

UP BEd JEE Language

Sample Paper – 6

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: Reading Comprehension — Indian Freedom Movement

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

Passage: India's struggle for independence from British colonial rule stands as one of the most remarkable episodes in modern history. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919, in which hundreds of unarmed civilians were killed on General Dyer's orders, galvanised public opinion against British rule and became a defining moment in the independence movement. Mahatma Gandhi emerged as the foremost leader of non-violent resistance, championing the philosophy of *Ahimsa*, or non-violence, as the primary weapon against colonial oppression. The Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920 called upon Indians to boycott British institutions,



goods, and services. A decade later, Gandhi led the iconic Dandi March of 1930, walking 240 miles to the sea to defy the unjust Salt Laws, an act of civil disobedience that drew international attention. The Quit India Movement of 1942, launched with the battle cry “Do or Die”, was the most radical call for the British to leave India. These successive movements, though often met with brutal suppression and the imprisonment of leaders deemed seditious by the British government, ultimately wore down colonial resistance. India finally achieved independence on 15 August 1947, demonstrating the enduring power of organised, principled, non-violent mass struggle.

Q1. What is the central idea conveyed by the passage?

- (A) India’s independence was achieved through successive non-violent movements guided by principled leadership
- (B) The British government willingly agreed to grant India independence immediately after the Dandi March
- (C) The Quit India Movement was the only significant event in India’s long freedom struggle
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi acted entirely alone, without the support of the broader Indian public

Q2. According to the passage, which event drew international attention to India’s independence struggle?

- (A) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919 in Amritsar
- (B) The launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920
- (C) The Dandi March of 1930, which defied the unjust Salt Laws
- (D) The Quit India Movement launched with the call “Do or Die” in 1942

Q3. What can be inferred from the passage about the British response to India’s independence movements?

- (A) The British government peacefully accepted all demands put forward by Indian leaders



- (B) Colonial authorities ignored the independence movements and took no retaliatory action
- (C) The British government actively admired and supported Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence
- (D) Colonial authorities responded to the movements with suppression and imprisonment of leaders

Q4. As used in the passage, the word “*sedition*” most nearly means:

- (A) Loyal to the established ruling authority and supportive of colonial governance
- (B) Inciting resistance or rebellion against the authority of the ruling government
- (C) Engaged in peaceful trade negotiations with colonial administrators
- (D) Deserving of the highest national honour and public recognition

Q5. What is the primary purpose of the author in writing this passage?

- (A) To trace the key events and guiding philosophy of India's independence movement
- (B) To argue that armed rebellion was the most effective method of achieving Indian independence
- (C) To criticise Gandhi's leadership style and highlight the limitations of non-violent resistance
- (D) To compare India's independence struggle with those of other nations under colonial rule

Questions 6–10: Reading Comprehension
— Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation

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

Passage: India is one of the world's most biologically diverse nations, recognised as a megadiverse country that harbours approximately 8 per



cent of the world's total recorded species. Its varied ecosystems — ranging from Himalayan alpine meadows and dense tropical rainforests to coastal mangroves and desert plains — support an extraordinary array of flora and fauna. Many of these species are endemic, meaning they are found exclusively within India's geographical boundaries and nowhere else on Earth. However, rapid habitat loss due to agricultural expansion, urbanisation, and illegal logging, combined with rampant poaching, has pushed dozens of species to the brink of extinction. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List classifies many Indian species as Critically Endangered. In response, the Indian government launched Project Tiger in 1973, which has significantly increased tiger populations across the country. Wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves have been established to protect vulnerable habitats and the species that depend on them. Experts stress that community involvement, stricter enforcement of anti-poaching laws, and international cooperation are indispensable for effective conservation. Preserving biodiversity is not merely an ecological imperative; it is essential for sustaining the food chains, water cycles, and medicinal resources upon which human civilisation depends.

Q6. What is the central theme of the passage?

- (A) India should focus exclusively on protecting tigers and disregard all other threatened species
- (B) The IUCN Red List is the single most important tool for global wildlife conservation
- (C) Urbanisation and agricultural expansion have had no measurable impact on Indian wildlife
- (D) India's rich biodiversity faces serious threats but can be preserved through concerted conservation efforts

Q7. According to the passage, which government initiative has significantly increased tiger populations in India?

- (A) The publication of the IUCN Red List classification for endangered



Indian species

- (B) The establishment of biosphere reserves exclusively for rare plant species
- (C) Project Tiger, launched by the Indian government in 1973
- (D) International cooperation treaties signed with neighbouring countries

Q8. As used in the passage, the word “*endemic*” most nearly means:

- (A) A species that has recently migrated into the country from a neighbouring region
- (B) A species found exclusively within a specific geographical area and nowhere else
- (C) A species that is commercially exploited on a large scale for its economic value
- (D) A species that has been classified as Critically Endangered by the IUCN Red List

Q9. What can be inferred from the passage about the primary causes of species loss in India?

- (A) Human activities such as habitat destruction, urbanisation, and poaching are driving species towards extinction
- (B) Natural phenomena such as droughts and floods are the primary cause of biodiversity loss in India
- (C) Agricultural expansion has helped increase biodiversity by creating new and varied habitats
- (D) Poaching has been effectively eradicated through the success of Project Tiger across India

Q10. According to experts mentioned in the passage, which combination of measures is recommended for effective wildlife conservation?



- (A) Halting all economic development and industrial activity in India immediately
- (B) Restricting all human access to forests and natural habitats on a permanent basis
- (C) Focusing conservation efforts exclusively on large mammals such as tigers and elephants
- (D) Community involvement, stricter anti-poaching law enforcement, and international cooperation

Questions 11–18: Error Detection

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

(A) She is much / (B) more intelligent / (C) then her elder / (D) brother in studies.

- (A) She is much
- (B) more intelligent
- (C) then her elder
- (D) brother in studies

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

(A) The director received / (B) many complements / (C) for his outstanding / (D) directorial work.

- (A) The director received
- (B) many complements
- (C) for his outstanding
- (D) directorial work

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



(A) The injured bird flapped it's / (B) wings desperately / (C) before it was / (D) rescued by volunteers.

(A) The injured bird flapped it's

(B) wings desperately

(C) before it was

(D) rescued by volunteers

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

(A) During the strike, / (B) all the vehicles / (C) in the depot / (D) remained stationery.

(A) During the strike,

(B) all the vehicles

(C) in the depot

(D) remained stationery

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

(A) The candidate / (B) for the senior position / (C) who the committee selected / (D) was highly qualified.

(A) The candidate

(B) for the senior position

(C) who the committee selected

(D) was highly qualified

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

(A) The manager called / (B) to ensure us / (C) that the delivery / (D) would arrive on time.



- (A) The manager called
- (B) to ensure us
- (C) that the delivery
- (D) would arrive on time

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

(A) From the evidence / (B) presented in court, / (C) the judge carefully / (D) could imply the accused's guilt.

- (A) From the evidence
- (B) presented in court,
- (C) the judge carefully
- (D) could imply the accused's guilt

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

(A) Walking along the beach at sunset, / (B) several seashells / (C) were collected / (D) by the children.

- (A) Walking along the beach at sunset,
- (B) several seashells
- (C) were collected
- (D) by the children

Questions 19–22: Synonyms

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

- (A) Talkative
- (B) Reserved
- (C) Boisterous



(D) Expressive

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

- (A) Authentic
- (B) Original
- (C) Counterfeit
- (D) Genuine

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

- (A) Permanent
- (B) Enduring
- (C) Everlasting
- (D) Transient

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

- (A) Caustic
- (B) Amicable
- (C) Gentle
- (D) Cordial

Questions 23–26: Antonyms

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

- (A) Impudent
- (B) Respectful
- (C) Arrogant
- (D) Defiant



- Q24.** Choose the word that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word **RECALCITRANT**.
- (A) Stubborn
 - (B) Obstinate
 - (C) Compliant
 - (D) Rebellious
- Q25.** Choose the word that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word **OSTENTATIOUS**.
- (A) Showy
 - (B) Flamboyant
 - (C) Pompous
 - (D) Unpretentious
- Q26.** Choose the word that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word **GARRULOUS**.
- (A) Taciturn
 - (B) Loquacious
 - (C) Verbose
 - (D) Chatty

**Questions 27–34: Fill in the
Blanks (Prepositions in Phrases)**

- Q27.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:

She has always been deeply interested _____ classical music and Indian dance forms.

- (A) at
- (B) in
- (C) for



(D) with

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

The project manager is directly responsible _____ ensuring the timely delivery of all assignments.

(A) to

(B) with

(C) for

(D) of

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

Young children are entirely dependent _____ their parents for food, shelter, and emotional support.

(A) for

(B) from

(C) with

(D) on

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

She is exceptionally good _____ solving complex mathematical problems within a short time.

(A) at

(B) in

(C) for

(D) with

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

The little boy was terribly afraid _____ the large, barking dog that stood at the gate.



- (A) from
- (B) of
- (C) with
- (D) at

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

The quality inspector was fully satisfied _____ the standard of the finished product.

- (A) from
- (B) to
- (C) with
- (D) by

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

The climate of this hilly region is very similar _____ that of the coastal areas of Kerala.

- (A) as
- (B) with
- (C) from
- (D) to

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

His approach to solving the problem is quite different _____ the conventional method taught in class.

- (A) from
- (B) than
- (C) to
- (D) with



Questions 35–41: One-Word Substitution

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

A person who tends to turn inward mentally and finds energy in solitude rather than in social interaction.

- (A) Extrovert
- (B) Introvert
- (C) Altruist
- (D) Narcissist

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

A wealthy person who donates money, time, or resources generously to charitable causes for the benefit of others.

- (A) Miser
- (B) Benefactor
- (C) Philanthropist
- (D) Altruist

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

A being or entity that is believed to have complete, infinite, and unlimited knowledge of all things.

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

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

A person who has the ability to speak two languages with native or near-native fluency.



- (A) Bilingual
- (B) Polyglot
- (C) Monolingual
- (D) Linguist

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

A soldier who is hired to fight in an armed conflict in exchange for monetary payment rather than for patriotic or ideological reasons.

- (A) Guerrilla
- (B) Mercenary
- (C) Conscript
- (D) Veteran

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

A person who writes or argues powerfully and controversially in support of a particular opinion or against an established belief.

- (A) Demagogue
- (B) Rhetorician
- (C) Polemicist
- (D) Propagandist

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

A person who is fanatically and uncompromisingly devoted to a particular religious, political, or other cause.

- (A) Idealist
- (B) Activist
- (C) Enthusiast
- (D) Zealot



Questions 42–46: Idioms and Phrases

Q42. What is the meaning of the idiom “**burn your bridges**”?

- (A) To permanently damage a relationship or cut off a retreat so that any return becomes impossible
- (B) To accomplish two entirely different goals through a single effort or action
- (C) To worsen an already difficult or problematic situation considerably further
- (D) To avoid committing to either side of a debate and remain carefully neutral

Q43. What is the meaning of the idiom “**add fuel to fire**”?

- (A) To remain neutral when two parties are in an argument or conflict
- (B) To make an already bad, tense, or difficult situation considerably worse
- (C) To permanently sever all ties with a person or group without any possibility of return
- (D) To solve two separate problems simultaneously through a single course of action

Q44. What is the meaning of the idiom “**kill two birds with one stone**”?

- (A) To cause harm to more than one person through a single thoughtless action
- (B) To worsen an existing problem by making a hasty or rash decision
- (C) To accomplish two different goals or tasks with a single effort or action
- (D) To choose a neutral position rather than committing to either side of an argument



Q45. What is the meaning of the idiom “**sit on the fence**”?

- (A) To make an already tense or hostile situation considerably worse by one's actions
- (B) To permanently damage a relationship beyond any possibility of repair or return
- (C) To achieve two completely different objectives simultaneously with a single action
- (D) To remain neutral and deliberately avoid committing to either side of an argument or dispute

Q46. What is the meaning of the idiom “**a storm in a teacup**”?

- (A) A great deal of fuss, excitement, or anger about something that is actually trivial or unimportant
- (B) A situation in which a person tries to accomplish too many different things at the same time
- (C) A disagreement so serious and bitter that it permanently ends an important relationship
- (D) A minor disturbance or problem that unexpectedly grows into a major crisis over time

Questions 47–50: Grammar

Q47. Choose the sentence in which the articles are used correctly.

- (A) She is a honest and hardworking employee who truly deserves her promotion.
- (B) He plays the violin beautifully and regularly performs at a famous concert hall.
- (C) An university near our town has recently opened a new science and technology department.
- (D) I saw a one-eyed cat sitting quietly near a entrance of the old building.



- Q48.** Choose the sentence that correctly uses a modal verb to express a logical deduction about a past event.
- (A) She must be very tired since she went to bed early last night.
 - (B) He might be at home right now; I can see his car parked outside.
 - (C) They must have left already; the door is locked and all the lights are switched off.
 - (D) You could arrive late to the meeting if you do not leave the office immediately.
- Q49.** Choose the sentence that uses the compound preposition correctly.
- (A) The decision was taken in-spite-of the committee's strong and unanimous objections.
 - (B) The manager signed all the official letters on behalf for the entire department.
 - (C) In addition with the cash prize, the winner also received a gold medal and a certificate.
 - (D) In spite of the heavy traffic on the highway, she managed to arrive at the venue on time.
- Q50.** Choose the sentence that contains a correctly placed and correctly formed participial phrase.
- (A) Exhausted by the long and tiring journey, the travellers checked into the nearest hotel.
 - (B) Having finished all his homework, the television was switched on by Ravi immediately.
 - (C) Walking down the busy street lost in thought, the rain suddenly began to pour heavily.
 - (D) Frightened by the loud and unexpected noise, the window was slammed shut by her.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Central Idea): RC questions on the central idea require the reader to identify the main argument or message that runs throughout the entire passage, not just one detail.

Step 1 — Identify the unifying message: The passage opens with India's struggle for independence and traces successive movements (Jallianwala Bagh 1919, Non-Cooperation 1920, Dandi March 1930, Quit India 1942), all linked by Gandhi's philosophy of non-violent resistance. The concluding sentence confirms: "demonstrating the enduring power of organised, principled, non-violent mass struggle."

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option B: The British did not willingly grant independence after the Dandi March; independence came only in 1947 after decades of struggle.
- Option C: The passage describes multiple movements, not only the Quit India Movement.
- Option D: The passage consistently depicts mass public participation alongside Gandhi's leadership.

Final Answer: The central idea is India's independence achieved through successive non-violent movements guided by principled leadership. ⇒ A

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage states: "Gandhi led the iconic Dandi March of 1930, walking 240 miles to the sea to defy the unjust Salt Laws, an act of civil disobedience that *drew international attention*." The phrase "drew international attention" directly answers the question.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: Jallianwala Bagh "galvanised public opinion" within India; the passage does not say it drew international attention.



- Option B: The Non-Cooperation Movement is described as calling for a boycott; international attention is not mentioned for it.
- Option D: The Quit India Movement is described with the slogan “Do or Die”; international attention is not specifically attributed to it.

Final Answer: The Dandi March of 1930, defying the Salt Laws, is the event that drew international attention. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Inference): Inference questions require drawing a logical conclusion from information stated or implied in the passage, beyond what is explicitly written.

Step 1 — Identify the relevant text: The passage states: “these successive movements, though often met with brutal suppression and the imprisonment of leaders deemed seditious by the British government, ultimately wore down colonial resistance.”

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: The passage explicitly mentions “brutal suppression” and imprisonment, contradicting peaceful acceptance.
- Option B: The passage says the movements “wore down colonial resistance,” implying active opposition, not ignorance.
- Option C: The British government called leaders “seditious,” clearly indicating disapproval rather than admiration.

Final Answer: The passage implies colonial authorities responded with suppression and imprisonment of independence leaders. $\Rightarrow$

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context): Determine the meaning of the word “seditious” as used in the passage.

Step 1 — Understand the context: The passage states leaders were “deemed seditious by the British government” and subsequently imprisoned. The British labelled these leaders dangerous to their rule; the word must convey inciting rebellion or resistance against authority.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: “Loyal to the ruling authority” is the direct opposite; seditious leaders were imprisoned, not rewarded.
- Option C: Trade negotiations have no connection to the context of imprisonment and colonial suppression.
- Option D: Leaders imprisoned for sedition were not receiving national honours from the British government.

Correction: *Seditious* comes from Latin *seditio* (going apart) and means inciting people to rebel against the authority of the state.

Final Answer: “Seditious” means inciting resistance or rebellion against the authority of the ruling government. ⇒ B

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author’s Purpose): Author’s purpose questions ask why the author wrote the passage — to inform, argue, compare, criticise, or narrate.

Step 1 — Analyse the passage’s intent: The passage presents a factual, narrative account of India’s independence movement — chronicling key events (1919, 1920, 1930, 1942, 1947), the leaders involved, and the guiding philosophy of non-violence. It neither argues that violence was superior nor criticises Gandhi, nor does it compare India with other nations.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option B: The passage presents non-violence as the winning strategy; it does not argue for armed rebellion.



- Option C: The passage presents Gandhi positively as a “foremost leader”; it does not criticise his methods.
- Option D: No other nation’s struggle is mentioned; the passage is exclusively about India.

Final Answer: The author’s purpose is to trace the key events and guiding philosophy of India’s independence movement. ⇒ A

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Central Theme): Identify the central theme of the second passage on biodiversity and wildlife conservation.

Step 1 — Analyse the passage: The passage presents both India’s extraordinary biodiversity and the serious threats it faces (habitat loss, poaching, extinction). It then describes conservation responses (Project Tiger, sanctuaries) and expert recommendations. The final sentence emphasises that preserving biodiversity is essential for human civilisation.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: The passage covers all species broadly (flora, fauna, IUCN list); it does not advocate ignoring non-tiger species.
- Option B: The IUCN Red List is mentioned as one tool among many; not presented as the single most important tool.
- Option C: The passage explicitly states urbanisation and agricultural expansion are causing habitat loss and pushing species to extinction.

Final Answer: The central theme is that India’s rich biodiversity faces serious threats but can be preserved through concerted conservation efforts. ⇒ D

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail): Locate the passage's explicit statement about a government initiative for tigers.

Step 1 — Locate relevant lines: The passage states: "the Indian government launched Project Tiger in 1973, which has significantly increased tiger populations across the country."

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: The IUCN Red List is an international classification tool, not a government initiative that increased tiger populations.
- Option B: Biosphere reserves are mentioned for protecting habitats broadly, not exclusively for rare plants.
- Option D: International cooperation is a recommendation by experts, not the initiative cited for increasing tiger numbers.

Final Answer: Project Tiger, launched by the Indian government in 1973, has significantly increased tiger populations. ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Locate the definition in the passage: The passage provides an explicit parenthetical definition: "Many of these species are endemic, meaning they are found exclusively within India's geographical boundaries and nowhere else on Earth."

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: "Recently migrated" is the opposite of endemic; endemic species originated and remain within a specific region.
- Option C: Commercial exploitation relates to economic use, not to geographical exclusivity.
- Option D: IUCN classification is a conservation status; endemic refers to geographical distribution, which is a separate concept.

Final Answer: "Endemic" means a species found exclusively within a specific ge-



ographical area and nowhere else. $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Inference): Draw a logical inference about the primary causes of species loss from information given in the passage.

Step 1 — Identify relevant text: The passage states: “rapid habitat loss due to agricultural expansion, urbanisation, and illegal logging, combined with rampant poaching, has pushed dozens of species to the brink of extinction.” These are explicitly human activities.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option B: The passage does not mention droughts or floods as causes of biodiversity loss; it focuses on human activities.
- Option C: Agricultural expansion is listed as a cause of habitat loss, not as a contributor to biodiversity.
- Option D: Project Tiger has increased tiger numbers in some areas, but the passage does not claim poaching has been eradicated.

Final Answer: Human activities — habitat destruction, urbanisation, and poaching — are driving species towards extinction. $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Recommended Solution): Locate the specific expert recommendation stated in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate relevant lines: The passage states: “Experts stress that community involvement, stricter enforcement of anti-poaching laws, and international cooperation are indispensable for effective conservation.”

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A: Halting all economic development is not recommended; the passage advocates balanced, sustainable conservation.



- Option B: Permanent restriction of all human access is not mentioned as an expert recommendation.
- Option C: The passage discusses conservation of all species broadly; it does not advocate focusing exclusively on large mammals.

Final Answer: Experts recommend community involvement, stricter anti-poaching laws, and international cooperation. ⇒ D

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Then vs. Than): “Then” is an adverb of time; “than” is a conjunction used in comparisons.

Rule: In comparative sentences, the word that links the two things being compared is **than** (e.g., “taller than”, “more intelligent than”). “Then” refers to a point in time (“first A, then B”) and is never used in comparisons.

Error Analysis: Part (C) reads “then her elder.” Since the sentence is making a comparison (“more intelligent”), the correct word is **than**.

- Part A: “She is much” — correct noun phrase and modifier.
- Part B: “more intelligent” — correct comparative adjective.
- Part C: **Error** — “then” should be “than” in a comparative construction.
- Part D: “brother in studies” — correct as a noun phrase.

Correction: “She is much more intelligent **than** her elder brother in studies.”

Final Answer: The error is in part C — “then” should be “than” in a comparison. ⇒ C

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Complement vs. Compliment): These are commonly confused homophones with entirely different meanings.

Rule:

- **Compliment** (noun/verb): An expression of praise or admiration (“She received many compliments on her work.”)
- **Complement** (noun/verb): Something that completes or goes well with something else (“The sauce complements the dish perfectly.”)

Error Analysis: Part (B) reads “many complements.” In context, the director is receiving words of praise for his work — the correct word is **compliments**, not “complements.”

- Part A: “The director received” — correct verb phrase.
- Part B: **Error** — “complements” should be “compliments” (expressions of praise).
- Parts C, D: Grammatically correct.

Correction: “The director received many **compliments** for his outstanding directorial work.”

Final Answer: The error is in part B — “complements” should be “compliments” (words of praise). ⇒ **B**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Its vs. It's): These are two distinct words that are frequently confused.

Rule:

- **Its** (no apostrophe): Possessive pronoun, meaning belonging to it (“The bird flapped its wings.”)
- **It's** (with apostrophe): Contraction of “it is” or “it has” (“It's raining outside.”)

Error Analysis: Part (A) reads “The injured bird flapped it's.” The sentence re-



quires the possessive form (the wings belonging to the bird), so the correct word is **its**.

- Part A: **Error** — “it’s” (contraction of “it is”) should be “its” (possessive pronoun).
- Parts B, C, D: Grammatically correct.

Correction: “The injured bird flapped **its** wings desperately before it was rescued by volunteers.”

Final Answer: The error is in part A — “it’s” should be the possessive “its”. ⇒ A

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Stationary vs. Stationery): These homophones have entirely different meanings.

Rule:

- **Stationary** (adjective): Not moving; standing still (“The car remained stationary at the signal.”)
- **Stationery** (noun): Writing materials such as paper, pens, and envelopes (“Please buy some stationery from the shop.”)

Memory tip: *Stationary* = not moving (like a station); *stationery* = envelope (writing materials).

Error Analysis: Part (D) reads “remained stationery.” In context, the vehicles are not moving (standing still), so the correct adjective is **stationary**, not the noun “stationery.”

- Parts A, B, C: Grammatically correct.
- Part D: **Error** — “stationery” (writing materials) should be “stationary” (not moving).

Correction: “During the strike, all the vehicles in the depot remained **stationary**.”

Final Answer: The error is in part D — “stationery” should be “stationary” (not moving). ⇒ D

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Who vs. Whom): Choosing the correct relative pronoun based on its grammatical function.

Rule:

- **Who:** Subject pronoun — used when the pronoun performs the action (“The man who called you”).
- **Whom:** Object pronoun — used when the pronoun receives the action (“The man whom I called”).

Test: Replace with “he/she” (subject) → use “who”; replace with “him/her” (object) → use “whom.” Here: “the committee selected *him*” → object → use **whom**.

Error Analysis: Part (C) reads “who the committee selected.” Since the pronoun is the object of “selected,” the correct form is **whom**.

- Parts A, B, D: Grammatically correct.
- Part C: **Error** — “who” should be “whom” (object of the verb “selected”).

Correction: “The candidate for the senior position **whom** the committee selected was highly qualified.”

Final Answer: The error is in part C — “who” should be “whom” as the object of “selected”. ⇒ C

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Assure vs. Ensure): These verbs are frequently confused because they look similar, but their usage is distinct.

Rule:

- **Assure** + person: To tell someone confidently in order to remove doubt or anxiety (“I assure *you* that everything is fine.”)
- **Ensure** + that-clause (no person as direct object): To make certain that something happens (“Please ensure *that* the work is completed on time.”)

Error Analysis: Part (B) reads “to ensure us.” “Ensure” cannot directly take a



person (“us”) as its object. The correct verb here is **assure**, which takes a person as its object.

- Part A: Correct — subject and verb.
- Part B: **Error** — “ensure us” should be “assure us” (assure takes a person as object).
- Parts C, D: Grammatically correct.

Correction: “The manager called to **assure** us that the delivery would arrive on time.”

Final Answer: The error is in part B — “ensure us” should be “assure us” (assure takes a personal object). ⇒ B

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Imply vs. Infer): These verbs describe opposite directions of communication.

Rule:

- **Imply:** To suggest or indicate something indirectly (the *speaker/writer* implies). “Her silence implies disagreement.”
- **Infer:** To draw a conclusion from evidence (the *listener/reader/observer* infers). “From the evidence, we can infer that he was present.”

Error Analysis: Part (D) reads “could imply the accused’s guilt.” The judge is drawing a conclusion from evidence — the judge is the observer, not the communicator. The correct verb is **infer**.

- Parts A, B, C: Grammatically correct.
- Part D: **Error** — “imply” should be “infer” (the judge draws a conclusion from evidence).

Correction: “From the evidence presented in court, the judge carefully could **infer** the accused’s guilt.”

Final Answer: The error is in part D — “imply” should be “infer” (drawing a conclusion from evidence). ⇒ D

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Dangling Modifier): A participial phrase must logically and grammatically modify the subject of the main clause.

Rule: The participial phrase “Walking along the beach at sunset” must refer to whoever is walking. However, the grammatical subject of the main clause is “several seashells,” creating the absurd and illogical implication that the seashells were walking along the beach.

Error Analysis:

- Part A: **Error** — “Walking along the beach at sunset” is a dangling modifier; it should modify “the children” (the ones walking), not “seashells.”
- Parts B, C, D: Individually correct; the structural problem arises from the mismatch between the modifier and the main clause subject.

Correction: “Walking along the beach at sunset, **the children collected several seashells.**” (Restructured so the modifier refers to the children.)

Final Answer: The error is in part A — dangling participial modifier that incorrectly modifies “seashells.” ⇒ A

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying words with similar meanings.

Word: TACITURN — means habitually reluctant to talk; saying very little; silent by disposition.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Talkative: Means fond of talking at length; direct antonym of taciturn.
- Option B — Reserved: Means slow to reveal emotion or opinions; tending to keep to oneself; synonym of taciturn. ✓
- Option C — Boisterous: Means noisy, energetic, and cheerful; opposite of taciturn.
- Option D — Expressive: Means effectively conveying thoughts or feelings; opposite in communicative quality.



Final Answer: TACITURN $\approx$ RESERVED (habitually quiet, slow to speak). $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying words with similar meanings.

Word: SPURIOUS — means not genuine or authentic; false; based on faulty reasoning or evidence.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Authentic: Means genuine, of undisputed origin; direct antonym of spurious.
- Option B — Original: Means not copied; existing from the beginning; antonym of spurious.
- Option C — Counterfeit: Means made in imitation of something genuine with the intent to deceive; synonym of spurious. ✓
- Option D — Genuine: Means truly what it is said to be; direct antonym of spurious.

Final Answer: SPURIOUS $\approx$ COUNTERFEIT (fake, not genuine, made to deceive). $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying words with similar meanings.

Word: EPHEMERAL — means lasting for only a very short time; short-lived; not permanent. From Greek *ephemeros* (lasting only a day).

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Permanent: Means lasting or intended to last indefinitely; direct antonym of ephemeral.
- Option B — Enduring: Means continuing for a long time; lasting; opposite of ephemeral.
- Option C — Everlasting: Means lasting forever or for a very long time; direct



antonym.

- Option D — Transient: Means lasting for only a short time; passing quickly; exact synonym of ephemeral. ✓

Final Answer: EPHEMERAL $\approx$ TRANSIENT (short-lived, passing quickly, not permanent). $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Identifying words with similar meanings.

Word: ACRIMONIOUS — means angry and bitter, especially in speech or manner; sharp and harsh in tone.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Caustic: Means severely critical or sarcastic in a way that is intended to hurt; sharp and biting; synonym of acrimonious. ✓
- Option B — Amicable: Means having a spirit of friendliness and goodwill; direct antonym of acrimonious.
- Option C — Gentle: Means mild, kind, not harsh; antonym in tone and manner.
- Option D — Cordial: Means warm and friendly; antonym of acrimonious.

Final Answer: ACRIMONIOUS $\approx$ CAUSTIC (bitter, sharp, harsh in manner or speech). $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: Identifying words with opposite meanings.

Word: INSOLENT — means showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect; disrespectful and impudent.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Impudent: A synonym of insolent; means not showing due respect.



- Option B — Respectful: Means feeling or showing deference and esteem for others; direct antonym of insolent. ✓
- Option C — Arrogant: Related to excessive pride; a near-synonym of insolent, not an antonym.
- Option D — Defiant: Means boldly resisting authority; related in meaning to insolent, not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of INSOLENT = RESPECTFUL (showing proper deference and esteem). ⇒ B

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: Identifying words with opposite meanings.

Word: RECALCITRANT — means stubbornly resisting authority or control; unruly and hard to manage.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Stubborn: A synonym of recalcitrant; means refusing to change one's opinion or actions.
- Option B — Obstinate: A synonym; means stubbornly refusing to cooperate or obey.
- Option C — Compliant: Means willing to comply with rules or wishes of others; ready to cooperate; direct antonym of recalcitrant. ✓
- Option D — Rebellious: Means showing a desire to resist authority; near-synonym of recalcitrant, not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of RECALCITRANT = COMPLIANT (willing to cooperate and follow rules). ⇒ C

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: Identifying words with opposite meanings.

Word: OSTENTATIOUS — means characterised by a vulgar display of wealth or knowledge; designed to attract notice or impress others.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Showy: A synonym; means making an impressive display; same meaning as ostentatious.
- Option B — Flamboyant: A synonym; means tending to attract attention through extravagant appearance.
- Option C — Pompous: A near-synonym; means affectedly grand or self-important.
- Option D — Unpretentious: Means not attempting to impress; simple and modest; direct antonym of ostentatious. ✓

Final Answer: Antonym of OSTENTATIOUS = UNPRETENTIOUS (modest, simple, not seeking to impress). ⇒ D

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: Identifying words with opposite meanings.

Word: GARRULOUS — means excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters; chattering at great length.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Taciturn: Means habitually reserved in speech; saying little by disposition; direct antonym of garrulous. ✓
- Option B — Loquacious: A synonym; means tending to talk a great deal; fond of talking.
- Option C — Verbose: A synonym; means using more words than necessary; long-winded.
- Option D — Chatty: A synonym; means fond of chatting; talkative.

Final Answer: Antonym of GARRULOUS = TACITURN (habitually silent, not talkative). ⇒ A



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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions in Fixed Phrases: The adjective “interested” collocates with the preposition **in**.

Rule: “Interested in” is a fixed collocation in English. The preposition “in” follows “interested” to indicate the subject of interest.

- “interested **in** music” — correct, standard usage. ✓
- “interested at music” — incorrect; “at” is used for location or point-in-time, not for areas of interest.
- “interested for music” — incorrect; “for” denotes purpose or duration, not areas of interest.
- “interested with music” — incorrect; “with” expresses accompaniment or instrument, not areas of interest.

Final Answer: She has always been deeply interested **in** classical music. ⇒ B

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions in Fixed Phrases: The adjective “responsible” collocates with the preposition **for**.

Rule: “Responsible for” is the standard fixed collocation, indicating accountability or duty for something.

- “responsible **for** ensuring” — correct; indicates duty or accountability for an action. ✓
- “responsible to” — used when responsible to a person (“responsible to the committee”), not to an action or task.
- “responsible with” — not standard; “with” expresses accompaniment.
- “responsible of” — not standard English; incorrect collocation.

Final Answer: The project manager is directly responsible **for** ensuring timely delivery. ⇒ C

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions in Fixed Phrases: The adjective “dependent” collocates with the preposition **on**.

Rule: “Dependent on” is the fixed collocation meaning relying upon. In British English, “dependent upon” is also correct.

- “dependent **on** their parents” — correct; indicates reliance. ✓
- “dependent for” — incorrect; “for” introduces purpose, not reliance.
- “dependent from” — incorrect; not a valid collocation in English.
- “dependent with” — incorrect; “with” does not convey reliance or dependence.

Final Answer: Young children are entirely dependent **on** their parents. ⇒ D

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions in Fixed Phrases: The adjective “good” collocates with the preposition **at** when indicating skill or ability.

Rule: “Good at” is the fixed collocation used to express proficiency in a skill or activity.

- “good **at** solving problems” — correct; expresses ability or proficiency. ✓
- “good in” — used colloquially in some varieties, but not standard; “good at” is the accepted form for skills.
- “good for” — means beneficial or suitable for something/someone (“This medicine is good for you.”)
- “good with” — means skilled in handling people or things (“She is good with children”), a different nuance.

Final Answer: She is exceptionally good **at** solving complex mathematical problems. ⇒ A

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



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions in Fixed Phrases: The adjective “afraid” collocates with the preposition **of**.

Rule: “Afraid of” is the standard fixed collocation expressing fear of something or someone.

- “afraid **of** the dog” — correct; expresses the cause of fear. ✓
- “afraid from” — incorrect; “from” indicates source or direction of movement, not cause of fear.
- “afraid with” — incorrect; “with” expresses accompaniment or instrument.
- “afraid at” — incorrect; “at” is used for location or specific reactions (“surprised at”), not fear in general.

Final Answer: The little boy was terribly afraid **of** the large, barking dog. ⇒ **B**

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions in Fixed Phrases: The adjective “satisfied” collocates with the preposition **with**.

Rule: “Satisfied with” is the fixed collocation expressing contentment or fulfilment regarding something.

- “satisfied **with** the standard” — correct; expresses contentment about the quality. ✓
- “satisfied from” — incorrect; “from” indicates source or point of departure.
- “satisfied to” — incorrect; “to” indicates direction or recipient.
- “satisfied by” — can express the agent that brings satisfaction, but “satisfied with” is the standard collocation for expressing contentment about a thing.

Final Answer: The quality inspector was fully satisfied **with** the standard of the finished product. ⇒ **C**

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



Q33.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions in Fixed Phrases: The adjective “similar” collocates with the preposition **to**.

Rule: “Similar to” is the standard fixed collocation used to express likeness or resemblance between two things.

- “similar **to** that of coastal areas” — correct; expresses resemblance. ✓
- “similar as” — incorrect; “as” is used in “the same as,” not with “similar.”
- “similar with” — incorrect collocation; “with” does not express resemblance.
- “similar from” — incorrect; “from” in “different from” expresses contrast, not similarity.

Final Answer: The climate of this region is very similar **to** that of coastal areas.

⇒

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions in Fixed Phrases: The adjective “different” collocates with the preposition **from** in standard British English.

Rule: “Different from” is the standard collocation in British English (also acceptable: “different from” in American English; “different than” is used in American English but considered non-standard in British English).

- “different **from** the conventional method” — correct; standard British English usage. ✓
- “different than” — American English usage, considered non-standard in formal British/Indian English examinations.
- “different to” — occasionally used informally in British English, but “different from” is preferred in formal contexts.
- “different with” — incorrect collocation; not used in standard English.

Final Answer: His approach is quite different **from** the conventional method. ⇒

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



Q35.

Solution

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

Phrase: “A person who tends to turn inward mentally and finds energy in solitude rather than in social interaction.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Extrovert: A person who is energised by social interaction and tends to be outgoing; direct opposite of the given description.
- Option B — Introvert: A person who tends to be inward-turning, finds energy in solitude, and is typically reserved in social situations; matches the clue exactly. ✓
- Option C — Altruist: A person who puts the welfare of others before their own; relates to selflessness, not to social energy preferences.
- Option D — Narcissist: A person with excessive self-admiration; relates to personality disorder, not to introversion.

Final Answer: Introvert = a person who finds energy in solitude rather than social interaction. ⇒ **B**

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

Q36.

Solution

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

Phrase: “A wealthy person who donates money, time, or resources generously to charitable causes for the benefit of others.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Miser: A person who hoards wealth and is unwilling to spend; the direct opposite of the given description.
- Option B — Benefactor: A person who gives financial or other aid; close in meaning but less specific — does not specifically imply large-scale wealth or systematic charitable giving.
- Option C — Philanthropist: From Greek *philos* (loving) + *anthropos* (human being); a wealthy person who promotes the welfare of others through



generous donations to charitable causes; matches the clue exactly. ✓

- Option D — Altruist: A person who is selflessly concerned for others; a broader moral concept not specifically tied to wealth or charitable donations.

Final Answer: Philanthropist = a wealthy person who generously donates to charitable causes. ⇒

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

Q37.

Solution

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

Phrase: “A being or entity that is believed to have complete, infinite, and unlimited knowledge of all things.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Omnipotent: From Latin *omnis* (all) + *potens* (powerful); means having unlimited power; relates to *power*, not knowledge.
- Option B — Omnipresent: From Latin *omnis* + *praesens* (present); means present everywhere at the same time; relates to *presence*, not knowledge.
- Option C — Infallible: Means incapable of making errors or being wrong; relates to accuracy, not to the possession of all knowledge.
- Option D — Omniscient: From Latin *omnis* (all) + *scire* (to know); means knowing everything, having infinite knowledge; matches the clue exactly. ✓

Final Answer: Omniscient = a being that has complete and unlimited knowledge of all things. ⇒

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



Q38.

Solution

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

Phrase: “A person who has the ability to speak two languages with native or near-native fluency.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Bilingual: From Latin *bi* (two) + *lingua* (language); means able to speak two languages fluently; matches the clue exactly. ✓
- Option B — Polyglot: From Greek *polys* (many) + *glotta* (tongue); means able to speak *many* languages (three or more); does not match the specific clue of “two languages.”
- Option C — Monolingual: From Latin *mono* (one) + *lingua*; means speaking or using only one language; opposite of the given description.
- Option D — Linguist: A person who studies language or is a specialist in linguistics; does not specifically mean someone who speaks two languages.

Final Answer: Bilingual = a person who speaks two languages fluently. ⇒ A

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

Q39.

Solution

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

Phrase: “A soldier who is hired to fight in an armed conflict in exchange for monetary payment rather than for patriotic or ideological reasons.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Guerrilla: A member of an irregular military group that uses unconventional tactics; refers to a *type of warfare*, not to motivation based on money.
- Option B — Mercenary: A soldier who fights for financial reward rather than out of loyalty or ideology (from Latin *merces* = reward, pay); matches the clue exactly. ✓
- Option C — Conscript: A person who has been forcibly enrolled for military service; fights by compulsion, not for money.



- Option D — Veteran: A person who has had long experience in a particular field, especially military service; refers to experience, not monetary motivation.

Final Answer: Mercenary = a soldier who fights for monetary reward rather than patriotism. ⇒

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

Q40.

Solution

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

Phrase: “A person who writes or argues powerfully and controversially in support of a particular opinion or against an established belief.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Demagogue: A political leader who appeals to popular desires and prejudices rather than rational argument; related to politics/manipulation, not to scholarly or intellectual argument.
- Option B — Rhetorician: A person skilled in the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing; broader than a polemicist and does not necessarily imply controversy.
- Option C — Polemicist: From Greek *polemikos* (of war); a person who engages in controversial arguments or writings, especially against established opinion; matches the clue exactly. ✓
- Option D — Propagandist: A person who promotes a biased or misleading viewpoint, typically for political purposes; implies deception, which is not part of the given definition.

Final Answer: Polemicist = a person who argues powerfully for or against a controversial position. ⇒

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



Q41.

Solution

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

Phrase: “A person who is fanatically and uncompromisingly devoted to a particular religious, political, or other cause.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Idealist: A person who is guided by high ideals and principles; implies aspiration, not fanaticism.
- Option B — Activist: A person who campaigns to bring about social or political change; implies action and advocacy, but not necessarily fanaticism.
- Option C — Enthusiast: A person who is very interested in and enthusiastic about an activity; implies enthusiasm, not fanatical or uncompromising devotion.
- Option D — Zealot: From Greek *zelotes* (one who is zealous); a person who is fanatically and uncompromisingly devoted to a cause; matches the clue exactly. ✓

Final Answer: Zealot = a person fanatically and uncompromisingly devoted to a cause. ⇒ D

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

Q42.

Solution

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

Idiom: “Burn your bridges” — Origin: historically, military commanders would burn bridges after crossing rivers so that troops could neither retreat nor be pursued. Figurative meaning: to do something that permanently destroys a relationship, opportunity, or possibility of return; to cut off the chance of going back.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — To permanently damage a relationship or cut off a retreat so that any return becomes impossible: Correct figurative meaning. ✓
- Option B — To accomplish two goals with a single effort: This is the meaning of “kill two birds with one stone.”



- Option C — To worsen a bad situation: This is the meaning of “add fuel to fire.”
- Option D — To remain neutral: This is the meaning of “sit on the fence.”

Final Answer: “Burn your bridges” = to permanently destroy a relationship making return impossible. $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q43.

Solution

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

Idiom: “Add fuel to fire” — Origin: refers to literally adding combustible material to an already burning fire, making it larger and more dangerous. Figurative meaning: to worsen an already bad, tense, or hostile situation by one’s words or actions; to aggravate a conflict or problem.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — To remain neutral: This is “sit on the fence.”
- Option B — To make an already bad situation considerably worse: Correct figurative meaning. ✓
- Option C — To permanently sever all ties: This is “burn your bridges.”
- Option D — To solve two problems with one action: This is “kill two birds with one stone.”

Final Answer: “Add fuel to fire” = to make an already bad or tense situation considerably worse. $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Q44.

Solution

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

Idiom: “Kill two birds with one stone” — Origin: the literal image of achieving two results (killing two birds) with a single action (one stone). Figurative meaning: to accomplish two different goals or tasks through a single effort or action; to be efficient by achieving multiple outcomes simultaneously.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — To cause harm to more than one person: This is a literal misreading; the idiom is entirely figurative and positive in connotation.
- Option B — To worsen a problem through a rash decision: This is closer to “add fuel to fire.”
- Option C — To accomplish two different goals with a single effort: Correct figurative meaning. ✓
- Option D — To choose a neutral position: This is “sit on the fence.”

Final Answer: “Kill two birds with one stone” = to accomplish two goals with a single effort or action. ⇒ C

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

Q45.

Solution

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

Idiom: “Sit on the fence” — Origin: the image of literally sitting on a fence between two properties, belonging to neither side. Figurative meaning: to remain neutral in a dispute or controversy; to refuse to commit to either side of an argument; to avoid taking a firm stance.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — To make a tense situation worse: This is “add fuel to fire.”
- Option B — To permanently damage a relationship: This is “burn your bridges.”
- Option C — To achieve two objectives with one action: This is “kill two birds with one stone.”



- Option D — To remain neutral and avoid committing to either side: Correct figurative meaning. ✓

Final Answer: “Sit on the fence” = to remain neutral, refusing to commit to either side of a dispute. ⇒ D

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

Q46.

Solution

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

Idiom: “A storm in a teacup” — Origin: the British idiom (American equivalent: “a tempest in a teapot”) evokes the absurdity of a violent storm confined to something as tiny as a teacup. Figurative meaning: a great deal of fuss, anger, or excitement about something that is actually trivial or of little importance; making a mountain out of a molehill.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — A great deal of fuss about something trivial: Correct figurative meaning. ✓
- Option B — Trying to accomplish too many things at once: Unrelated to this idiom.
- Option C — A disagreement that permanently ends a relationship: This describes “burn your bridges” in a relational context.
- Option D — A minor problem that grows into a major crisis: This is the reverse of the idiom’s meaning — the idiom implies the situation is *not* actually serious.

Final Answer: “A storm in a teacup” = a great fuss about something that is actually trivial. ⇒ A

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



Q47.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Articles — a, an, the): The choice between “a,” “an,” and “the” depends on the initial sound of the following word and whether the noun is definite or indefinite.

Rules:

- Use **an** before words beginning with a vowel *sound* (“an honest man,” “an hour”).
- Use **a** before words beginning with a consonant *sound* (“a university” /ju:/, “a one-time” /wʌn/).
- Use **the** with specific, known nouns (“the violin” = the musical instrument class).

Analysis of options:

- Option A: “a honest” — error; “honest” starts with vowel sound /ɔ/ → should be “an honest.”
- Option B: “the violin” (correct; definite reference to the instrument class) and “a famous concert hall” (correct; indefinite). ✓
- Option C: “An university” — error; “university” starts with consonant sound /ju:/ → should be “A university.”
- Option D: “a entrance” — error; “entrance” starts with vowel sound /ɛ/ → should be “an entrance.”

Final Answer: Option B uses articles correctly throughout the sentence. ⇒ B

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Modal Verbs for Logical Deduction about the Past): Modal perfects express logical deductions or conclusions about past events.

Structure for past deduction: Subject + **must/might/could** + **have** + Past Participle

- **must have** + past participle: Strong logical deduction (near-certainty about the past).
- **might/could have**: Weaker possibility about the past.



Analysis of options:

- Option A: “must be very tired” — present deduction (modal + base verb), not past deduction; inconsistent with “went to bed” in the past.
- Option B: “might be at home right now” — present possibility (modal + base verb), not past deduction.
- Option C: “must have left already” — correctly uses modal + *have* + past participle for a strong logical deduction about a past event (deduced from locked door + lights off). ✓
- Option D: “could arrive late” — future possibility (modal + base verb), not a deduction about the past.

Final Answer: Option C correctly uses “must have left” — a modal perfect expressing past deduction. ⇒ C

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

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Compound Prepositions): Compound prepositions are multi-word prepositions with fixed forms that must be written correctly.

Common compound prepositions and their correct forms:

- **In spite of** (three words, no hyphens): meaning despite; “in spite of the rain.”
- **On behalf of**: meaning as a representative of; “on behalf of the team.”
- **In addition to**: meaning also, as well as; “in addition to the prize.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A: “in-spite-of” — error; compound prepositions are written as separate words, never with hyphens.
- Option B: “on behalf **for**” — error; the correct form is “on behalf **of**”.
- Option C: “In addition **with**” — error; the correct form is “In addition **to**”.
- Option D: “In spite of the heavy traffic” — correct form of the compound preposition. ✓

Final Answer: Option D correctly uses the compound preposition “in spite of”. ⇒

D

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



Q50.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Participial Phrase): A participial phrase must logically and grammatically refer to the subject of the main clause; otherwise it becomes a dangling modifier.

Rule: The subject of the main clause must be the same entity performing or experiencing the action in the participial phrase.

Analysis of options:

- Option A: “Exhausted by the long and tiring journey, the travellers checked into the nearest hotel.” The participial phrase “Exhausted by the journey” correctly modifies “the travellers” (they are exhausted). ✓
- Option B: “Having finished all his homework, the television was switched on by Ravi.” Dangling modifier — the phrase should modify Ravi, but the grammatical subject is “the television” (televisions cannot finish homework).
- Option C: “Walking down the busy street lost in thought, the rain suddenly began to pour.” Dangling modifier — rain cannot walk down a street.
- Option D: “Frightened by the loud and unexpected noise, the window was slammed shut by her.” Dangling modifier — windows cannot be frightened; the phrase should modify “her.”

Final Answer: Option A contains a correctly placed participial phrase modifying “the travellers.” ⇒ A

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



Answer Key

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

