against *men* — the gender opposite of misogynist.

Final Answer: One who is prejudiced against women = Misogynist $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution (Atheist): The word “atheist” comes from the Greek *atheos* (without god): *a-* (without/not) + *theos* (god). An atheist is a person who disbelieves in or denies the existence of God or any deity.

Step 1 — Match the definition: “A person who does not believe in the existence of God or any supernatural deity” = **Atheist**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Agnostic” is a person who believes that the existence of God or ultimate truth is unknown and unknowable — an agnostic neither affirms nor denies God’s existence.
- Option C: “Theist” is a person who believes in the existence of God or gods — the opposite of atheist.
- Option D: “Deist” is a person who believes in the existence of a God based on reason and nature, but rejects revealed religion — distinct from an atheist who denies any god.

Final Answer: One who does not believe in God = Atheist $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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



Q42.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (“The ball is in your court”): This idiom originates from tennis and other court-based sports. When the ball is on your side of the court, it is your turn to act. The phrase has extended metaphorically to mean that it is now the other person’s turn or responsibility to take action.

Step 1 — Contextual analysis: In the sentence, the director has given feedback and now awaits the vendor’s response. “The ball is in your court” signals that the next move belongs to the vendor — it is their responsibility to respond.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The idiom has nothing to do with the fairness of a game; it is about responsibility.
- Option B: Sports or athletic training are not the point; the idiom is purely metaphorical.
- Option C: Physical fitness has no relevance to this expression.

Final Answer: “The ball is in your court” = It is now your responsibility to take the next action ⇒ D

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (“Miss the boat”): This idiom alludes to literally missing a departing boat and being left behind. Figuratively, it means to fail to take advantage of an opportunity because one did not act quickly enough or at the right time.

Step 1 — Contextual analysis: In the sentence, she failed to apply for the scholarship in time and therefore lost the opportunity. “Missed the boat” perfectly captures the idea of losing an opportunity through delay or inaction.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The idiom is not about a literal sea voyage; it is entirely figurative.
- Option B: Losing luggage or belongings is unrelated to this idiom’s meaning.
- Option D: Navigation errors are the literal interpretation; the figurative meaning concerns missed opportunities.

Final Answer: “Miss the boat” = To fail to take advantage of an opportunity ⇒



C**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q43](#)

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (“Make ends meet”): This idiom refers to having just enough income to cover one’s necessary expenditure. The metaphor suggests matching the “end” of one’s income with the “end” of one’s expenses — balancing the budget at the minimum level.

Step 1 — Contextual analysis: The sentence describes working families struggling financially due to rising costs — they are trying to ensure their income is enough to cover their basic needs. “Make ends meet” precisely captures this financial struggle.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Reconciling differences between parties is described by the idiom “bury the hatchet” or “meet halfway,” not this one.
- Option C: Successfully completing a project is unrelated to financial survival.
- Option D: Reaching an agreement after negotiation is captured by expressions like “strike a deal,” not “make ends meet.”

Final Answer: “Make ends meet” = To earn just enough to cover one’s basic living expenses ⇒ **B**

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

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (“Have a chip on your shoulder”): This idiom originated from the 19th-century American practice of a man literally placing a chip of wood on his shoulder and daring others to knock it off as a provocation. Figuratively, it means to be resentful, aggrieved, or to carry a grudge about something.

Step 1 — Contextual analysis: The sentence describes a person who feels wronged after being passed over for promotion. He now harbours resentment and finds social interaction difficult. “A chip on his shoulder” aptly describes this



persistent sense of grievance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Carrying a heavy physical burden is the literal (incorrect) interpretation.
- Option C: Carpentry and woodwork skills are entirely unrelated to this idiomatic expression.
- Option D: A carefree attitude is the opposite of what the idiom expresses.

Final Answer: “Have a chip on your shoulder” = To be resentful or harbour a persistent sense of grievance ⇒ **A**

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

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases (“Cut corners”): This idiom derives from the practice of taking the shortest route by cutting across the corner of a road, which may be illegal or dangerous. Figuratively, it means to do something improperly or with less care and effort than is required, usually to save time or money.

Step 1 — Contextual analysis: The contractor skimmed on construction quality to save time and money, resulting in an unsafe building. “Cut corners” exactly describes reducing effort and quality to save resources, with potentially harmful consequences.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Reducing the dimensions of a room is a literal but entirely incorrect interpretation.
- Option B: Taking a shorter road route is a common misconception; this idiom is about reducing effort and quality, not driving.
- Option D: Distributing tasks equally is described by phrases like “share the workload,” not this idiom.

Final Answer: “Cut corners” = To do something hastily by reducing the required effort or quality ⇒ **C**

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



Q47.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Present Continuous vs Simple Present): The **present continuous** tense (am/is/are + V-ing) is used for actions happening at the moment of speaking or around the current time. The **simple present** is used for habitual actions, facts, and stative verbs. Stative verbs (know, own, believe, have, see, etc.) are not used in continuous forms.

Step 1 — Evaluate each option:

- Option A: “Is rising” used for a routine event (“every morning”) is incorrect; routines use simple present: “rises.”
- Option B: “Are playing...right now” correctly uses the present continuous for an action happening at this moment. **Correct.**
- Option C: “Know” is a stative verb and cannot be used in the continuous form; “I am knowing” is incorrect.
- Option D: “Own” is a stative verb; “is owning” is grammatically incorrect.

Final Answer: “The children are playing in the park right now” correctly uses present continuous ⇒ B

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Gerunds vs Infinitives — “decide”): The verb “decide” in English is always followed by an **infinitive** (to + base verb), not a gerund (V-ing). This is a fixed verb pattern that students must memorise. Other verbs that follow the same pattern include plan, want, wish, hope, agree, refuse.

Step 1 — Apply the rule: “The committee decided ___ the event.” Since “decide” takes an infinitive, the correct form is “**to postpone**.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Postponing” is a gerund; “decide postponing” is grammatically incorrect in standard English.
- Option B: “About postponing” introduces a preposition that is not used with “decide” in this structure.
- Option C: “For to postpone” is not a standard grammatical construction in English.



Final Answer: “decided to postpone” (infinitive after “decide”) ⇒ D

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

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Subject-Verb Inversion after Negative Adverbials): When a sentence begins with a negative or restrictive adverb/adverbial phrase (“hardly,” “never,” “seldom,” “no sooner,” “scarcely”), the auxiliary verb **inverts** with the subject, following the pattern: Negative adverb + auxiliary + subject + main verb.

Step 1 — Apply the rule: For “hardly,” the inverted structure is: **Hardly + had + subject + past participle ... when + simple past.**

- Option A: “Hardly had she entered...when the bell rang.” — Correct inversion: had (auxiliary) + she (subject) + entered (past participle). **Correct.**
- Option B: “Hardly she had entered” — No inversion; incorrect.
- Option C: “Hardly she entered” — No auxiliary and no inversion; incorrect.
- Option D: “Hardly did she entered” — Uses “did” but with past participle “entered” instead of base verb; also incorrect grammatical structure.

Final Answer: Correct subject-verb inversion: “Hardly had she entered...when the bell rang” ⇒ A

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Emphatic “do/does/did”): The emphatic form uses “do/does/did” before the base form of the main verb to add emphasis or contradict a negative statement. The rule is: **do/does/did + base verb (V1)**, never followed by an inflected form.

Step 1 — Evaluate each option:

- Option A: “He does goes” — incorrect; after “does,” the base verb must be used: “He does go.”
- Option B: “She did went” — incorrect; after “did,” the base verb must be used: “She did go.”
- Option C: “I do believe” — correct; “do” (emphatic) + “believe” (base verb).



Correct.

- Option D: “They does understand” — incorrect; the correct form with “they” is “do,” not “does”: “They do understand.”

Final Answer: “I do believe that perseverance is the key to success” correctly uses the emphatic form $\Rightarrow$

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



Answer Key

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

