

UP BEd JEE Language

Sample Paper – 5

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.

Questions 1–5: Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.



India has witnessed remarkable strides in promoting women's empowerment and gender equality over the past few decades. The rise in female workforce participation has been gradual yet significant, with women now contributing actively to sectors ranging from information technology to agriculture. The government has introduced several transformative initiatives, including **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**, aimed at ensuring the survival, protection, and education of the girl child, and the **Ujjwala Yojana**, which has improved the quality of life for millions of women in rural households.

Despite these advances, pervasive barriers continue to hinder women's full participation in society. The gender wage gap remains a persistent challenge, with women earning considerably less than their male counterparts for similar work. Domestic violence continues to affect a large section of the female population, reflecting deep-rooted patriarchal attitudes.

Education emerges as the single most powerful catalyst for women's empowerment. Educated women are better equipped to participate in economic and civic life, make informed decisions, and raise healthier families. Economists and policymakers widely agree that gender equality is not merely a social goal but an essential driver of inclusive economic growth and national development.

Q1. What is the central theme of the passage?

- (A) Women's empowerment and gender equality as essential goals for national development
- (B) The ineffectiveness of government schemes in improving women's status
- (C) India's economic growth driven solely by male workforce participation
- (D) The rising rate of domestic violence against women in urban areas

Q2. Which specific barrier to women's progress is mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Absence of women in political offices
- (B) Gender wage gap and domestic violence
- (C) Lack of access to modern healthcare facilities
- (D) Inadequate transport infrastructure in rural India



- Q3.** The word “*pervasive*” as used in the passage most nearly means:
- (A) Temporary and easily corrected
 - (B) Limited to a specific region or group
 - (C) Widespread and present throughout
 - (D) Newly introduced and unfamiliar
- Q4.** What does the passage suggest about the relationship between women’s education and national development?
- (A) Education has minimal impact on a woman’s role in society
 - (B) Only higher education beyond graduate level benefits the nation
 - (C) Women’s education benefits only the domestic sphere, not the broader economy
 - (D) Women’s education is a key driver of inclusive economic growth and national progress
- Q5.** According to the passage, what is the primary purpose of government schemes like *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*?
- (A) To ensure the survival, protection, and education of the girl child
 - (B) To provide financial assistance to widowed women
 - (C) To offer housing subsidies to women in urban slums
 - (D) To increase the political representation of women in Parliament

Questions 6–10: Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.



India's space programme, led by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), has emerged as one of the most admired in the world. The landmark achievement of **Chandrayaan-3** in August 2023, which made India the first nation to land a spacecraft near the lunar south pole, placed the country firmly among the world's elite space powers. This mission followed the earlier success of **Mangalyaan**, India's Mars Orbiter Mission, which became globally celebrated for completing its objectives at a fraction of the cost of comparable missions by other space agencies. ISRO has also built a strong commercial presence, launching hundreds of satellites for foreign nations and agencies, generating significant revenue and international goodwill. Collaborations with agencies such as NASA, ESA, and JAXA have strengthened India's technological capabilities and global standing. However, sustaining this momentum requires meeting several challenges, including securing adequate long-term funding, developing indigenous heavy-lift launch vehicles, and building the infrastructure necessary for future crewed missions. India's ability to achieve complex objectives cost-effectively distinguishes its programme from that of many other nations, making it a model of frugal innovation in aerospace engineering.

Q6. What is the central idea of the passage?

- (A) The high financial cost of India's space missions
- (B) India's growing achievements and rising stature in global space exploration
- (C) The need for India to partner exclusively with international space agencies
- (D) The detailed technical process of the Chandrayaan-3 lunar landing

Q7. Which specific achievement of ISRO is highlighted in the passage?

- (A) Sending the first Indian astronaut to the International Space Station
- (B) Developing nuclear-powered spacecraft for deep-space exploration
- (C) Landing Chandrayaan-3 near the lunar south pole — a world first
- (D) Launching more than one hundred satellites in a single mission

Q8. What challenge does the passage identify for India's space programme going forward?



- (A) The shortage of qualified engineers and scientists at ISRO
- (B) The complete absence of government investment in new space projects
- (C) Intense competition from private sector companies within India
- (D) Securing adequate funding and developing indigenous heavy-lift launch vehicles for future crewed missions

Q9. The word “*indigenous*” as used in the passage most nearly means:

- (A) Developed within the country using local resources and expertise
- (B) Imported and assembled from advanced foreign components
- (C) Funded by international space agencies and foreign governments
- (D) Designed exclusively for commercial satellite launches

Q10. According to the passage, what distinguishes India’s space programme compared with those of other nations?

- (A) India has the largest number of trained astronauts in the world
- (B) India achieves complex space objectives at relatively low cost, making it a model of frugal innovation
- (C) India has the longest continuous history of space exploration
- (D) India possesses the most advanced rocket propulsion technology globally

Questions 11–18: Error Detection — Each sentence is divided into four parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Select the part that contains a grammatical or usage error.

Q11. (A) Each of the students / (B) in the science class / (C) have submitted / (D) their projects on time.

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)



(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Q12. (A) The doctor gave / (B) her a sound piece / (C) of professional / (D) advise about her diet.

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Q13. (A) She couldn't find nobody / (B) who was willing / (C) to help her / (D) move the heavy furniture.

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Q14. (A) If you continue / (B) to loose track of time, / (C) you will certainly / (D) miss the deadline.

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Q15. (A) Please ensure that / (B) you send a confirmation and / (C) revert back to us / (D) at your earliest convenience.

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)



(D) (D)

Q16. (A) He was short of cash / (B) and requested his colleague /
(C) whether she could / (D) borrow him some money for the day.

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Q17. (A) The committee have decided / (B) to postpone the meeting /
(C) until a quorum / (D) is formally established.

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Q18. (A) We need to discuss this matter / (B) farther before / (C) we
reach / (D) any final decision.

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Questions 19–22: Synonyms — Choose the word closest in meaning to the given word.

Q19. EMINENT

(A) Unknown

(B) Ordinary

(C) Distinguished



(D) Mediocre

Q20. ZEALOUS

- (A) Lazy
- (B) Casual
- (C) Reluctant
- (D) Fervent

Q21. LUCID

- (A) Clear
- (B) Complex
- (C) Ambiguous
- (D) Obscure

Q22. ERRATIC

- (A) Steady
- (B) Unpredictable
- (C) Consistent
- (D) Reliable

Questions 23–26: Antonyms —
Choose the word most nearly opposite in meaning to the given word.

Q23. PROFICIENT

- (A) Expert
- (B) Skilled
- (C) Adept
- (D) Incompetent



Q24. BENIGN

- (A) Malignant
- (B) Harmless
- (C) Kind
- (D) Gentle

Q25. TURBULENT

- (A) Stormy
- (B) Placid
- (C) Chaotic
- (D) Agitated

Q26. LENIENT

- (A) Indulgent
- (B) Tolerant
- (C) Stern
- (D) Permissive

**Questions 27–34: Fill in the Blanks —
Choose the correct particle or prepo-
sition to complete the phrasal verb.**

Q27. She agreed to look _____ the children while their parents were away on a business trip.

- (A) after
- (B) for
- (C) at
- (D) up

Q28. Despite facing repeated failures, the young athlete refused to give _____.



- (A) over
- (B) up
- (C) in
- (D) out

Q29. The cricket match was put _____ due to heavy and continuous rain-fall.

- (A) away
- (B) down
- (C) off
- (D) out

Q30. The new education policy is expected to bring _____ significant changes in the national curriculum.

- (A) up
- (B) over
- (C) out
- (D) about

Q31. The organising committee decided to call _____ the annual function due to unavoidable circumstances.

- (A) out
- (B) off
- (C) on
- (D) up

Q32. The selection panel turned _____ her application because she did not meet the eligibility criteria.

- (A) away



- (B) back
- (C) down
- (D) over

Q33. It is extremely difficult to put _____ constant noise and interruptions when working from home.

- (A) out
- (B) over
- (C) away
- (D) up with

Q34. It took her several weeks to get _____ the shock of suddenly losing her job.

- (A) over
- (B) away
- (C) back
- (D) through

Questions 35–41: One-Word Substitution — Choose the single word that best replaces the given phrase.

Q35. A person who can use both hands with equal ease and skill

- (A) Polyglot
- (B) Ambiguous
- (C) Stoic
- (D) Ambidextrous

Q36. A person who speaks and understands several languages fluently

- (A) Egotist



- (B) Iconoclast
- (C) Polyglot
- (D) Fatalist

Q37. A person who believes that all events in life are predetermined by fate and are therefore inevitable

- (A) Stoic
- (B) Fatalist
- (C) Cynic
- (D) Skeptic

Q38. An imagined perfect place or state of things in which everything is ideal

- (A) Utopia
- (B) Dystopia
- (C) Anarchy
- (D) Oligarchy

Q39. A person who endures pain, hardship, or suffering without showing feelings or complaining

- (A) Hedonist
- (B) Fatalist
- (C) Stoic
- (D) Misanthrope

Q40. A person who is excessively self-centred and constantly talks about or boasts of their own achievements

- (A) Iconoclast
- (B) Egotist
- (C) Altruist



(D) Stoic

Q41. A person who attacks and rejects widely accepted beliefs, traditions, or institutions

(A) Egotist

(B) Polyglot

(C) Stoic

(D) Iconoclast

Questions 42–46: Idioms and Phrases — Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom or phrase.

Q42. What does the idiom “*the tip of the iceberg*” mean?

(A) The small, visible part of a much larger hidden problem or situation

(B) A trivial issue that has been completely resolved

(C) The highest point of a career or achievement

(D) Something impossible to achieve despite great effort

Q43. What does the idiom “*go back to square one*” mean?

(A) To return to a familiar and comfortable place

(B) To complete a task in a careful and systematic manner

(C) To review all the work that has been done so far

(D) To start again from the very beginning after a failure

Q44. What does the idiom “*barking up the wrong tree*” mean?

(A) To make a great deal of noise without achieving anything

(B) To pursue a mistaken or misguided course of action

(C) To disturb others with repeated and unnecessary requests

(D) To climb to a position one is not qualified to hold



- Q45.** What does the idiom “*a blessing in disguise*” mean?
- (A) A secret religious ceremony performed at midnight
 - (B) An unexpected misfortune that cannot be avoided in any way
 - (C) Something that seems bad or unlucky at first but ultimately proves to be beneficial
 - (D) A gift that is wrapped so as to conceal its true identity
- Q46.** What does the idiom “*hit the sack*” mean?
- (A) To strike an object or surface with great force
 - (B) To receive an unexpected and severe punishment
 - (C) To face a very difficult or dangerous situation bravely
 - (D) To go to bed in order to sleep

Questions 47–50: Grammar

- Q47.** Which of the following sentences uses the **subjunctive mood** correctly?
- (A) If I was you, I would apologise to her immediately.
 - (B) I wish he was present here to help us solve the problem.
 - (C) If I were you, I would apologise to her immediately.
 - (D) If she was taller, she would easily reach the top shelf.
- Q48.** Identify the sentence that uses the **degree of comparison INCORRECTLY**.
- (A) She is the most intelligent student in the entire class.
 - (B) He is more smarter than his elder brother.
 - (C) This novel is far better than the one I read last month.
 - (D) Ravi is the tallest boy in his class.
- Q49.** Which of the following is the correct transformation of “*Only a few students passed the test*” without changing its meaning?



- (A) All the students failed the test miserably.
- (B) Every student in the class passed the test.
- (C) Many of the students managed to pass the test.
- (D) Not many students passed the test.

Q50. Choose the correct **passive voice** form of the sentence: “*The principal announced the results.*”

- (A) The results were announced by the principal.
- (B) The results are announced by the principal.
- (C) The results have been announced by the principal.
- (D) The results will be announced by the principal.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Central Theme): RC questions on central theme require identifying what the passage as a whole is about, rather than a single detail.

Step 1 — Scan the passage structure: The passage opens by discussing women's empowerment and gender equality, then mentions government schemes (Beti Bachao, Ujjwala Yojana), then barriers (wage gap, domestic violence), and concludes that gender equality is "an essential driver of inclusive economic growth and national development." Every paragraph contributes to the same broad theme.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option B: Incorrect. The passage acknowledges the schemes as *transformative*, not ineffective.
- Option C: Incorrect. The passage says women contribute to IT and agriculture; male-only growth is directly contradicted.
- Option D: Incorrect. Domestic violence is mentioned as one barrier, not the focus of the passage.

Final Answer: The passage consistently argues that women's empowerment and gender equality are essential national goals. ⇒ A

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail): The question asks for the barriers *explicitly mentioned* in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant lines: The second paragraph states: "*The gender wage gap remains a persistent challenge ... Domestic violence continues to affect a large section of the female population.*" Both are explicitly named barriers.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: Absence from political offices — not mentioned in the passage.
- Option C: Lack of healthcare facilities — not mentioned; the passage focuses



on economic and social barriers.

- Option D: Transport infrastructure — not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: The passage explicitly identifies the gender wage gap and domestic violence as barriers to women's progress. ⇒ **B**

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context): Determine the contextual meaning of “*pervasive*” as used in the second paragraph.

Step 1 — Examine the context: The passage says “*pervasive barriers continue to hinder women's full participation in society.*” The word describes barriers that exist broadly across society, not in isolated pockets.

Step 2 — Derive the meaning: “Pervasive” (from Latin *pervadere* = to spread through) means present or spreading throughout every part of something.

Step 3 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: Temporary and easily corrected — opposite of the tone; barriers are described as persistent.
- Option B: Limited to a specific region — contradicts “spreading throughout.”
- Option D: Newly introduced and unfamiliar — irrelevant to the meaning of “pervasive.”

Final Answer: PERVASIVE = widespread and present throughout. ⇒ **C**

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Inference): The question asks what the passage *suggests* about women's education and national development.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant lines: The third paragraph states: “*Education emerges as the single most powerful catalyst for women's empowerment. Educated women are better equipped to participate in economic and civic life. . . gender equality*”



is . . . an essential driver of inclusive economic growth and national development.”

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: The passage calls education “the single most powerful catalyst” — the opposite of “minimal impact.”
- Option B: The passage makes no distinction between levels of education.
- Option C: The passage explicitly links women’s education to economic and civic participation — not just the domestic sphere.

Final Answer: Women’s education is described as a key driver of inclusive economic growth and national development. ⇒ D

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail — Purpose of Scheme): Identify the stated purpose of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao from the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant lines: The passage states: “*Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, aimed at ensuring the survival, protection, and education of the girl child.*”

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option B: Financial assistance to widowed women — not mentioned; this misattributes the purpose.
- Option C: Housing subsidies — not mentioned; this is not the purpose stated in the passage.
- Option D: Political representation — not mentioned for this scheme (though a valid policy goal elsewhere).

Final Answer: According to the passage, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao aims to ensure the survival, protection, and education of the girl child. ⇒ A

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Central Idea): Identify the overarching idea of the ISRO passage.

Step 1 — Scan the passage: The passage covers Chandrayaan-3, Mangalyaan, commercial satellite launches, international collaborations, and challenges for future missions. Every paragraph discusses India's growing role in space.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: High financial cost — contradicted; the passage highlights cost-effectiveness as a strength.
- Option C: Partner exclusively with international agencies — wrong; the passage mentions collaborations as supplementary, not exclusive.
- Option D: Detailed technical process of Chandrayaan-3 — the passage does not go into technical details; it discusses strategic achievements.

Final Answer: The central idea is India's growing achievements and rising stature in global space exploration. ⇒ **B**

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail — Achievement): Identify the specific ISRO achievement highlighted in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant lines: The passage states: *"The landmark achievement of Chandrayaan-3 in August 2023, which made India the **first nation to land a spacecraft near the lunar south pole.**"*

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: Indian astronaut to International Space Station — not mentioned in the passage.
- Option B: Nuclear-powered spacecraft — not mentioned anywhere.
- Option D: Launching more than one hundred satellites in a single mission — the passage mentions launching satellites for foreign nations, not this specific achievement.

Final Answer: The passage highlights the landing of Chandrayaan-3 near the



lunar south pole — a world first. ⇒ **C**

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail — Challenge): Identify the challenge stated in the passage for India's future space programme.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant lines: The third paragraph states: *"sustaining this momentum requires meeting several challenges, including securing adequate long-term funding, developing indigenous heavy-lift launch vehicles, and building the infrastructure necessary for future crewed missions."*

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: Shortage of qualified engineers — not mentioned in the passage.
- Option B: Complete absence of government investment — contradicted; the passage notes existing achievements funded by the government.
- Option C: Competition from private sector — not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: The passage identifies securing adequate funding and developing indigenous heavy-lift launch vehicles as key challenges. ⇒ **D**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context): Determine the contextual meaning of "indigenous" as used in the passage.

Step 1 — Examine the context: The passage says India needs to develop "indigenous heavy-lift launch vehicles." The context makes clear this refers to building such vehicles within India, using India's own technology rather than importing them.

Step 2 — Derive the meaning: "Indigenous" (from Latin *indigena* = native) means originating, growing, or produced naturally in a particular region or country; locally developed.

Step 3 — Evaluate options:



- Option B: Imported and assembled from foreign components — the direct opposite of indigenous.
- Option C: Funded by international agencies — funding source is not the meaning of indigenous.
- Option D: Designed exclusively for commercial launches — purpose is not what indigenous refers to.

Final Answer: INDIGENOUS = developed within the country using local resources and expertise. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail — Distinguishing Factor): Identify what makes India's space programme distinctive.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant lines: The passage concludes: *"India's ability to achieve complex objectives cost-effectively distinguishes its programme from that of many other nations, making it a model of **frugal innovation** in aerospace engineering."*

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: Largest number of trained astronauts — not mentioned; India has not yet run crewed space missions.
- Option C: Longest continuous history — not stated; the passage does not compare historical timelines.
- Option D: Most advanced propulsion technology — not claimed; the passage emphasises cost-effectiveness, not technological superiority.

Final Answer: India achieves complex space objectives at low cost, making it a model of frugal innovation. $\Rightarrow$

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Subject-Verb Agreement: “Each of”): The indefinite pronoun “each” is always singular and requires a singular verb.

Rule: When “each” is the subject (or when “each of + plural noun” is the subject), the verb must be in the singular form. “Each of the students” is grammatically singular, so it requires **has**, not **have**.

Error Analysis:

- Part A: “Each of the students” — correct noun phrase; “each” is the head of this subject.
- Part B: “in the science class” — correct prepositional phrase modifying the subject.
- Part C: **Error** — “have submitted” uses a plural verb with a singular subject; must be **has submitted**.
- Part D: “their projects on time” — “their” referring to “each of the students” is acceptable in informal/modern usage, so the error is specifically in part C.

Correction: Each of the students in the science class **has submitted** their projects on time.

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

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Confusable Words: advise/advice): “Advise” is a verb; “advice” is a noun.

Rule: The sentence requires a noun because it follows “a sound piece of professional ____”. “A piece of” always precedes a noun. Therefore, the noun **advice** (not the verb **advise**) is needed.

Error Analysis:

- Part A: “The doctor gave” — correct subject and verb.
- Part B: “her a sound piece” — correct; “piece” is a correct noun.
- Part C: “of professional” — correct prepositional phrase leading to the noun.
- Part D: **Error** — “advise” is a verb; the noun **advice** is required here.



Correction: The doctor gave her a sound piece of professional **advice** about her diet.

Final Answer: The error is in Part D — “advise” (verb) should be “advice” (noun).

⇒ D

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Double Negative): English standard grammar does not permit two negative words in the same clause.

Rule: A double negative occurs when two negative elements are used in the same clause, which logically creates a positive meaning (as in formal logic) or is simply non-standard in English. “Couldn’t find nobody” uses two negatives (couldn’t + nobody). The correct sentence uses one negative: **couldn’t find anybody** OR **could find nobody**.

Error Analysis:

- Part A: **Error** — “couldn’t find nobody” is a double negative; should be “couldn’t find **anybody**” (or “could find nobody”).
- Part B: “who was willing” — correct relative clause.
- Part C: “to help her” — correct infinitive phrase.
- Part D: “move the heavy furniture” — correct object clause.

Correction: She **couldn’t find anybody** who was willing to help her move the heavy furniture.

Final Answer: The error is in Part A — double negative “couldn’t find nobody.”

⇒ A

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Confusable Words: loose/lose): “Loose” is an adjective meaning not tight; “lose” is a verb meaning to be unable to find, or to fail to keep.

Rule: The phrase “track of time” requires a verb that means to fail to keep or misplace something. The correct verb is **lose** (“to lose track of time”), not **loose** which is an adjective (e.g., “a loose screw”).

Error Analysis:

- Part A: “If you continue” — correct conditional clause opener.
- Part B: **Error** — “to loose track of time” uses the adjective “loose” where the verb “lose” is needed.
- Part C: “you will certainly” — correct main clause.
- Part D: “miss the deadline” — correct verb phrase.

Correction: If you continue to **lose** track of time, you will certainly miss the deadline.

Final Answer: The error is in Part B — “loose” should be “lose.” ⇒ **B**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Tautology: “revert back”): A tautology is the needless repetition of the same idea in different words.

Rule: The verb “revert” already means “to return or go back to a previous state or subject.” Adding “back” after “revert” is therefore redundant — “back” is already contained in the meaning of “revert.” The correct expression is simply **revert to us**.

Error Analysis:

- Part A: “Please ensure that” — correct.
- Part B: “you send a confirmation and” — correct.
- Part C: **Error** — “revert back” is tautological; “back” is redundant since “revert” already means to go back.
- Part D: “at your earliest convenience” — correct idiomatic expression.



Correction: Please ensure that you send a confirmation and **revert to us** at your earliest convenience.

Final Answer: The error is in Part C — “revert back” is a tautology; use “revert” alone. $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Confusable Words: borrow/lend): “Borrow” means to take something from someone temporarily; “lend” means to give something to someone temporarily.

Rule: The direction of transfer determines the correct word. In the sentence, the man wants his colleague to *give* him money temporarily — this is **lend**. “Borrow” would be used from the receiver’s perspective: “he wanted to *borrow* money from her.” The sentence uses “borrow” where “lend” is required.

Error Analysis:

- Part A: “He was short of cash” — correct.
- Part B: “and requested his colleague” — correct.
- Part C: “whether she could” — correct.
- Part D: **Error** — “borrow him some money” should be “**lend** him some money.”

Correction: He was short of cash and requested his colleague whether she could **lend** him some money for the day.

Final Answer: The error is in Part D — “borrow” should be “lend.” $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Collective Noun Agreement): In Indian Standard English and formal British English, collective nouns like “committee,” “jury,” “team,” and “government” are treated as singular.

Rule: “The committee” is a single body acting as one unit. It therefore takes a singular verb: **has decided**, not **have decided**. (In informal British English,



plural verbs are sometimes used with collective nouns, but in the context of Indian English examinations, the singular is always required.)

Error Analysis:

- Part A: **Error** — “The committee have decided” uses a plural verb with a singular collective noun; should be “**has decided.**”
- Part B: “to postpone the meeting” — correct infinitive phrase.
- Part C: “until a quorum” — correct.
- Part D: “is formally established” — correct passive construction.

Correction: The committee **has decided** to postpone the meeting until a quorum is formally established.

Final Answer: The error is in Part A — “have decided” should be “has decided.”
⇒ A

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Confusable Words: farther/further): “Farther” refers to physical, measurable distance; “further” refers to a figurative, abstract, or metaphorical extent.

Rule: The sentence says “We need to discuss this matter ___ before we reach any final decision.” The word “matter” is abstract (a discussion topic), not a physical distance. Therefore, **further** (not **farther**) is correct here.

Error Analysis:

- Part A: “We need to discuss this matter” — correct.
- Part B: **Error** — “farther before” uses “farther” (physical distance) instead of “**further**” (metaphorical/abstract extension).
- Part C: “we reach” — correct.
- Part D: “any final decision” — correct.

Correction: We need to discuss this matter **further** before we reach any final decision.

Final Answer: The error is in Part B — “farther” should be “further.” ⇒ B

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying the word closest in meaning to the given word.

Word: EMINENT — means famous, respected, and admired, especially in a particular field; standing out above others.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Unknown: Means not recognised or familiar; direct antonym of eminent.
- Option B — Ordinary: Means with no special or distinctive features; near antonym.
- Option C — Distinguished: Means successful, authoritative, and commanding great respect; exact synonym of eminent. ✓
- Option D — Mediocre: Means of only moderate quality, not very good; near antonym.

Final Answer: EMINENT $\approx$ DISTINGUISHED (respected, prominent, highly regarded). $\Rightarrow$

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying the word closest in meaning to the given word.

Word: ZEALOUS — means showing great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or objective; intensely devoted.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Lazy: Means unwilling to work or use energy; direct antonym of zealous.
- Option B — Casual: Means relaxed and unconcerned; near antonym.
- Option C — Reluctant: Means unwilling and hesitant; antonym.
- Option D — Fervent: Means showing passionate and sincere enthusiasm; exact synonym of zealous. ✓

Final Answer: ZEALOUS $\approx$ FERVENT (intensely enthusiastic and devoted). $\Rightarrow$



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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying the word closest in meaning to the given word.

Word: LUCID — means expressed clearly and easily understood; also used to mean a person thinking clearly.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Clear: Means easy to perceive, understand, or interpret; exact synonym of lucid. ✓
- Option B — Complex: Means consisting of many interconnected parts; near antonym of lucid.
- Option C — Ambiguous: Means open to more than one interpretation; opposite of lucid.
- Option D — Obscure: Means not discovered or known about; unclear; antonym of lucid.

Final Answer: LUCID $\approx$ CLEAR (easily understood, transparently expressed). $\Rightarrow$

A

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying the word closest in meaning to the given word.

Word: ERRATIC — means not even or regular in pattern or movement; unpredictable; deviating from the normal or correct course.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Steady: Means regular, even, and continuous; antonym of erratic.
- Option B — Unpredictable: Means not able to be predicted; exact synonym of erratic. ✓
- Option C — Consistent: Means acting or done in the same way over time;



antonym.

- Option D — Reliable: Means consistently good in quality or performance; antonym.

Final Answer: ERRATIC $\approx$ UNPREDICTABLE (irregular, inconsistent, deviating without pattern). $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: Identifying the word most nearly opposite in meaning.

Word: PROFICIENT — means competent or skilled in doing or using something; highly capable.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Expert: Means having a high level of knowledge or skill; synonym (not antonym) of proficient.
- Option B — Skilled: Means having ability acquired by training; also a synonym.
- Option C — Adept: Means very skilled or proficient; another synonym.
- Option D — Incompetent: Means not having the necessary ability or skill; direct antonym of proficient. ✓

Final Answer: Antonym of PROFICIENT = INCOMPETENT (lacking skill and capability). $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: Identifying the word most nearly opposite in meaning.

Word: BENIGN — means gentle, kindly, and not harmful; in medicine, describes a tumour that is not cancerous.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Malignant: Means very virulent or infectious; in medicine, a tumour that is cancerous and likely to spread; direct antonym of benign. ✓



- Option B — Harmless: A synonym of benign (not harmful); not an antonym.
- Option C — Kind: A synonym of benign (gentle and kindly); not an antonym.
- Option D — Gentle: A synonym of benign; not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of BENIGN = MALIGNANT (harmful, dangerous, cancerous in medical context). $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: Identifying the word most nearly opposite in meaning.

Word: TURBULENT — means moving unsteadily; characterised by conflict, disorder, or confusion; agitated and disturbed.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Stormy: A synonym of turbulent (involving strong winds and storms); not an antonym.
- Option B — Placid: Means not easily upset or excited; calm and peaceful; direct antonym of turbulent. ✓
- Option C — Chaotic: A synonym of turbulent (completely disordered); not an antonym.
- Option D — Agitated: A synonym of turbulent (troubled or nervous); not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of TURBULENT = PLACID (calm, peaceful, undisturbed). $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: Identifying the word most nearly opposite in meaning.

Word: LENIENT — means more merciful or tolerant than expected; not strict or severe in disciplining.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Indulgent: Means allowing someone to have or do whatever



they want; essentially a synonym of lenient.

- Option B — Tolerant: Means showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behaviour one dislikes; near synonym.
- Option C — Stern: Means serious and unrelenting, especially in the assertion of authority and discipline; direct antonym of lenient. ✓
- Option D — Permissive: Means allowing or characterised by great freedom of behaviour; synonym of lenient.

Final Answer: Antonym of LENIENT = STERN (strict, severe, uncompromising).

⇒

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal Verb (look after): Identify the correct particle to complete the phrasal verb.

Phrasal Verb: look after — means to take care of someone or something; to be responsible for someone's well-being.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — after: "Look after" = to take care of; perfectly fits the context of watching over children. ✓
- Option B — for: "Look for" = to search for something/someone; does not fit the caregiving context.
- Option C — at: "Look at" = to direct one's gaze towards something; does not fit the caregiving context.
- Option D — up: "Look up" = to search for information, or to improve; does not fit.

Final Answer: She agreed to look **after** the children. ⇒

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal Verb (give up): Identify the correct particle to complete the phrasal verb.

Phrasal Verb: give up — means to stop making an effort; to admit defeat or stop trying.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — over: “Give over” = to stop doing something (informal British) or to hand over; less natural in this context.
- Option B — up: “Give up” = to stop trying; perfectly fits the context of an athlete facing repeated failures but refusing to stop. ✓
- Option C — in: “Give in” = to yield or surrender to a demand; while related, “give up” better expresses the sense of abandoning the pursuit entirely.
- Option D — out: “Give out” = to stop working (of a machine) or to distribute; does not fit.

Final Answer: The athlete refused to give **up**. ⇒ B

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal Verb (put off): Identify the correct particle to complete the phrasal verb.

Phrasal Verb: put off — means to postpone or delay something to a later time.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — away: “Put away” = to store something in its proper place; does not fit the context of a match being postponed.
- Option B — down: “Put down” = to set something on a surface, or to suppress; does not fit.
- Option C — off: “Put off” = to postpone; perfectly fits the context of a cricket match being postponed due to rain. ✓
- Option D — out: “Put out” = to extinguish (fire) or to inconvenience; does not fit.

Final Answer: The cricket match was put **off** due to heavy rainfall. ⇒ C



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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal Verb (bring about): Identify the correct particle to complete the phrasal verb.

Phrasal Verb: bring about — means to cause something to happen; to produce a particular result or change.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — up: “Bring up” = to raise a child, or to mention a topic; does not fit “causing changes in curriculum.”
- Option B — over: “Bring over” = to carry something to another place; does not fit.
- Option C — out: “Bring out” = to publish or release, or to emphasise a quality; does not fit the context.
- Option D — about: “Bring about” = to cause something to happen; correctly fits “significant changes in the curriculum.” ✓

Final Answer: The education policy is expected to bring **about** significant changes. ⇒ **D**

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal Verb (call off): Identify the correct particle to complete the phrasal verb.

Phrasal Verb: call off — means to cancel a planned event or activity.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — out: “Call out” = to shout, or to challenge someone; does not fit the context of cancelling a function.
- Option B — off: “Call off” = to cancel; perfectly fits “the committee decided to cancel the annual function.” ✓
- Option C — on: “Call on” = to visit someone formally, or to ask someone to speak; does not fit.



- Option D — up: “Call up” = to telephone someone, or to conscript; does not fit.

Final Answer: The committee decided to call **off** the annual function. ⇒ B

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal Verb (turn down): Identify the correct particle to complete the phrasal verb.

Phrasal Verb: turn down — means to reject or refuse a request, offer, or application.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — away: “Turn away” = to refuse to let someone enter, or to look in another direction; does not precisely mean to reject an application.
- Option B — back: “Turn back” = to return the way one came; does not fit.
- Option C — down: “Turn down” = to reject or refuse; perfectly fits the context of the selection panel rejecting an application. ✓
- Option D — over: “Turn over” = to flip something, or to hand over to authorities; does not fit.

Final Answer: The selection panel turned **down** her application. ⇒ C

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal Verb (put up with): Identify the correct particle to complete the phrasal verb.

Phrasal Verb: put up with — means to tolerate or endure something or someone that is unpleasant or difficult without complaining.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — out: “Put out” = to extinguish, or to inconvenience; does not mean to tolerate noise.
- Option B — over: “Put over” = to communicate an idea successfully; does



not fit.

- Option C — away: “Put away” = to store in a proper place, or (informal) to imprison; does not fit.
- Option D — up with: “Put up with” = to tolerate; perfectly fits the context of enduring constant noise and interruptions. ✓

Final Answer: It is difficult to put **up with** constant noise and interruptions. ⇒

D

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal Verb (get over): Identify the correct particle to complete the phrasal verb.

Phrasal Verb: get over — means to recover from an unpleasant or unhappy experience; to overcome a difficulty or illness.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — over: “Get over” = to recover from shock, illness, or distress; perfectly fits the context of recovering from the shock of losing a job. ✓
- Option B — away: “Get away” = to escape or go on holiday; does not fit the recovery context.
- Option C — back: “Get back” = to return to a place or recover something; does not fit the emotional recovery context.
- Option D — through: “Get through” = to manage to deal with a difficult situation, or to establish telephone contact; less precise than “get over” for emotional recovery.

Final Answer: It took her weeks to get **over** the shock of losing her job. ⇒ **A**

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: Choose the single word that best replaces the given phrase.

Phrase: “A person who can use both hands with equal ease and skill.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Polyglot: A person who speaks multiple languages fluently; relates to language, not hand dexterity.
- Option B — Ambiguous: An adjective meaning open to more than one interpretation; refers to meaning, not a person’s hand dexterity.
- Option C — Stoic: A person who endures hardship without showing feeling; relates to emotional endurance.
- Option D — Ambidextrous: From Latin *ambi* (both) + *dexter* (right/skilful); describes a person who can use both the left and right hand equally well; matches the phrase exactly. ✓

Final Answer: Ambidextrous = able to use both hands with equal ease. ⇒ D

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: Choose the single word that best replaces the given phrase.

Phrase: “A person who speaks and understands several languages fluently.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Egotist: A person excessively absorbed in themselves; relates to personality, not language.
- Option B — Iconoclast: A person who attacks established beliefs or traditions; relates to social attitudes, not language.
- Option C — Polyglot: From Greek *polys* (many) + *glotta* (tongue/language); a person who speaks and understands many languages; matches the phrase exactly. ✓
- Option D — Fatalist: A person who believes events are predetermined; relates to belief, not language.

Final Answer: Polyglot = a person who speaks and understands several languages



fluently. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: Choose the single word that best replaces the given phrase.

Phrase: “A person who believes that all events in life are predetermined by fate and are therefore inevitable.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Stoic: A person who endures pain or hardship without showing feelings; relates to emotional endurance, not to the belief that fate controls events.
- Option B — Fatalist: From Latin *fatum* (fate); a person who accepts all things as inevitable, believing that events are fixed in advance by an immutable force; matches the phrase exactly. ✓
- Option C — Cynic: A person who believes people are motivated purely by self-interest; relates to distrust, not fatalism.
- Option D — Skeptic: A person who questions the truth of claims; relates to doubt, not belief in fate.

Final Answer: Fatalist = a person who believes events are predetermined by fate.
 $\Rightarrow$

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: Choose the single word that best replaces the given phrase.

Phrase: “An imagined perfect place or state of things in which everything is ideal.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Utopia: Coined by Sir Thomas More from Greek *ou* (not) + *topos* (place); an imagined ideal community or society possessing perfect



qualities; matches the phrase exactly. ✓

- Option B — Dystopia: The opposite of utopia — an imagined place where everything is unpleasant or bad; directly opposite to the phrase.
- Option C — Anarchy: A state of disorder due to absence of authority; not about perfection.
- Option D — Oligarchy: A system of government by a small group of people; not about an ideal place.

Final Answer: Utopia = an imagined perfect place or ideal state. ⇒

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: Choose the single word that best replaces the given phrase.

Phrase: “A person who endures pain, hardship, or suffering without showing feelings or complaining.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Hedonist: A person who believes that pleasure is the chief good in life; relates to seeking pleasure, not enduring pain.
- Option B — Fatalist: A person who accepts events as inevitable; relates to belief in fate, not to emotional endurance of pain.
- Option C — Stoic: Originally a follower of the Greek philosophical school of Stoicism; now broadly means a person who can endure pain or difficulty without complaining or showing emotion; matches the phrase exactly. ✓
- Option D — Misanthrope: A person who dislikes and distrusts humankind; relates to attitude towards people, not to enduring suffering.

Final Answer: Stoic = a person who endures hardship or suffering without showing feelings. ⇒

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: Choose the single word that best replaces the given phrase.

Phrase: “A person who is excessively self-centred and constantly talks about or boasts of their own achievements.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Iconoclast: A person who attacks established beliefs or traditions; relates to challenging norms, not self-absorption.
- Option B — Egotist: From Latin *ego* (I); a person who is excessively self-centred, talks constantly about themselves, and boasts of their own importance or achievements; matches the phrase exactly. ✓
- Option C — Altruist: A person who is unselfishly concerned with the well-being of others; the direct opposite of an egotist.
- Option D — Stoic: A person who endures hardship without complaint; relates to emotional endurance, not self-centredness.

Final Answer: Egotist = an excessively self-centred person who constantly boasts of their achievements. ⇒ **B**

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: Choose the single word that best replaces the given phrase.

Phrase: “A person who attacks and rejects widely accepted beliefs, traditions, or institutions.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Egotist: Excessively self-centred person; relates to self-absorption, not attacking traditions.
- Option B — Polyglot: A person who speaks multiple languages; relates to language ability.
- Option C — Stoic: A person who endures suffering without complaint; relates to emotional endurance.
- Option D — Iconoclast: From Greek *eikon* (image) + *klastes* (breaker); orig-



inally referred to someone who destroys religious images; now means a person who challenges and rejects established conventions, beliefs, or institutions; matches the phrase exactly. ✓

Final Answer: Iconoclast = a person who attacks and rejects widely accepted beliefs and traditions. ⇒

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

Q42.

Solution

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

Idiom: “The tip of the iceberg” — Origin: An iceberg floats with only about one-tenth of its mass visible above the water surface; the vast majority is hidden below. Figurative meaning: a small, visible part of a much larger problem or situation that remains hidden or unknown.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — The small, visible part of a much larger hidden problem: Correct figurative meaning. ✓
- Option B — A trivial issue that has been completely resolved: Incorrect; the idiom implies a problem is larger, not smaller, than it appears.
- Option C — The highest point of a career or achievement: This misinterprets “tip” as “peak” or “summit.”
- Option D — Something impossible to achieve: Not the meaning of this idiom.

Final Answer: “The tip of the iceberg” = the small visible part of a much larger hidden problem. ⇒

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



Q43.

Solution

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

Idiom: “Go back to square one” — Origin: Associated with board games where landing on a penalty square returns a player to the starting point, and with the BBC radio commentary of football matches where the pitch was divided into numbered squares. Figurative meaning: to start again from the very beginning, typically after a failed attempt.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — To return to a familiar and comfortable place: Incorrect; the idiom implies restarting after failure, not comfort.
- Option B — To complete a task carefully and systematically: Incorrect; this suggests progress, not regression.
- Option C — To review all the work done so far: Incorrect; reviewing is not the same as starting over completely.
- Option D — To start again from the very beginning after a failure: Correct figurative meaning. ✓

Final Answer: “Go back to square one” = to start again from the very beginning after a setback. ⇒ D

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

Q44.

Solution

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

Idiom: “Barking up the wrong tree” — Origin: Refers to a hunting dog that has chased an animal up a tree but is barking at the wrong tree, not realising the animal has escaped. Figurative meaning: to pursue a mistaken, wrong, or misguided course of action; to look for something in the wrong place or accuse the wrong person.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — To make noise without achieving anything: Partially captures the literal image but not the figurative meaning of misdirection.



- Option B — To pursue a mistaken or misguided course of action: Correct figurative meaning. ✓
- Option C — To disturb others with unnecessary requests: Incorrect; this describes nuisance behaviour, not misdirection.
- Option D — To climb to a position one is not qualified for: Incorrect; the idiom is about misdirection, not qualification.

Final Answer: “Barking up the wrong tree” = pursuing a mistaken or misguided course of action. ⇒ B

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

Q45.

Solution

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

Idiom: “A blessing in disguise” — Origin: Things that appear unfortunate or harmful at first may turn out to be beneficial in the long run. Figurative meaning: something that seems negative, bad, or unlucky at first but ultimately turns out to have a good or beneficial outcome.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — A secret religious ceremony performed at midnight: Incorrect; a literal misreading of the word “disguise.”
- Option B — An unexpected misfortune that cannot be avoided: Incorrect; the idiom emphasises the eventual positive outcome, not unavailability.
- Option C — Something that seems bad or unlucky at first but ultimately proves beneficial: Correct figurative meaning. ✓
- Option D — A gift wrapped to conceal its identity: A literal misreading of the word “disguise.”

Final Answer: “A blessing in disguise” = something initially appearing bad but ultimately proving beneficial. ⇒ C

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



Q46.

Solution

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

Idiom: “Hit the sack” — Origin: Historically, mattresses were stuffed into cloth sacks; “hitting the sack” meant falling into bed. Figurative meaning: to go to bed in order to sleep.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — To strike an object with great force: A literal, incorrect interpretation of the word “hit.”
- Option B — To receive an unexpected and severe punishment: Incorrect; the idiom has nothing to do with punishment.
- Option C — To face a dangerous situation bravely: This is closer to “face the music” or “bite the bullet.”
- Option D — To go to bed in order to sleep: Correct figurative meaning. ✓

Final Answer: “Hit the sack” = to go to bed in order to sleep. ⇒ D

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Subjunctive Mood): The subjunctive mood is used to express wishes, hypothetical or contrary-to-fact conditions, and formal demands.

Rule: In hypothetical conditional sentences (unreal present conditions introduced by “if”), the verb “be” always takes the form **were** for all persons (I, he, she, it, we, they), regardless of the number of the subject. “Was” is the simple past indicative and is incorrect in the subjunctive.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — “If I **was** you. . .” — Incorrect; uses indicative past “was” instead of subjunctive “were.”
- Option B — “I wish he **was** present. . .” — Incorrect; wishes require the subjunctive “were,” not indicative “was.”
- Option C — “If I **were** you, I would apologise. . .” — Correct; uses subjunctive “were” for an unreal hypothetical condition. ✓
- Option D — “If she **was** taller. . .” — Incorrect; uses indicative “was” instead



of subjunctive “were.”

Final Answer: Option C uses the subjunctive mood correctly: “If I **were** you, I would apologise to her immediately.” ⇒ **C**

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Degrees of Comparison — Double Comparison Error):

A double comparison occurs when both the comparative suffix (-er) and the adverb “more” are used together, which is incorrect.

Rule: To form a comparative, use either: (a) the suffix **-er** (for short adjectives: smarter, taller), OR (b) the adverb **more** before the adjective (more intelligent, more beautiful). NEVER use both together — “more smarter” is a double comparison and is grammatically incorrect.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — “She is the most intelligent student...” — Correct superlative formation using “most” + adjective.
- Option B — “He is **more smarter** than his elder brother.” — **Error:** Double comparison. Should be either “smarter” or “more smart” (though “smarter” is preferred). ✓ (Incorrect sentence)
- Option C — “This novel is **far better**...” — Correct; “far” is an intensifier modifying the comparative “better.”
- Option D — “Ravi is the **tallest** boy...” — Correct superlative formation using -est suffix.

Final Answer: Option B uses the degree of comparison incorrectly — “more smarter” is a double comparison error. ⇒ **B**

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



Q49.

Solution**Concept — Grammar (Sentence Transformation — Preserving Meaning):**

Identify the transformation that retains the exact meaning of “Only a few students passed the test.”

Analysis of the original: “Only a few” = a small number, but not zero. The sentence implies that the majority did NOT pass.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — “All the students failed the test miserably.” — Incorrect; “only a few” means some passed, not that all failed.
- Option B — “Every student in the class passed the test.” — Incorrect; the direct opposite of the original.
- Option C — “Many of the students managed to pass.” — Incorrect; “many” is significantly more than “only a few”; this changes the meaning.
- Option D — “Not many students passed the test.” — Correct; “not many” is logically equivalent to “only a few” — both indicate a small number passed.
✓

Final Answer: “Not many students passed the test” preserves the meaning of “Only a few students passed.” ⇒ D

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Active Voice to Passive Voice): Convert the active sentence into its correct passive form.

Active Sentence: “The principal announced the results.”

Rule for Passive Voice:

- The object of the active sentence (“the results”) becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
- The auxiliary verb is “was/were” + past participle (since active verb “announced” is simple past).
- The agent (“the principal”) follows “by.”

Passive form: The results were announced by the principal.



Analysis of options:

- Option A — “The results **were announced** by the principal.” — Correct; simple past passive matches the simple past active tense. ✓
- Option B — “The results **are announced** by the principal.” — Incorrect; uses present simple passive instead of past.
- Option C — “The results **have been announced...**” — Incorrect; this is present perfect passive, not simple past passive.
- Option D — “The results **will be announced...**” — Incorrect; this is future passive, changing the tense entirely.

Final Answer: The correct passive form is “The results **were announced** by the principal.” ⇒ A

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



Answer Key

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

