

GM CET English Language & IQ

Sample Paper – 10

Duration: 15 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 25

Instructions

- This paper contains **25** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the **English Language & IQ** section of **GM-CET** (Global Media Common Entrance Test).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking**. Unattempted questions receive **0** marks.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: **English language (vocabulary, grammar, comprehension) and IQ / logical reasoning**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. Choose the word most similar in meaning to: **POLITE**

- (A) Rude
- (B) Lazy
- (C) Courteous
- (D) Foolish

Q2. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **TEMPORARY**

- (A) Permanent
- (B) Brief
- (C) Passing
- (D) Momentary

Q3. Fill in the blank: “The road was so _____ that the bus moved very slowly through the hills.”



- (A) smooth
- (B) narrow
- (C) wide
- (D) straight

Q4. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition: “She arrived _____ the airport just in time.”

- (A) under
- (B) to
- (C) of
- (D) at

Q5. Identify the part with an error. If none, choose (D).

(A) One of my friends / (B) is coming / (C) to the party tomorrow / (D)
No error

- (A) One of my friends
- (B) is coming
- (C) to the party tomorrow
- (D) No error

Q6. Choose the option that best improves the underlined part: “She can sings very well.”

- (A) can sing
- (B) can sang
- (C) could sings
- (D) can to sing

Q7. What does the idiom “**to get cold feet**” mean?

- (A) to feel physically cold
- (B) to lose one’s nerve at the last moment



- (C) to walk a very long distance
- (D) to win an argument easily

Q8. Choose the one word for: “a person who can speak many languages.”

- (A) linguist
- (B) translator
- (C) polyglot
- (D) orator

Q9. Choose the **correctly spelt** word:

- (A) Garantee
- (B) Guarrantee
- (C) Guarante
- (D) Guarantee

Q10. Arrange the sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent order:

- P.** A cap seller fell asleep under a tree, and monkeys took all his caps.
- Q.** Waking up, he saw the monkeys wearing his caps in the tree.
- R.** In anger he threw down his own cap, and the monkeys copied him.
- S.** He quickly gathered the fallen caps and went on his way.

- (A) PQRS
- (B) QPRS
- (C) PRQS
- (D) SRQP

Q11. Directions (Q11–Q13): Read the passage and answer the questions.

Discipline is the foundation of a successful life. A disciplined person uses time wisely, completes work on schedule and stays calm under pressure. Discipline does not mean a life without freedom; rather, it gives a person the self-control to choose what truly matters. Students who follow a regular routine often perform better, because steady effort beats sudden bursts of



work.

According to the passage, discipline is described as:

- (A) a waste of valuable time
- (B) a life without any freedom
- (C) useful only for athletes
- (D) the foundation of a successful life

Q12. (Refer to the passage in Q11.) The passage says discipline gives a person the self-control to:

- (A) avoid all hard work
- (B) choose what truly matters
- (C) ignore every routine
- (D) depend on others

Q13. (Refer to the passage in Q11.) Why do students with a regular routine often perform better?

- (A) they avoid studying completely
- (B) they rely on sudden bursts of work
- (C) steady effort beats sudden bursts of work
- (D) they have no freedom at all

Q14. Find the next number in the series: 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ?

- (A) 16
- (B) 18
- (C) 20
- (D) 21

Q15. Find the next term in the letter series: A, G, M, S, ?

- (A) Y



- (B) X
- (C) W
- (D) Z

Q16. Complete the analogy: **Caterpillar : Butterfly :: Tadpole : ?**

- (A) Fish
- (B) Frog
- (C) Snake
- (D) Lizard

Q17. Choose the word that does **not** belong with the others:

- (A) Guitar
- (B) Flute
- (C) Drum
- (D) Song

Q18. In a certain code, each letter is shifted by the same amount. If the rule shifts every letter forward by 2, how is the word **MOON** coded?

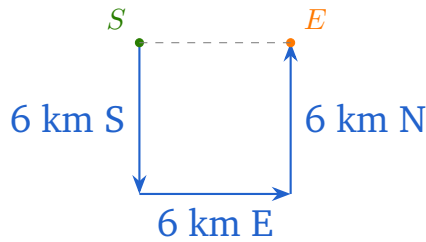
- (A) NPPO
- (B) OPPQ
- (C) OQQP
- (D) PQQR

Q19. Pointing to a woman, Arjun said, “She is the mother of my father.” How is the woman related to Arjun?

- (A) Grandmother
- (B) Mother
- (C) Aunt
- (D) Sister

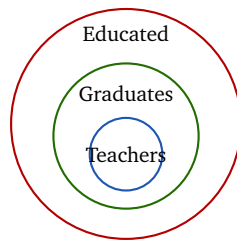


Q20. A man starts at point *S*, walks 6 km South, then 6 km East, then 6 km North to reach point *E*, as shown. How far is *E* from *S*?



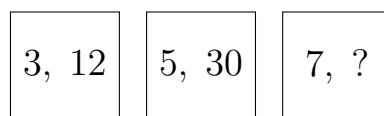
- (A) 12 km
- (B) 6 km
- (C) 18 km
- (D) 9 km

Q21. Statements: All teachers are graduates. All graduates are educated. Which conclusion definitely follows?



- (A) All graduates are teachers
- (B) No teacher is educated
- (C) All teachers are educated
- (D) Some educated people are not graduates

Q22. In each box, the second number follows the same rule from the first. Find the missing number.

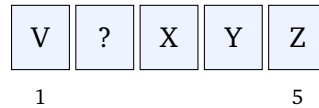


- (A) 42



- (B) 49
- (C) 54
- (D) 56

Q23. Five friends V, W, X, Y and Z sit in a row (numbered 1–5 from the left) as shown. V is at the left end, Z at the right end, X is exactly in the middle, and Y sits immediately to the right of X. Who sits between V and X?

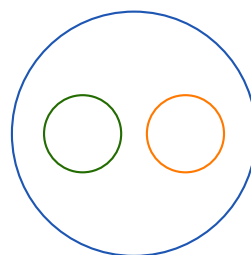


- (A) W
- (B) Y
- (C) Z
- (D) V

Q24. If **1 March** of a certain year is a **Wednesday**, what day of the week is **31 March** of the same year?

- (A) Thursday
- (B) Friday
- (C) Saturday
- (D) Wednesday

Q25. The diagram shows a large group containing two separate, non-overlapping sub-groups. Which set of three terms fits this relationship (whole, sub-group, sub-group)?



- (A) Birds, Parrot, Feather



- (B) Vehicle, Car, Engine
- (C) Furniture, Chair, Table
- (D) Tree, Mango Tree, Plant



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: A synonym shares the core meaning of the target word.

Key idea: *Polite* means showing good manners and respect, so the closest match is “Courteous.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Rude is the opposite; (B) Lazy and (D) Foolish are unrelated in meaning.

Final Answer: Polite \approx Courteous \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Find the word with the opposite meaning.

Key idea: *Temporary* means lasting only a short time, so its opposite is “Permanent,” which means lasting forever.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Brief, (C) Passing and (D) Momentary are all synonyms of temporary, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Temporary is Permanent \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The blank must explain why the bus moved very slowly.

Key idea: A “narrow” road forces a bus to slow down, which matches the rest of the sentence.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) smooth, (C) wide and (D) straight would let the bus move easily, not slowly.

Final Answer: “so narrow that the bus moved very slowly” ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: The right preposition shows the position of one thing relative to another.

Key idea: We use “at” with a specific point or place such as a station, building or airport, so “arrived at the airport” is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) under shows position below a surface; (B) to is used with “go/come to,” not “arrive”; (C) of does not show place.

Final Answer: “arrived at the airport” ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement: “One of + plural noun” takes a *singular* verb, and the whole sentence here is already correct.

Key idea: The subject is “One” (singular), so “is coming” is right. Every segment is grammatically correct, so the answer is “No error.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “One of my friends,” (B) “is coming” and (C) “to the party tomorrow” are all correct, so there is no error in any single part.

Final Answer: No error ⇒ (option D “No error”)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 5](#)



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Modal verbs: After a modal such as “can,” the main verb stays in its base form.

Key idea: “can sing” is correct; “can sings” wrongly adds an “-s” after the modal.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “can sang” uses the past form; (C) “could sings” still keeps the wrong “-s”; (D) “can to sing” adds an extra “to.”

Final Answer: “can sing” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom has a fixed figurative meaning.

Key idea: “To get cold feet” means to suddenly lose one’s nerve or courage just before doing something.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) takes the phrase literally; (C) and (D) have nothing to do with the idiom’s meaning.

Final Answer: To lose one’s nerve at the last moment ⇒

[Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Pick the single word whose meaning matches the phrase.

Key idea: A person who can speak many languages is a “polyglot.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) a linguist studies language but need not speak many; (B) a translator converts text; (D) an orator is a skilled public speaker.



Final Answer: Polyglot \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: *guarantee* has “gu” at the start, one “r,” and ends in “-tee.”

Key idea: G-U-A-R-A-N-T-E-E is correct, so option (D).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Garantie drops the “u”; (B) Guarrantee doubles the “r”; (C) Garantie drops an “e.”

Final Answer: Guarantee \Rightarrow

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Para jumble: Find the opening sentence, then follow the cause-and-effect order.

Step 1: (P) sets the scene: the cap seller sleeps and monkeys take the caps. (Q) he wakes and sees the monkeys wearing them. (R) he throws his own cap in anger and the monkeys imitate him. (S) he collects the fallen caps and leaves.

Step 2 — Order: P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) break the problem-then-solution sequence; (D) even starts with the ending (S).

Final Answer: PQRS \Rightarrow

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension: Locate the stated idea in the passage.

Key idea: The first line says “Discipline is the foundation of a successful life.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) and (B) are contradicted by the passage; (C) is never claimed.

Final Answer: The foundation of a successful life ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension: Find the exact benefit the passage links to self-control.

Key idea: The passage says discipline “gives a person the self-control to choose what truly matters.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C) and (D) contradict the message of the passage.

Final Answer: Choose what truly matters ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension: Find the stated reason.

Key idea: The passage explains that students with a routine perform better “because steady effort beats sudden bursts of work.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) are the opposite of what the passage says.

Final Answer: Steady effort beats sudden bursts of work ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 13](#)



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Number series: Check whether each term is built from the previous terms.

Step 1 — Spot the rule: $2 + 3 = 5$, $3 + 5 = 8$, $5 + 8 = 13$. Each term is the sum of the two before it (a Fibonacci-style pattern).

Step 2 — Next term: $8 + 13 = 21$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 16, (B) 18 and (C) 20 do not equal $8 + 13$.

Final Answer: $8 + 13 = 21 \Rightarrow$

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Letter series: Convert letters to positions ($A = 1, \dots$) and find the gap pattern.

Step 1 — Positions: $A = 1$, $G = 7$, $M = 13$, $S = 19$. Each step adds 6.

Step 2 — Next: $19 + 6 = 25 = Y$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) $X = 24$, (C) $W = 23$ and (D) $Z = 26$ do not match a step of $+6$.

Final Answer: $S + 6 = Y \Rightarrow$

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Identify the relationship and apply it.

Key idea: A caterpillar grows into a butterfly; in the same way a tadpole grows into a frog. The relationship is “young/larval form : adult form.”

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) Fish, (C) Snake and (D) Lizard are not the adult form of a tadpole.

Final Answer: Caterpillar : Butterfly :: Tadpole : Frog \Rightarrow

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Classification: Three items share a category; one does not.

Key idea: Guitar, flute and drum are musical instruments; a “song” is the music produced, not an instrument, so it is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) are all musical instruments and belong together.

Final Answer: Song is the odd one out \Rightarrow

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Coding by letter shift: Move each letter forward by the given amount.

Step 1 — The rule: Shift every letter +2 in the alphabet.

Step 2 — Apply to MOON: M \rightarrow O, O \rightarrow Q, O \rightarrow Q, N \rightarrow P, giving **OQQP**.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) NPPO is a +1 shift; (B) OPPQ and (D) PQQR each shift one or more letters by the wrong amount.

Final Answer: MOON \rightarrow OQQP \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 18](#)



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations: Read the statement step by step.

Step 1: “the mother of my father” is the father’s mother.

Step 2: The father’s mother is Arjun’s grandmother.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Mother, (C) Aunt and (D) Sister do not fit “father’s mother.”

Final Answer: The woman is Arjun’s grandmother \Rightarrow

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense: Track net horizontal and vertical movement.

Step 1 — North-South: -6 (South) $+6$ (North) $= 0$. They cancel.

Step 2 — East-West: $+6$ (East) only $= 6$ km East.

Step 3 — Distance: Since the vertical parts cancel, E is 6 km from S .

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 12 km and (C) 18 km add legs that cancel; (D) 9 km has no basis.

Final Answer: 6 km \Rightarrow

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Chain “all A are B” with “all B are C” to get “all A are C.”

Step 1: All teachers \subseteq graduates \subseteq educated (see the nested circles).

Step 2: Therefore all teachers are educated.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) reverses the relation; (B) contradicts it; (D) is not guaranteed.



Final Answer: All teachers are educated \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Missing number: Find the rule linking the first number to the second.

Step 1: $3 \rightarrow 12$ because $3 \times 4 = 12$; $5 \rightarrow 30$ because $5 \times 6 = 30$. The rule is “multiply the number by the next even number,” i.e. $n \times (n + 1)$.

Step 2: For 7: $7 \times 8 = 56$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 42 is 6×7 ; (B) 49 is 7^2 ; (C) 54 does not fit $n \times (n + 1)$.

Final Answer: $7 \times 8 = 56 \Rightarrow$

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Seating arrangement: Place the fixed clues, then read the row.

Step 1: V at seat 1, Z at seat 5, X in the middle (seat 3), Y immediately right of X (seat 4). The only seat left, seat 2, is W.

Step 2: Final row: V, W, X, Y, Z. The person between V (seat 1) and X (seat 3) is W (seat 2).

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Y is at seat 4; (C) Z is at the end; (D) V is at the end.

Final Answer: W sits between V and X \Rightarrow

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Calendar (odd days): Count the days from 1 March to 31 March and use the remainder on division by 7.

Step 1: From 1 March to 31 March is $31 - 1 = 30$ days later.

Step 2: $30 \div 7 = 4$ weeks remainder 2, so the day advances by 2.

Step 3: Wednesday +2 = Friday.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Thursday is +1; (C) Saturday is +3; (D) Wednesday assumes 0 advance.

Final Answer: Friday \Rightarrow

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Logical Venn: The figure shows one big set with two smaller sets inside that do not overlap each other.

Key idea: We need a whole plus two distinct, non-overlapping sub-types. “Furniture, Chair, Table” fits: a chair and a table are both furniture but are two separate, non-overlapping kinds within the whole.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) a feather is a part of a bird, not a separate kind of bird, so the three terms are not whole and two sub-groups; (B) an engine is a part of a car, not a separate kind of vehicle, so the relationship fails; (D) a mango tree is a kind of tree but “plant” is a wider group that contains trees, so the circles would be nested, not two non-overlapping sub-groups.

Final Answer: Furniture, Chair, Table \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 25](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	A	3	B	4	D	5	C
6	A	7	B	8	C	9	D	10	A
11	D	12	B	13	C	14	D	15	A
16	B	17	D	18	C	19	A	20	B
21	C	22	D	23	A	24	B	25	C

