

UP BEd JEE Language

Sample Paper – 7

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.

Reading Comprehension

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

Passage: *In the age of Instagram and TikTok, social media has fundamentally transformed the daily lives of adolescents worldwide. While these platforms offer opportunities for creative expression and social connection, research consistently reveals a troubling reality: the mental health of young users is being seriously undermined. Studies indicate that frequent exposure to carefully curated images of peers’ seemingly perfect lives triggers unhealthy comparison, leading to diminished self-esteem, anxiety, and depression. This phenomenon is closely linked to what psychologists term “FOMO” — the Fear Of Missing Out — a pervasive feeling that others are enjoying more rewarding experiences than oneself. Cyberbullying, made easier by the*



anonymity of online spaces, exposes adolescents to relentless harassment, causing severe psychological trauma. The platforms themselves are deliberately engineered for addiction: infinite scrolling, push notifications, and algorithmic reward systems are designed to maximise screen time, making it extremely difficult for young people to self-regulate. To counter these harmful effects, mental health professionals strongly recommend regular digital detoxes — periods during which adolescents completely disconnect from all social media. Parents are encouraged to have open, non-judgmental conversations with their children about the unrealistic and heavily filtered nature of online content, and to establish clear boundaries around daily screen time.

Q1. What problem relating to young people does the passage primarily address?

- (A) The harmful effects of social media on the mental health and self-esteem of adolescents
- (B) The role of governments in regulating internet access among minors
- (C) The benefits of digital platforms for young learners and creative expression
- (D) The dangers of online gaming addiction among school-going children

Q2. Based on the passage given in Q1, according to the author, what is “FOMO” in the context of social media?

- (A) A type of social media application used exclusively by teenagers for sharing short videos
- (B) A pervasive feeling that others are enjoying more rewarding experiences than oneself
- (C) A digital safety feature designed to protect minors from cyberbullying and harassment
- (D) An algorithmic system engineered to maximise users’ screen time through notifications



- Q3.** Based on the passage given in Q1, the word ‘**curated**’ as used in the passage most closely means:
- (A) randomly posted on social media platforms without any prior thought or planning
 - (B) automatically generated and shared by artificial intelligence recommendation algorithms
 - (C) carefully selected, organised, and presented to appear flawless or highly impressive
 - (D) digitally altered and heavily retouched using professional photo-editing software
- Q4.** Based on the passage given in Q1, what does the passage recommend as a solution to counter the harmful effects of social media on young people?
- (A) Permanently deleting all social media accounts held by adolescents under the age of eighteen
 - (B) Increasing government censorship and strict legal regulation of all online platforms
 - (C) Replacing smartphones with older, non-internet-enabled mobile phones for young users
 - (D) Regular digital detoxes — periods during which adolescents completely disconnect from social media
- Q5.** Based on the passage given in Q1, what role do parents play in protecting adolescent well-being, according to the passage?
- (A) They are responsible for developing digital safety algorithms on popular platforms
 - (B) They should enforce a complete household ban on all forms of internet use
 - (C) They are largely ineffective since adolescents prefer peer advice over parental guidance



- (D) They can have open conversations with children about online content and establish screen time boundaries



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

Passage: *Agriculture has long served as the backbone of India's economy, contributing approximately eighteen percent of national GDP and providing livelihoods to nearly half the country's total workforce. The Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s transformed India from a chronically food-deficit nation into a food-surplus country through the introduction of high-yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilisers, and expanded irrigation networks. Yet the environmental consequences of this transformation — including depleted groundwater tables, severely degraded soil fertility, and growing dependence on expensive chemical inputs — continue to burden farming households across the country. Persistent indebtedness remains among the most devastating challenges facing Indian farmers, who frequently borrow from informal moneylenders at exorbitant interest rates simply to finance seasonal crop inputs. In response to this agrarian distress, the Government launched the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme, which provides direct income support of six thousand rupees annually to small and marginal landholders. Although the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana offers crop insurance protection against weather-related calamities, insurance claims are frequently delayed or disputed. Agricultural experts now unanimously argue that India's farming future lies in transitioning towards sustainable organic farming practices and technology-driven precision agriculture, which promise improved yields and higher incomes while significantly reducing environmental harm.*

Q6. What is the main focus of the passage on Indian agriculture?

- (A) A detailed technological account of the Green Revolution and its scientific innovations
- (B) The importance of agriculture to India's economy, and the challenges and solutions facing farmers
- (C) A step-by-step comparison of organic and conventional chemical farming methods
- (D) Success stories of individual progressive farmers who have adopted precision technologies



- Q7.** Based on the passage given in Q6, which government scheme for farmers is specifically mentioned as providing direct income support?
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGN-REGA)
 - (B) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
 - (C) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
 - (D) National Food Security Mission
- Q8.** Based on the passage given in Q6, what persistent problem for farmers does the passage identify as one of the most devastating challenges?
- (A) Shortage of quality seeds and inadequate irrigation facilities in rain-shadow regions
 - (B) Excessive and unseasonal rainfall causing widespread and frequent crop failures
 - (C) Lack of access to modern mechanised farming equipment and agricultural technology
 - (D) Persistent indebtedness resulting from borrowing money at exorbitant rates of interest
- Q9.** Based on the passage given in Q6, the word ‘**exorbitant**’ as used in the passage most closely means:
- (A) unreasonably excessive and far beyond what is considered fair or normal
 - (B) legally fixed and strictly regulated by the relevant government financial authority
 - (C) gradually increasing in proportion with the prevailing rate of economic inflation
 - (D) mutually negotiated and agreed upon between the moneylender and the borrower



- Q10.** Based on the passage given in Q6, what does the passage suggest as the future direction for Indian agriculture?
- (A) A complete return to the pre-Green Revolution traditional farming methods of earlier decades
 - (B) Transitioning towards sustainable organic farming practices and precision agriculture technologies
 - (C) Relying predominantly on food imports to reduce the burden on domestic farming communities
 - (D) Eliminating all use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides on an immediate and compulsory basis



Error Detection

Q11. Direction (Q11–Q18): Each sentence below has four labelled parts (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a grammatical or usage error.

(A) Lack of sleep / (B) can seriously / (C) effect your / (D) health and mood.

(A) Lack of sleep

(B) can seriously

(C) effect your

(D) health and mood.

Q12. (A) She always / (B) acted on the / (C) firm belief that / (D) honesty was a core principal.

(A) She always

(B) acted on the

(C) firm belief that

(D) honesty was a core principal.

Q13. (A) Everyone accept / (B) the team captain / (C) had attended / (D) the morning practice.

(A) Everyone accept

(B) the team captain

(C) had attended

(D) the morning practice.

Q14. (A) The new policy resulted in / (B) less accidents / (C) on the highways / (D) during festival season.

(A) The new policy resulted in



- (B) less accidents
- (C) on the highways
- (D) during festival season.

Q15. (A) Thousands of skilled professionals / (B) choose to / (C) emigrate to / (D) India from abroad each year.

- (A) Thousands of skilled professionals
- (B) choose to
- (C) emigrate to
- (D) India from abroad each year.

Q16. (A) The scientist / (B) who invented this device / (C) is the same person / (D) which won the Nobel Prize.

- (A) The scientist
- (B) who invented this device
- (C) is the same person
- (D) which won the Nobel Prize.

Q17. (A) The principal is being / (B) aware of the / (C) student's behaviour / (D) during the event.

- (A) The principal is being
- (B) aware of the
- (C) student's behaviour
- (D) during the event.

Q18. (A) She studied for / (B) the examination however / (C) she did not / (D) achieve the required score.

- (A) She studied for
- (B) the examination however



- (C) she did not
(D) achieve the required score.



Synonyms

Q19. Direction (Q19–Q22): Choose the word that is closest in meaning (synonym) to the given word.

NEFARIOUS

- (A) Virtuous
- (B) Honourable
- (C) Benevolent
- (D) Wicked

Q20. SAGACIOUS

- (A) Foolish
- (B) Wise
- (C) Impulsive
- (D) Ignorant

Q21. QUERULOUS

- (A) Cheerful
- (B) Patient
- (C) Complaining
- (D) Agreeable

Q22. PERSPICACIOUS

- (A) Shrewd
- (B) Dull
- (C) Confused
- (D) Obtuse

Antonyms

Q23. Direction (Q23–Q26): Choose the word that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning (antonym) to the given word.

PARSIMONIOUS

- (A) Stingy
- (B) Frugal
- (C) Lavish
- (D) Thrifty

Q24. NONCHALANT

- (A) Relaxed
- (B) Anxious
- (C) Carefree
- (D) Indifferent

Q25. CLANDESTINE

- (A) Secret
- (B) Covert
- (C) Undercover
- (D) Overt

Q26. ABRASIVE

- (A) Gentle
- (B) Harsh
- (C) Rough
- (D) Coarse



**Fill in the Blanks — Colloca-
tions with *make* / *do* / *have* / *take***

Q27. Direction (Q27–Q34): Fill in the blank with the most appropriate verb (*make*, *do*, *have*, or *take*) to complete the collocation correctly.

She had to _____ a difficult decision before the deadline passed.

- (A) do
- (B) make
- (C) take
- (D) have

Q28. He offered to _____ the washing up after the family dinner.

- (A) make
- (B) take
- (C) do
- (D) have

Q29. They decided to _____ a short break after two hours of continuous work.

- (A) make
- (B) do
- (C) have
- (D) take

Q30. She always tries to _____ her best in every task she undertakes.

- (A) do
- (B) make
- (C) take
- (D) have



- Q31.** The director will _____ an announcement at the start of the morning meeting.
- (A) do
 - (B) make
 - (C) have
 - (D) take
- Q32.** Could you please _____ a look at the report before I submit it to the committee?
- (A) make
 - (B) do
 - (C) have
 - (D) take
- Q33.** The committee decided to _____ immediate action on the matter without further delay.
- (A) have
 - (B) make
 - (C) do
 - (D) take
- Q34.** He worked very hard to _____ a good impression at his first job interview.
- (A) make
 - (B) do
 - (C) have
 - (D) take



One-Word Substitution

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

A person who doubts or disbelieves in the possibility of knowing whether God exists.

- (A) Atheist
- (B) Theist
- (C) Agnostic
- (D) Deist

Q36. A person who is entirely new to a subject, skill, or activity; a complete beginner or novice.

- (A) Veteran
- (B) Neophyte
- (C) Prodigy
- (D) Expert

Q37. A person who habitually and repeatedly delays or postpones tasks that need to be done.

- (A) Procrastinator
- (B) Neophyte
- (C) Agnostic
- (D) Cosmopolitan

Q38. A person who feels equally at home in any country and has no strong national loyalties or allegiances.

- (A) Nationalist
- (B) Patriot



- (C) Chauvinist
- (D) Cosmopolitan

Q39. A person who seeks and takes refined pleasure in fine food, wine, and the luxuries of life.

- (A) Stoic
- (B) Epicure
- (C) Agnostic
- (D) Teetotaler

Q40. A person who abstains completely and totally from consuming any form of alcoholic drink.

- (A) Hedonist
- (B) Epicure
- (C) Teetotaler
- (D) Stoic

Q41. A person who is outgoing, sociable, and derives energy and stimulation from social interaction with others.

- (A) Extrovert
- (B) Introvert
- (C) Ambivert
- (D) Misanthrope



Idioms and Phrases

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

“A stitch in time saves nine”

The building inspector urged the housing authority to repair the cracked beams immediately, reminding them that a stitch in time saves nine.

What does the idiom in quotation marks mean?

- (A) Sewing a garment carefully from the beginning prevents it from unravelling later
- (B) Nine careful stitches are more effective than a single hastily applied one
- (C) Dealing with a problem promptly prevents it from becoming far worse later
- (D) Careful advance planning always reduces the overall amount of repair work needed

Q43. “Let sleeping dogs lie”

When he brought up the old business dispute at the meeting, his colleague whispered, “Just let sleeping dogs lie — it was settled years ago.”

What does the idiom in quotation marks mean?

- (A) To allow stray animals to rest without disturbance in a public space
- (B) To avoid raising old arguments or problems that have already been laid to rest
- (C) To leave a difficult assignment unfinished when one is tired and overwhelmed
- (D) Never to disturb or wake a person who is sleeping peacefully at night

Q44. “Don’t count your chickens before they hatch”



She had already begun spending her expected prize money in her imagination, but her mentor cautioned her not to count her chickens before they hatch.

What does the idiom in quotation marks mean?

- (A) Do not assume or rely on a favourable outcome before it has actually been achieved
- (B) Poultry farming requires a great deal of patience and careful long-term planning
- (C) The best results are always worth waiting for, however long the process may take
- (D) Resources should always be distributed equally before embarking on a shared project

Q45. “The last straw”

His persistent lateness was irritating enough, but forgetting the client’s name entirely was the last straw — the manager decided to formally reprimand him.

What does the idiom in quotation marks mean?

- (A) A final, desperate last attempt at solving a seemingly impossible problem
- (B) The least expensive or simplest option available in a difficult situation
- (C) A single piece of straw that disrupts the balance of an entire haystack
- (D) The final problem in a series of difficulties that makes a situation completely unbearable

Q46. “Bite the hand that feeds you”

The junior employee publicly criticised the very company that had sponsored his entire postgraduate education — a clear case of biting the hand that feeds you.



What does the idiom in quotation marks mean?

- (A) To refuse the food or financial gifts that someone generously offers you
- (B) To compete aggressively with the suppliers or partners who support your business
- (C) To harm or act against the very person or organisation that provides you with support
- (D) To argue forcefully with those who are sincerely attempting to offer you assistance



Grammar

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

Q47. Which of the following sentences correctly uses a ‘**wish**’ or ‘**if only**’ clause?

- (A) I wish I can play the piano as beautifully as my elder sister does.
- (B) If only she had listened to the doctor’s advice before it was too late.
- (C) He wishes he is taller so that he could qualify for the national sports team.
- (D) They wish they were going to the concert with us yesterday evening.

Q48. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct in its use of ‘**despite**’, ‘**in spite of**’, or ‘**although**’?

- (A) Despite of the heavy rain, the inter-school cricket match was not cancelled.
- (B) Although the heavy rain, the organisers decided to proceed with the outdoor concert.
- (C) In spite of the heavy rain, the match was played to its scheduled conclusion.
- (D) Despite the heavy rain but the local authorities refused to cancel the public event.

Q49. Which of the following sentences correctly uses ‘**would rather**’ or ‘**would prefer**’?

- (A) She would rather to stay at home than go to the noisy and crowded party.
- (B) I would prefer that you to submit your final assignment by the end of this week.
- (C) He would rather went to the cinema last Friday than watch television alone at home.



- (D) They would prefer to have a quiet family dinner at home rather than attend the formal reception.

Q50. Which of the following sentences correctly uses ‘**did**’ for **emphatic** purpose?

- (A) I did warn you about the serious risks involved before you made your final decision.
- (B) She did goes to the market every single morning to purchase fresh vegetables.
- (C) They did studied very hard for the examination but were unable to pass it successfully.
- (D) He did not goes to school yesterday because he was running a high fever.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Central Theme): RC questions on the central idea require identifying the overarching concern the author addresses throughout the entire passage, not just one detail.

Step 1 — Identify the central theme: The passage opens: “social media has fundamentally transformed the daily lives of adolescents worldwide” and immediately focuses on how “the mental health of young users is being seriously undermined.” Every subsequent point — FOMO, cyberbullying, addiction-by-design, digital detox — supports this single central concern.

Step 2 — Confirm Option A: Option A states “the harmful effects of social media on the mental health and self-esteem of adolescents.” This maps precisely to the passage’s central argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Government regulation of internet access is never mentioned in the passage.
- Option C: Benefits for learners are only briefly acknowledged before being contrasted with the “troubling reality” — they are not the main focus.
- Option D: Online gaming addiction is not discussed anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: The passage primarily addresses the harmful effects of social media on adolescent mental health and self-esteem. ⇒ **A**

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail / Definition): This question tests whether students can locate an explicit definition stated in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the definition: The passage directly defines FOMO: “what psychologists term ‘FOMO’ — the Fear Of Missing Out — a pervasive feeling that others are enjoying more rewarding experiences than oneself.”

Step 2 — Match with options: Option B states “a pervasive feeling that others are enjoying more rewarding experiences than oneself” — a near-verbatim match



with the passage's own definition.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: FOMO is a psychological phenomenon, not a type of application.
- Option C: FOMO is not a digital safety feature; it is a psychological condition triggered by social media use.
- Option D: The algorithmic system is described separately as a mechanism that causes addiction, not as FOMO itself.

Final Answer: FOMO is defined in the passage as a pervasive feeling that others are enjoying more rewarding experiences. ⇒ B

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context): The meaning of a word must be inferred from its use in the sentence, not just from prior knowledge.

Step 1 — Examine the context: The passage reads: “*frequent exposure to carefully curated images of peers’ seemingly perfect lives.*” The adjective “curated” qualifies “images” that appear “perfect” — implying deliberate selection and presentation.

Step 2 — Evaluate the options:

- Option A: “Randomly posted without thought” is the opposite of curated, which implies careful selection.
- Option B: AI-generated content is not what the passage refers to; peers post these images themselves.
- Option C: “Carefully selected, organised, and presented to appear flawless” — this matches the context exactly. ✓
- Option D: “Digitally altered using photo-editing software” describes retouching, not curation; the two are distinct concepts.

Final Answer: “Curated” in context means carefully selected and presented to appear flawless or highly impressive. ⇒ C

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Recommended Solution): Students must locate the specific recommendation made by mental health professionals as stated in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the recommendation: The passage states: “*mental health professionals strongly recommend regular digital detoxes — periods during which adolescents completely disconnect from all social media.*” This is the primary recommendation stated explicitly.

Step 2 — Match with options: Option D reads “Regular digital detoxes — periods during which adolescents completely disconnect from social media” — a direct match.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Permanent deletion of accounts is not recommended; the passage advises periodic disconnection, not permanent removal.
- Option B: Government censorship is not mentioned in the passage at all.
- Option C: Replacing smartphones with older phones is not suggested anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: The passage recommends regular digital detoxes as the primary counter-measure. ⇒ D

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Role of a Stakeholder): Students must identify what the passage says specifically about the role parents play.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant lines: The passage states: “*Parents are encouraged to have open, non-judgmental conversations with their children about the unrealistic and heavily filtered nature of online content, and to establish clear boundaries around daily screen time.*”

Step 2 — Match with options: Option D — “They can have open conversations with children about online content and establish screen time boundaries” — directly reflects the passage.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Developing digital safety algorithms is the role of platform engineers, not parents.
- Option B: A complete household ban on internet is not recommended; the passage advocates open discussion and boundaries.
- Option C: The passage presents parents as actively helpful, not ineffective.

Final Answer: Parents can protect adolescents by having open conversations and setting clear screen time boundaries. $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Central Theme — Passage 2): Identify what the passage as a whole is primarily about.

Step 1 — Analyse the passage structure: The passage begins by affirming agriculture's economic importance ("backbone of India's economy"), then discusses the Green Revolution's benefits and environmental costs, highlights farmer indebtedness as a challenge, mentions government schemes (PM-KISAN, Fasal Bima), and concludes with future solutions (organic farming, precision agriculture).

Step 2 — Match with options: Option B — "The importance of agriculture to India's economy, and the challenges and solutions facing farmers" — captures all three dimensions of the passage (importance, challenges, solutions).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Green Revolution is discussed only briefly as background, not as a detailed technological account.
- Option C: A step-by-step comparison of organic vs. conventional farming is not provided; the passage only mentions the direction.
- Option D: Individual farmer success stories are completely absent from the passage.

Final Answer: The passage covers agriculture's importance, farmers' challenges, and proposed solutions. $\Rightarrow$ B

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail — Named Scheme): Locate the government scheme that the passage specifically describes as providing *direct income support*.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant lines: The passage states: “*the Government launched the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme, which provides direct income support of six thousand rupees annually to small and marginal landholders.*”

Step 2 — Distinguish the two schemes: The passage also mentions the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, but describes it as a *crop insurance* scheme, not a direct income support scheme. The question asks specifically about direct income support.

- Option A: MGNREGA is not mentioned in the passage.
- Option B: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana offers crop insurance, not direct income support.
- Option C: PM-KISAN is explicitly stated as providing direct income support. ✓
- Option D: National Food Security Mission is not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: PM-KISAN provides direct income support of Rs. 6,000 annually.

⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Specific Detail — Key Challenge): Identify the persistent challenge described as most devastating.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant lines: The passage explicitly states: “*Persistent indebtedness remains among the most devastating challenges facing Indian farmers, who frequently borrow from informal moneylenders at exorbitant interest rates simply to finance seasonal crop inputs.*”

Step 2 — Match with options: Option D — “Persistent indebtedness resulting from borrowing money at exorbitant rates of interest” — is a direct paraphrase of the passage.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Seed shortages are not mentioned as the primary challenge.
- Option B: Unseasonal rainfall is not mentioned; weather-related calamities are referenced only in relation to Fasal Bima insurance claims.
- Option C: Lack of mechanised equipment is not identified as a challenge in the passage.

Final Answer: Persistent indebtedness through borrowing at exorbitant rates is the most devastating challenge. ⇒ D

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context): Determine the meaning of “exorbitant” from its use in the passage.

Step 1 — Examine the context: The passage describes farmers who “borrow from *informal moneylenders* at *exorbitant* interest rates.” The combination of “informal” (unregulated) lenders and financial distress signals that these rates are excessive and unfair.

Step 2 — Evaluate the options:

- Option A: “Unreasonably excessive and far beyond what is considered fair” — consistent with the passage’s context of informal, exploitative lending. ✓
- Option B: “Legally fixed and strictly regulated” is the direct opposite; formal regulated rates would not be described as “exorbitant.”
- Option C: “Gradually increasing with inflation” describes normal indexed rates, not exploitative ones.
- Option D: “Mutually negotiated and agreed upon” does not capture the exploitative power imbalance described.

Final Answer: “Exorbitant” means unreasonably excessive and far beyond what is fair or normal. ⇒ A

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



Q10.

Solution**Concept — Reading Comprehension (Future Direction / Recommendation):**

Locate the passage's recommendation for the future of Indian agriculture.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant lines: The passage concludes: *"Agricultural experts now unanimously argue that India's farming future lies in transitioning towards sustainable organic farming practices and technology-driven precision agriculture, which promise improved yields and higher incomes while significantly reducing environmental harm."*

Step 2 — Match with options: Option B — "Transitioning towards sustainable organic farming practices and precision agriculture technologies" — directly mirrors the passage's conclusion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Returning to pre-Green Revolution methods is not suggested; the passage advocates forward-looking solutions.
- Option C: Relying on food imports is not mentioned and contradicts India's food-surplus status.
- Option D: Immediate compulsory elimination of all chemicals is not the recommendation; the passage proposes a gradual transition.

Final Answer: The passage recommends transitioning to organic farming and precision agriculture. ⇒ B

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Confusable Words: *effect* vs. *affect*): "Effect" (noun) and "affect" (verb) are frequently confused. This sentence requires the verb form.

Rule:

- **Affect** (verb): to have an influence on something. Example: *Stress affects your health.*
- **Effect** (noun): the result or outcome. Example: *The effect of stress is visible.*

Error Analysis: The sentence reads: "(A) Lack of sleep / (B) can seriously / (C)



effect your / (D) health and mood.”

- Part A: “Lack of sleep” — correct noun phrase as subject.
- Part B: “can seriously” — correct auxiliary + adverb combination.
- Part C: “effect your” — **Error**: “effect” is a noun and cannot serve as a verb here. The correct word is **affect** (verb meaning “to influence”).
- Part D: “health and mood” — grammatically correct as the object.

Correction: “Lack of sleep can seriously **affect** your health and mood.”

Final Answer: The error is in part C — “effect” (noun) should be “affect” (verb).

⇒ C

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Confusable Words: *principal* vs. *principle*): These homophones have completely different meanings and parts of speech.

Rule:

- **Principle** (noun): a fundamental truth, moral rule, or belief. Example: *a person of principle*.
- **Principal** (noun/adjective): the head of a school; or, as adjective, “main/chief.” Example: *the principal of the college*.

Error Analysis: The sentence reads: “(A) *She always* / (B) *acted on the* / (C) *firm belief that* / (D) *honesty was a core principal*.”

- Parts A, B, C: Grammatically correct.
- Part D: **Error** — “a core principal” uses the wrong word. “Principal” here is used as if it means a guiding value, but the correct word for a moral belief or guiding value is **principle**.

Correction: “honesty was a core **principle**.”

Final Answer: The error is in part D — “principal” should be “principle” (a moral belief or guiding rule). ⇒ D

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Confusable Words: *accept* vs. *except*): “Accept” and “except” are commonly confused because they sound similar.

Rule:

- **Accept** (verb): to receive or agree to something. Example: *She accepted the offer.*
- **Except** (preposition/conjunction): excluding; with the exception of. Example: *Everyone except Ravi came.*

Error Analysis: The sentence reads: “(A) *Everyone accept* / (B) *the team captain* / (C) *had attended* / (D) *the morning practice.*”

- Part A: **Error** — “Everyone accept” uses the verb “accept” where the preposition **except** (meaning “excluding”) is required. The intended meaning is “Everyone excluding the team captain.”
- Parts B, C, D: Grammatically correct.

Correction: “Everyone **except** the team captain had attended the morning practice.”

Final Answer: The error is in part A — “accept” (verb) should be “except” (preposition meaning “excluding”). ⇒ A

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Confusable Words: *less* vs. *fewer*): “Less” and “fewer” are frequently confused based on the countability of the noun they modify.

Rule:

- **Fewer:** used before countable (plural) nouns. Example: *fewer students, fewer accidents.*
- **Less:** used before uncountable (mass) nouns. Example: *less water, less time, less traffic.*

Error Analysis: The sentence reads: “(A) *The new policy resulted in* / (B) *less accidents* / (C) *on the highways* / (D) *during festival season.*”



- Part A: Correct phrase.
- Part B: **Error** — “accidents” is a countable noun; the correct quantifier is **fewer**, not “less.”
- Parts C, D: Grammatically correct.

Correction: “The new policy resulted in **fewer** accidents on the highways.”

Final Answer: The error is in part B — “less accidents” should be “fewer accidents” (countable noun requires “fewer”). ⇒ **B**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Confusable Words: *emigrate* vs. *immigrate*): These words describe movement between countries but from different perspectives.

Rule:

- **Emigrate:** to leave one’s own country to settle permanently in another. (Movement *away from* the home country.)
- **Immigrate:** to come to live permanently in a foreign country. (Movement *into* the new country.)

Error Analysis: The sentence reads: “(A) Thousands of skilled professionals / (B) choose to / (C) emigrate to / (D) India from abroad each year.”

- Parts A, B, D: Correct.
- Part C: **Error** — The professionals are moving *into* India (from abroad), so the correct word is **immigrate** (entering a new country). “Emigrate to India” is a contradiction in terms — one emigrates *from* a country, not *to* it.

Correction: “Thousands of skilled professionals choose to **immigrate to** India from abroad each year.”

Final Answer: The error is in part C — “emigrate to” should be “immigrate to” (movement into a country). ⇒ **C**

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Confusable Words: *which* vs. *who*): Relative pronouns must agree with the antecedent's nature (person vs. thing).

Rule:

- **Who / Whom:** used when the antecedent is a person or group of persons.
- **Which:** used when the antecedent is an animal, thing, or concept (never a person).
- **That:** can be used for both people and things in restrictive clauses.

Error Analysis: The sentence reads: “(A) *The scientist* / (B) *who invented this device* / (C) *is the same person* / (D) *which won the Nobel Prize*.”

- Parts A, B, C: Correct (note that B already correctly uses “who” for a person).
- Part D: **Error** — “which” incorrectly refers to “person,” a human being. The correct relative pronoun is **who**.

Correction: “... is the same person **who** won the Nobel Prize.”

Final Answer: The error is in part D — “which” should be “who” when referring to a person. ⇒ D

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Stative Verb / Unnecessary Progressive): Stative verbs describing mental states, knowledge, or perception cannot be used in the progressive (continuous) form.

Rule: Stative adjectives and verbs that describe a state of mind or knowledge (“know,” “believe,” “understand,” “aware,” “prefer”) are **not** used in the continuous tense. The construction “is being + stative adjective” is grammatically incorrect. One cannot be *in the process of* being aware; awareness is a state, not an action.

Error Analysis: The sentence reads: “(A) *The principal is being* / (B) *aware of the* / (C) *student’s behaviour* / (D) *during the event*.”

- Part A: **Error** — “is being” is incorrect with the stative adjective “aware.”



The correct form is simply “is.”

- Parts B, C, D: Individually correct.

Correction: “The principal **is** aware of the student’s behaviour during the event.”

Final Answer: The error is in part A — “is being” is incorrect with a stative adjective; “is” alone is correct. ⇒ **A**

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Run-On Sentence: Missing Punctuation Before *however*): “However” used as a conjunctive adverb to join two independent clauses requires a semicolon (or full stop) before it.

Rule: “However” as a conjunctive adverb is **not** a coordinating conjunction (like “but”) and cannot join two independent clauses with only a comma. The correct structure is:

- **Correct:** *She studied for the examination; however, she did not achieve the required score.*
- **Incorrect:** *She studied for the examination however she did not achieve the required score.* (Run-on sentence / comma splice without proper punctuation.)

Error Analysis: The sentence reads: “(A) *She studied for* / (B) *the examination however* / (C) *she did not* / (D) *achieve the required score.*”

- Part A: Correct phrase.
- Part B: **Error** — “the examination however” creates a run-on sentence. A semicolon is needed after “examination” and a comma after “however.”
- Parts C, D: Correct.

Correction: “She studied for the examination; **however**, she did not achieve the required score.”

Final Answer: The error is in part B — “however” needs a semicolon before it to avoid a run-on sentence. ⇒ **B**

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



Q19.

Solution

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

Word: NEFARIOUS — Latin origin (*nefas*: “crime, sin”). Meaning: criminal, extremely wicked, villainous, morally reprehensible.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Virtuous: Means having high moral standards; direct *antonym* of nefarious.
- Option B — Honourable: Means deserving respect and admiration; opposite in moral quality.
- Option C — Benevolent: Means well-meaning and kind; the opposite moral disposition.
- Option D — Wicked: Means evil, morally wrong, deeply immoral; exact synonym of nefarious. ✓

Final Answer: NEFARIOUS $\approx$ WICKED (evil, villainous, morally reprehensible).

$\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q20.

Solution

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

Word: SAGACIOUS — Latin origin (*sagax*: “of quick perception”). Meaning: having good judgment, shrewd, wise, discerning, mentally acute.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Foolish: Means lacking good sense; direct antonym of sagacious.
- Option B — Wise: Means having experience, knowledge, and good judgment; exact synonym of sagacious. ✓
- Option C — Impulsive: Means acting without careful thought; antonym of the measured wisdom sagacious implies.
- Option D — Ignorant: Means lacking knowledge; antonym of sagacious.

Final Answer: SAGACIOUS $\approx$ WISE (having good judgment, discerning, mentally acute). $\Rightarrow$ B

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



Q21.

Solution

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

Word: QUERULOUS — Latin origin (*queri*: “to complain”). Meaning: habitually complaining, whining, peevish, fretful.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Cheerful: Means noticeably happy and optimistic; antonym of querulous.
- Option B — Patient: Means able to wait calmly; the opposite disposition to a querulous person.
- Option C — Complaining: Means habitually expressing dissatisfaction; exact synonym of querulous. ✓
- Option D — Agreeable: Means pleasant and willing to agree; antonym of querulous.

Final Answer: QUERULOUS $\approx$ COMPLAINING (habitually whining and finding fault). $\Rightarrow$

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

Q22.

Solution

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

Word: PERSPICACIOUS — Latin origin (*perspicax*: “sharp-sighted”). Meaning: having a ready insight into things; shrewd, astute, discerning, mentally sharp.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Shrewd: Means having sharp powers of judgement; exact synonym of perspicacious. ✓
- Option B — Dull: Means slow to understand; antonym.
- Option C — Confused: Means unable to think clearly; antonym.
- Option D — Obtuse: Means slow to understand; antonym of the sharp perception that perspicacious implies.

Final Answer: PERSPICACIOUS $\approx$ SHREWD (having sharp, ready insight and discernment). $\Rightarrow$



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

Q23.

Solution

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

Word: PARSIMONIOUS — means extremely unwilling to spend money or use resources; excessively frugal, stingy, miserly.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Stingy: A near synonym of parsimonious; means unwilling to give or spend. Not an antonym.
- Option B — Frugal: A synonym; means careful with money, economical. Not an antonym.
- Option C — Lavish: Means spending or giving generously and extravagantly; direct antonym of parsimonious. ✓
- Option D — Thrifty: A positive synonym (economical in a sensible way); not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of PARSIMONIOUS = LAVISH (extravagantly generous, spending freely). ⇒ **C**

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

Q24.

Solution

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

Word: NONCHALANT — French origin. Meaning: feeling or appearing casually unconcerned; calm, cool, indifferent, unperturbed, effortlessly relaxed.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Relaxed: A near synonym of nonchalant; means free from tension. Not an antonym.
- Option B — Anxious: Means experiencing worry, nervousness, or unease; direct antonym of the calm indifference that nonchalant describes. ✓
- Option C — Carefree: A synonym; means free from worry or responsibility.



Not an antonym.

- Option D — Indifferent: A synonym; means having no particular interest. Not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of NONCHALANT = ANXIOUS (worried, nervous, the opposite of casual indifference). ⇒ **B**

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

Q25.

Solution

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

Word: CLANDESTINE — Latin origin (*clam*: “secretly”). Meaning: kept secret or done secretly, especially because illicit; hidden, covert, underhand.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Secret: A direct synonym of clandestine; not an antonym.
- Option B — Covert: A synonym; means not openly acknowledged. Not an antonym.
- Option C — Undercover: A synonym; means acting or done in secret. Not an antonym.
- Option D — Overt: Means done openly and not concealed; direct antonym of clandestine. ✓

Final Answer: Antonym of CLANDESTINE = OVERT (open, undisguised, done without concealment). ⇒ **D**

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

Q26.

Solution

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

Word: ABRASIVE — Meaning: (of a person or manner) showing little concern for the feelings of others; harsh, rough in manner, irritating, caustic.

Analysis of options:



- Option A — Gentle: Means mild, kind, and soft in manner; direct antonym of abrasive. ✓
- Option B — Harsh: A synonym of abrasive; means unpleasantly rough or stern.
- Option C — Rough: A synonym; means not smooth or considerate; not an antonym.
- Option D — Coarse: A synonym; means rude and without refinement; not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of ABRASIVE = GENTLE (mild, kind, smooth in manner).

⇒

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Collocations (make / do / have / take): The correct verb collocating with “decision” is **make**.

Rule — *make a decision*: In English, the fixed collocation for the act of deciding is always *make a decision* (not do, take, or have a decision). “Make” collocates with outputs or products of mental or creative effort: *make a plan, make a choice, make a suggestion, make a decision*.

Analysis of distractors:

- “do a decision” — incorrect; “do” collocates with tasks and activities (do the dishes, do homework).
- “take a decision” — used in British formal writing but *make* is universally standard and the only correct option here.
- “have a decision” — not a standard collocation; “have” collocates with experiences (have fun, have a rest).

Final Answer: She had to **make** a difficult decision before the deadline passed.

⇒

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Collocations (make / do / have / take): The correct verb collocating with “the washing up” is **do**.

Rule — *do the washing up*: “Do” collocates with household chores and routine tasks: *do the dishes, do the laundry, do the washing up, do the ironing, do the cleaning*. These are activities involving effort and routine maintenance, not creation.

Analysis of distractors:

- “make the washing up” — incorrect; “make” implies creating something (make a cake).
- “take the washing up” — incorrect; “take” collocates with breaks, notes, action.
- “have the washing up” — not a standard collocation with household chores.

Final Answer: He offered to **do** the washing up after the family dinner. ⇒ C

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Collocations (make / do / have / take): The correct verb collocating with “a break” is **take**.

Rule — *take a break*: “Take” collocates with actions involving initiative or short-duration events: *take a break, take a rest, take a nap, take a step, take action, take a risk, take a photo*. The act of pausing for rest is always *take a break* in standard English.

Analysis of distractors:

- “make a break” — not a standard collocation in this context (“make a break” means to escape, not to rest).
- “do a break” — incorrect; “do” does not collocate with “break” in this sense.
- “have a break” — acceptable in informal British English, but *take a break* is the primary standard collocation.

Final Answer: They decided to **take** a short break after two hours of continuous work. ⇒ D

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



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Collocations (make / do / have / take): The correct verb collocating with “your best” is **do**.

Rule — *do your best*: This is a fixed idiom meaning to perform to the maximum of one’s ability. The collocation is always *do your best* — it cannot be made, taken, or had. Similarly: *do a good job, do your duty, do your homework*.

Analysis of distractors:

- “make your best” — incorrect; “make” does not collocate with “best” in this expression.
- “take your best” — not a standard collocation.
- “have your best” — not a standard collocation.

Final Answer: She always tries to **do** her best in every task she undertakes. ⇒ **A**

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Collocations (make / do / have / take): The correct verb collocating with “an announcement” is **make**.

Rule — *make an announcement*: “Make” collocates with verbal communications that are produced or delivered: *make an announcement, make a speech, make a statement, make a comment, make an apology, make a promise*. The act of formally communicating information uses “make.”

Analysis of distractors:

- “do an announcement” — incorrect; “do” relates to tasks and activities, not formal communications.
- “have an announcement” — not a standard collocation in this context.
- “take an announcement” — incorrect; “take” does not collocate with “announcement.”

Final Answer: The director will **make** an announcement at the start of the morning meeting. ⇒ **B**

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



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Collocations (make / do / have / take): The correct verb collocating with “a look” is **have**.

Rule — *have a look*: In British English (and standard Indian English), “have a look” is the fixed collocation meaning to look at something briefly. “Have” collocates with short, informal experiences: *have a look, have a try, have a go, have a think, have a chat, have a rest*.

Analysis of distractors:

- “make a look” — not a standard collocation.
- “do a look” — incorrect; “do” does not collocate with “look” in this sense.
- “take a look” — also widely used (especially in American English), but the question places *have* as the intended answer given the other distractors.

Final Answer: Could you please **have** a look at the report before I submit it? ⇒

C

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Collocations (make / do / have / take): The correct verb collocating with “action” is **take**.

Rule — *take action*: “Take” collocates with deliberate initiatives or steps: *take action, take measures, take steps, take control, take responsibility, take a decision*. Acting on a problem always uses “take action” in standard English.

Analysis of distractors:

- “have action” — not a standard collocation; “have” does not collocate with “action” in this way.
- “make action” — not a standard collocation; “make” applies to creating or producing something.
- “do action” — not a standard collocation; “do” does not collocate with “action” in formal usage.

Final Answer: The committee decided to **take** immediate action on the matter.

⇒ **D**



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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Collocations (make / do / have / take): The correct verb collocating with “an impression” is **make**.

Rule — *make an impression*: “Make” collocates with the results of one’s actions that are perceived by others: *make an impression, make an impact, make a difference, make a contribution, make an effort, make progress*. Creating a perception in someone’s mind uses “make.”

Analysis of distractors:

- “do an impression” — means to mimic someone (as a comedian does); wrong collocation in this context.
- “have an impression” — not a standard production-side collocation; one “gets” an impression, not “has” it in this context.
- “take an impression” — used in dental/medical contexts for moulds, not for social perception.

Final Answer: He worked very hard to **make** a good impression at his first job interview. ⇒

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: The expression “a person who doubts or disbelieves in the possibility of knowing whether God exists” is substituted by a single word.

Analysis of the expression: The key phrase is “*doubts or disbelieves in the possibility of knowing*” — not someone who outright denies God’s existence, but one who holds that such knowledge is beyond human reach.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Atheist: A person who *disbelieves* in the existence of God entirely. An atheist does not merely doubt; they deny. This does not match.
- Option B — Theist: A person who believes in the existence of God. The



opposite of the expression.

- Option C — Agnostic: A person who holds that the existence of God or the ultimate nature of things is unknown and possibly unknowable. This is an exact match. ✓
- Option D — Deist: A person who believes God created the universe but does not intervene in it; not the same as doubting whether knowledge of God's existence is possible.

Final Answer: A person who doubts the possibility of knowing whether God exists = **Agnostic**. ⇒

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: The expression “a person who is entirely new to a subject, skill, or activity; a complete beginner or novice” is substituted by a single word.

Analysis of the expression: The defining features are: (i) entirely new to the field, (ii) a complete beginner, (iii) a novice.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Veteran: A person with long experience in a field; the direct antonym of a beginner.
- Option B — Neophyte: Derived from Greek *neophytos* (“newly planted”). Means a person who is new to a subject, organisation, or activity; a novice or beginner. Exact match. ✓
- Option C — Prodigy: A person, especially a young one, with exceptional ability in a field; not simply a beginner.
- Option D — Expert: A person with extensive skill and knowledge; the opposite of a neophyte.

Final Answer: A complete beginner or novice to a subject = **Neophyte**. ⇒

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



Q37.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: The expression “a person who habitually and repeatedly delays or postpones tasks that need to be done” is substituted by a single word.

Analysis of the expression: Key features: (i) habitual and repeated, (ii) delays/postpones, (iii) tasks that should be done. This is the defining characteristic of procrastination.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Procrastinator: A person who habitually postpones or delays tasks; derived from Latin *procrastinare* (“to defer until tomorrow”). Exact match. ✓
- Option B — Neophyte: A beginner; no connection to delaying tasks.
- Option C — Agnostic: One who doubts knowledge of God; completely unrelated.
- Option D — Cosmopolitan: A citizen of the world with no fixed national allegiance; unrelated.

Final Answer: A person who habitually delays tasks = **Procrastinator**. ⇒ A

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: The expression “a person who feels equally at home in any country and has no strong national loyalties or allegiances” is substituted by a single word.

Analysis of the expression: Key features: (i) at home in any country, (ii) no strong national loyalty. This describes a “citizen of the world” — the literal Greek meaning of *cosmopolitan* (*kosmos* = world, *polites* = citizen).

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Nationalist: A person with strong loyalty to their own nation; the direct opposite.
- Option B — Patriot: A person who vigorously supports their country; not a match.
- Option C — Chauvinist: A person with an excessive or prejudiced belief in



national superiority; not a match.

- Option D — Cosmopolitan: Literally “citizen of the world”; a person at home in any country, with no narrow national loyalty. Exact match. ✓

Final Answer: A person at home in any country with no national loyalties = **Cosmopolitan.** ⇒ D

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: The expression “a person who seeks and takes refined pleasure in fine food, wine, and the luxuries of life” is substituted by a single word.

Analysis of the expression: Key features: (i) seeks refined pleasure, (ii) fine food and wine, (iii) luxuries of life. This is related to culinary and sensory pleasure.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Stoic: A person who endures pain or hardship without complaint; the opposite of one who seeks pleasure.
- Option B — Epicure: A person who takes particular pleasure in fine food and drink; derived from the philosopher Epicurus, associated with the pursuit of refined sensory pleasure. Exact match. ✓
- Option C — Agnostic: Relates to belief in God; completely unrelated.
- Option D — Teetotaler: A person who abstains from alcohol; the opposite of one who enjoys fine wine.

Final Answer: A person who seeks refined pleasure in fine food and wine = **Epicure.** ⇒ B

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: The expression “a person who abstains completely and totally from consuming any form of alcoholic drink” is substituted by a single word.

Analysis of the expression: Key feature: complete, total abstention from alcohol. This is the defining characteristic of a teetotaler.

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Hedonist: A person who believes pleasure is the highest good; likely to indulge in alcohol, not abstain.
- Option B — Epicure: A connoisseur of fine food and drink, including wine; not an abstainer.
- Option C — Teetotaler: A person who abstains completely from alcoholic drinks. The word originated in the 19th century from the emphatic use of the initial letter of “total” (T-total). Exact match. ✓
- Option D — Stoic: One who endures hardship without complaint; not specifically related to alcohol abstention.

Final Answer: A person who completely abstains from alcohol = **Teetotaler**. ⇒

C

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — One-Word Substitution: The expression “a person who is outgoing, sociable, and derives energy and stimulation from social interaction with others” is substituted by a single word.

Analysis of the expression: Key features: (i) outgoing and sociable, (ii) gains energy from social interaction. This is the psychological definition of an extrovert (Carl Jung’s typology).

Analysis of options:

- Option A — Extrovert: A person primarily concerned with external things and social activities; derives energy from being with others. Exact match. ✓
- Option B — Introvert: A person predominantly concerned with their own thoughts and feelings; gains energy from solitude. The direct opposite.



- Option C — Ambivert: A person whose personality falls between introvert and extrovert; not a complete match for the expression which describes purely outgoing sociability.
- Option D — Misanthrope: A person who dislikes humankind; the opposite of someone who gains energy from social interaction.

Final Answer: A person who is outgoing and derives energy from social interaction = **Extrovert**. $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: Understanding the figurative meaning of “A stitch in time saves nine.”

Origin and Literal Sense: The idiom comes from sewing: a single stitch made promptly to repair a small tear prevents the tear from widening, which would ultimately require nine stitches to fix. The literal image illustrates prompt action.

Figurative Meaning: Attending to a problem promptly, when it is still small, prevents it from growing into a much larger and harder-to-fix problem.

Context Confirmation: The inspector urges the housing authority to repair cracked beams *immediately* — emphasising that early action prevents greater damage later.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: This interprets the idiom literally about sewing; idioms are figurative.
- Option B: “Nine stitches vs. one” misreads the idiom numerically; it is about the benefit of promptness, not the number.
- Option D: “Careful advance planning reduces repair work” is close but focuses on planning, not on the *promptness* of dealing with a *problem already present*.

Final Answer: “A stitch in time saves nine” means dealing with a problem promptly prevents it from becoming far worse. $\Rightarrow$ C

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



Q43.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: Understanding the figurative meaning of “Let sleeping dogs lie.”

Origin and Figurative Meaning: The image is of a dog that is sleeping peacefully; disturbing it risks being bitten. Figuratively, it means: do not reopen a situation that has already been resolved or set aside, as doing so will only cause unnecessary trouble.

Context Confirmation: The colleague warns against raising an old business dispute that was “settled years ago” — confirming the meaning of avoiding re-awakening resolved issues.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: This is the literal (non-figurative) reading; the idiom is figurative.
- Option C: Leaving an assignment unfinished is unrelated to the idiom’s meaning.
- Option D: Disturbing a sleeping person is again a literal misreading.

Final Answer: “Let sleeping dogs lie” means avoid raising old arguments or problems that have already been resolved. ⇒ **B**

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: Understanding the figurative meaning of “Don’t count your chickens before they hatch.”

Origin and Figurative Meaning: Not all eggs will necessarily hatch into chicks; relying on a number of chicks before they have actually hatched is premature. Figuratively: do not assume or plan around a favourable outcome before it has actually been achieved or confirmed.

Context Confirmation: The student is “spending prize money in her imagination” before winning it. The mentor cautions against assuming the prize is already hers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: This is a literal misreading about poultry farming; the idiom is figurative.



- Option C: “Best results are worth waiting for” is about patience, not about premature assumptions.
- Option D: Distributing resources equally before a project is unrelated to the idiom’s meaning.

Final Answer: The idiom means do not assume or rely on a favourable outcome before it has actually been achieved. ⇒ A

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

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: Understanding the figurative meaning of “The last straw.”

Origin and Figurative Meaning: From the proverb “the last straw that breaks the camel’s back” — a camel loaded with straw can bear weight incrementally, but the final single straw causes the load to become unbearable and the camel’s back to break. Figuratively: the last in a series of irritants or problems that makes a situation finally intolerable.

Context Confirmation: The employee’s “persistent lateness” was already irritating, but forgetting the client’s name was the final incident that drove the manager to take formal action.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “final desperate attempt” describes a last resort, not the idiom’s meaning.
- Option B: “Least expensive option” is completely unrelated.
- Option C: This misreads the idiom literally using “straw” and “haystack.”

Final Answer: “The last straw” means the final problem in a series of difficulties that makes a situation completely unbearable. ⇒ D

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



Q46.

Solution

Concept — Idioms and Phrases: Understanding the figurative meaning of “Bite the hand that feeds you.”

Origin and Figurative Meaning: If an animal bites the hand of the person feeding it, it harms the very source of its sustenance. Figuratively: to act against, harm, or show ingratitude towards the very person, organisation, or entity that is supporting, helping, or providing for you.

Context Confirmation: The junior employee publicly criticised the company that had *sponsored his entire postgraduate education* — harming the very organisation that supported him.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Refusing offered food or gifts is a literal misreading; the idiom is about ingratitude, not refusal.
- Option B: Competing with suppliers is about business rivalry, not ingratitude toward a benefactor.
- Option D: Arguing with those offering assistance is not the same as harming or acting against one's benefactor.

Final Answer: “Bite the hand that feeds you” means to harm or act against the very person or organisation that supports you. ⇒ C

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Wish / If Only Clauses): Sentences expressing wishes about past or present require specific verb forms.

Rules:

- **Wish + past simple:** for unreal present/future wishes. *I wish I knew the answer.* (not “I know”)
- **Wish + past perfect:** for regrets about the past. *I wish I had studied harder.*
- **If only + past perfect:** for strong regret about a past situation. *If only she had listened.*

Analysis of options:



- Option A: “I wish I *can* play” — incorrect; after *wish* use past simple (“could”), not present simple (“can”).
- Option B: “If only she *had listened*” — uses past perfect correctly for regret about a past situation. ✓
- Option C: “He wishes he *is* taller” — incorrect; after *wish* use past simple (“were”), not present simple (“is”).
- Option D: “They wish they *were going*” with “yesterday” — grammatically inconsistent; past time reference (“yesterday”) requires past perfect (“had gone”), not past continuous.

Final Answer: “If only she had listened to the doctor’s advice” correctly uses the past perfect for a past regret. ⇒ B

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Despite / In spite of / Although): These words express concession but have different grammatical requirements.

Rules:

- **Despite / In spite of** + noun phrase (NOT “of” after “despite”; NOT a clause directly). Example: *Despite the rain, ...* | *In spite of the rain, ...*
- **Although** + subject + verb (full clause). Example: *Although it rained, ...*
- “Despite of” is **always wrong** in English; “despite” alone is the preposition (not “despite of”).

Analysis of options:

- Option A: “*Despite of* the heavy rain” — **incorrect**; “despite” never takes “of” after it.
- Option B: “*Although* the heavy rain” — **incorrect**; “although” requires a full clause (subject + verb), not a noun phrase alone.
- Option C: “*In spite of* the heavy rain, the match was played” — **correct**; “in spite of” correctly precedes a noun phrase. ✓
- Option D: “*Despite* the heavy rain *but*” — **incorrect**; mixing “despite” (a preposition) with “but” (a conjunction) creates a grammatical error.

Final Answer: “In spite of the heavy rain, the match was played to its scheduled conclusion” is grammatically correct. ⇒ C



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

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Would rather / Would prefer): These structures have specific grammatical patterns.

Rules:

- **Would rather** + bare infinitive (no “to”). Example: *I would rather stay.* **NOT** “would rather to stay.”
- **Would rather** + past tense (for past preference): *I would rather he went.* **NOT** “would rather went” (missing subject).
- **Would prefer** + **to** + infinitive. Example: *I would prefer to stay.*
- **Would prefer that** + subject + verb (no “to”): *I would prefer that you submit.* **NOT** “prefer that you to submit.”

Analysis of options:

- Option A: “would rather *to* stay” — **incorrect**; “would rather” takes bare infinitive (no “to”).
- Option B: “would prefer that you *to* submit” — **incorrect**; after “prefer that” there is no “to” before the verb.
- Option C: “would rather *went*” (no subject stated for the action) — **incorrect**; without a subject, “went” is a bare past form which is ungrammatical here (needs: “would rather have gone”).
- Option D: “would prefer *to have* a quiet dinner rather than attend” — **correct**; “would prefer to” + infinitive, with parallel structure using “rather than + bare infinitive”. ✓

Final Answer: “They would prefer to have a quiet family dinner at home rather than attend the formal reception” is grammatically correct. ⇒ D

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



Q50.

Solution

Concept — Grammar (Emphatic *did*): The auxiliary “did” can be used in affirmative sentences to add emphasis, confirming or insisting on the truth of a statement.

Rule — Emphatic *do/does/did*:

- In affirmative sentences, “do/does/did” + bare infinitive adds emphasis. Example: *I **did** warn you.*
- The main verb after emphatic “did” must be in the **bare infinitive** (base form), not past tense or -s/-ing form.
- “Did” is used only with the base form; combining “did” with a past-tense verb (“did studied,” “did went”) or a conjugated form (“did goes”) is grammatically incorrect.

Analysis of options:

- Option A: “I *did* warn you” — **correct**; emphatic “did” + bare infinitive “warn.” ✓
- Option B: “She *did* goes” — **incorrect**; “goes” is a conjugated third-person present form; after “did” the bare infinitive “go” is required.
- Option C: “They *did* studied” — **incorrect**; “studied” is a past tense; after emphatic “did” only the bare infinitive “study” is used.
- Option D: “He *did* not goes” — **incorrect**; in a negative, “did not” is already the auxiliary; the main verb must be bare infinitive “go,” not “goes.”

Final Answer: “I did warn you about the serious risks involved” correctly uses emphatic *did* + bare infinitive. ⇒ 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	D
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	D	20	B
21	C	22	A	23	C	24	B	25	D
26	A	27	B	28	C	29	D	30	A
31	B	32	C	33	D	34	A	35	C
36	B	37	A	38	D	39	B	40	C
41	A	42	C	43	B	44	A	45	D
46	C	47	B	48	C	49	D	50	A

