

GM CET English Language & IQ

Sample Paper – 1

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: **BENEVOLENT**

- (A) Cruel
- (B) Kind
- (C) Greedy
- (D) Shy

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

- (A) Triumph
- (B) Success
- (C) Defeat
- (D) Glory

Q3. Fill in the blank: “The teacher praised the student for her _____ and well-researched answers.”



- (A) accurate
- (B) careless
- (C) vague
- (D) incorrect

Q4. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition: “She is very good _____ mathematics.”

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

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

(A) Each of the boys / (B) have finished / (C) the homework. / (D) No error

- (A) Each of the boys
- (B) have finished
- (C) the homework.
- (D) No error

Q6. Choose the option that best improves the underlined part: “He did not went to the market yesterday.”

- (A) did not go
- (B) did not gone
- (C) had not went
- (D) does not went

Q7. What does the idiom “**to burn the midnight oil**” mean?

- (A) to waste fuel carelessly
- (B) to start a small fire



- (C) to work or study late into the night
- (D) to go to sleep very early

Q8. Choose the one word for: “a person who cannot read or write.”

- (A) educated
- (B) scholar
- (C) literate
- (D) illiterate

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

- (A) Necessary
- (B) Neccessary
- (C) Necessary
- (D) Necessery

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

- P. A thirsty crow found a pitcher with a little water at the bottom.
- Q. But the water was too low for its beak to reach.
- R. So it dropped pebbles into the pitcher one by one.
- S. Soon the water rose to the top and the crow drank happily.

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

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

Reading books regularly improves vocabulary and sharpens the mind. It allows a person to explore new ideas and distant places without leaving home. In today’s busy world, however, many people spend far more time on screens than with books. Setting aside even twenty minutes a day for reading can build a lifelong habit that benefits both knowledge and imagination.



According to the passage, reading regularly improves:

- (A) eyesight and posture
- (B) vocabulary and the mind
- (C) only reading speed
- (D) handwriting

Q12. (Refer to the passage in Q11.) What does the passage say many people do today?

- (A) read many more books
- (B) travel to distant places
- (C) avoid screens completely
- (D) spend more time on screens than with books

Q13. (Refer to the passage in Q11.) To build a reading habit, the passage suggests one should:

- (A) set aside about twenty minutes a day
- (B) read only late at night
- (C) buy only expensive books
- (D) give up using screens entirely

Q14. Find the next number in the series: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- (A) 38
- (B) 40
- (C) 42
- (D) 44

Q15. Find the next term in the letter series: *B, D, G, K, ?*

- (A) O
- (B) P



(C) Q

(D) N

Q16. Complete the analogy: **Hand : Glove :: Foot : ?**

(A) Leg

(B) Toe

(C) Ankle

(D) Shoe

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

(A) Mango

(B) Rose

(C) Lotus

(D) Lily

Q18. If **CAT** is coded as **DBU**, how is **DOG** coded?

(A) EPG

(B) DPH

(C) EPH

(D) EOH

Q19. Pointing to a man, Rita said, “He is the son of my grandfather’s only son.”
How is the man related to Rita?

(A) Father

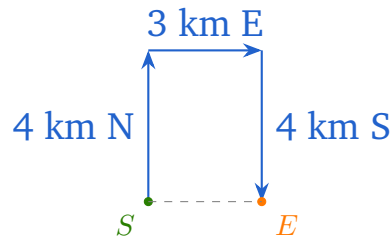
(B) Brother

(C) Cousin

(D) Uncle

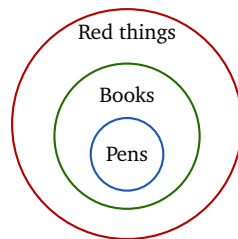
Q20. A man starts at point *S*, walks 4 km North, then 3 km East, then 4 km South to reach point *E*, as shown. How far is *E* from *S*?





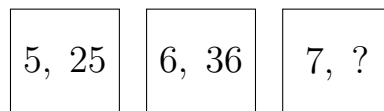
- (A) 7 km
- (B) 4 km
- (C) 5 km
- (D) 3 km

Q21. Statements: All pens are books. All books are red things. Which conclusion definitely follows?



- (A) All pens are red things
- (B) All books are pens
- (C) No pen is a red thing
- (D) Some red things are not books

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

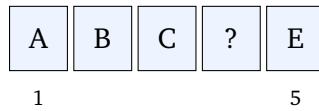


- (A) 42
- (B) 48
- (C) 49



(D) 56

Q23. Five friends A, B, C, D and E sit in a row (numbered 1–5 from the left) as shown. A is at the left end, E at the right end, C is exactly in the middle, and B sits immediately to the right of A. Who sits between C and E?

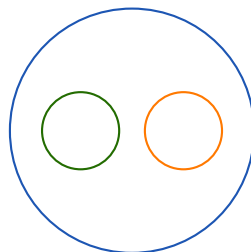


- (A) B
- (B) D
- (C) A
- (D) E

Q24. If today is **Monday**, what day of the week will it be after exactly 30 days?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Tuesday
- (C) Thursday
- (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) Vehicles, Cars, Buses
- (B) Animals, Dogs, Puppies
- (C) Food, Apple, Fruit
- (D) Furniture, Chair, Wood



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Key idea: *Benevolent* means well-meaning and kindly, so the closest match is “Kind.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Cruel and (C) Greedy are opposite in spirit; (D) Shy is unrelated.

Final Answer: Benevolent \approx Kind \Rightarrow **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.

Solution

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

Key idea: The opposite of *Victory* (a win) is “Defeat.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Triumph, (B) Success and (D) Glory are all synonyms of victory, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Victory is Defeat \Rightarrow **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The blank must carry a positive sense, since the teacher *praised* the answers.

Key idea: “accurate” (correct and precise) fits a praised, well-researched answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) careless, (C) vague and (D) incorrect are all negative and would not earn praise.



Final Answer: “accurate and well-researched” ⇒ A

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: Certain adjectives take fixed prepositions.

Key idea: “good *at* (something)” is the correct collocation for skill in an activity or subject.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) in, (B) for and (C) on do not pair with “good” to mean skilled at a subject.

Final Answer: “good at mathematics” ⇒ D

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement: “Each of + plural noun” takes a *singular* verb.

Key idea: The subject is “Each” (singular), so the verb should be “has finished,” not “have finished.” The error is in segment (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “Each of the boys” and (C) “the homework” are correct; (D) is wrong because there is a genuine error.

Final Answer: Error in segment (B) ⇒ B

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Auxiliary “did”: After “did/did not,” the main verb stays in its base form.

Key idea: “did not go” is correct; “did not went” wrongly uses the past form after “did.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) “did not gone” and (D) “does not went” mix forms wrongly; (C) “had not went” uses the wrong participle (should be “gone”).

Final Answer: “did not go” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q7.

Solution

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

Key idea: “To burn the midnight oil” means to work or study late into the night.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) take the phrase literally or reverse its meaning.

Final Answer: To work late into the night ⇒

[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 cannot read or write is “illiterate.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) educated, (B) scholar and (C) literate all mean the opposite.

Final Answer: Illiterate ⇒



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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: *necessary* has one “c” and two “s”s.

Key idea: N-E-C-E-S-S-A-R-Y is correct, so option (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Necessary doubles the c; (C) Necessary drops an s; (D) Necessary misspells the ending.

Final Answer: Necessary \Rightarrow

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

Q10.

Solution

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

Step 1: (P) introduces the thirsty crow and the pitcher; (Q) states the problem (water too low); (R) the action (dropping pebbles); (S) the result (water rises, crow drinks).

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

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: PQRS \Rightarrow

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



Q11.

Solution

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

Key idea: The first line says reading “improves vocabulary and sharpens the mind.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) eyesight, (C) only speed and (D) handwriting are not mentioned.

Final Answer: Vocabulary and the mind ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension: Find what the passage observes about modern habits.

Key idea: It says “many people spend far more time on screens than with books.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) contradict the passage.

Final Answer: Spend more time on screens than with books ⇒ **D**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension: Find the suggested action.

Key idea: The passage advises “setting aside even twenty minutes a day for reading.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) are not what the passage recommends; it does not say to give up screens entirely.

Final Answer: About twenty minutes a day ⇒ **A**



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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Number series: Look at the differences between consecutive terms.

Step 1 — Differences: $6 - 2 = 4$, $12 - 6 = 6$, $20 - 12 = 8$, $30 - 20 = 10$. The differences increase by 2.

Step 2 — Next term: The next difference is 12, so $30 + 12 = 42$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) do not follow the +12 step.

Final Answer: $30 + 12 = 42 \Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [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: $B = 2$, $D = 4$, $G = 7$, $K = 11$. Gaps: 2, 3, 4.

Step 2 — Next: The next gap is 5, so $11 + 5 = 16 = P$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) $O = 15$, (C) $Q = 17$, (D) $N = 14$ do not match a gap of 5.

Final Answer: $K + 5 = P \Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Identify the relationship and apply it.

Key idea: A glove covers the hand; the item that covers the foot (the outer covering one wears) is a shoe.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Leg and (B) Toe are body parts, not coverings; (C) is not a valid choice.

Final Answer: Hand : Glove :: Foot : Shoe \Rightarrow

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

Q17.

Solution

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

Key idea: Rose, Lotus and Lily are flowers; Mango is a fruit, so it is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) are all flowers and belong together.

Final Answer: Mango is the odd one out \Rightarrow

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Coding by letter shift: Compare each letter of the code with the original.

Step 1 — Find the rule: C \rightarrow D, A \rightarrow B, T \rightarrow U: each letter moves +1.

Step 2 — Apply to DOG: D \rightarrow E, O \rightarrow P, G \rightarrow H, giving EPH.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) EPG, (B) DPH and (D) EOH each shift one letter incorrectly.

Final Answer: DOG \rightarrow EPH \Rightarrow



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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations: Unpack the statement from the innermost part.

Step 1: “my grandfather’s only son” is Rita’s father.

Step 2: “the son of (Rita’s father)” is Rita’s brother.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Father, (C) Cousin and (D) Uncle do not fit the father-son chain.

Final Answer: The man is Rita’s brother \Rightarrow **B**

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

Q20.

Solution

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

Step 1 — North-South: $+4$ (North) -4 (South) = 0. They cancel.

Step 2 — East-West: $+3$ (East) only = 3 km East.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 7 km adds all legs; (B) 4 km and (C) 5 km ignore the cancellation.

Final Answer: 3 km \Rightarrow **D**

Answer: (D) [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 pens \subseteq books \subseteq red things (see the nested circles).

Step 2: Therefore all pens are red things.



Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: All pens are red things \Rightarrow

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

Q22.

Solution

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

Step 1: $5 \rightarrow 25 = 5^2$; $6 \rightarrow 36 = 6^2$. The rule is “square the number.”

Step 2: $7^2 = 49$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 42, (B) 48 and (D) 56 are not 7^2 .

Final Answer: $7^2 = 49 \Rightarrow$

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

Q23.

Solution

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

Step 1: A at seat 1, E at seat 5, C in the middle (seat 3), B immediately right of A (seat 2). The only seat left, seat 4, is D.

Step 2: Final row: A, B, C, D, E. The person between C (seat 3) and E (seat 5) is D (seat 4).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) B is at seat 2; (C) A is at the end; (D) E is at the end.

Final Answer: D sits between C and E \Rightarrow

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Calendar (odd days): Divide the number of days by 7 and use the remainder.

Step 1: $30 \div 7 = 4$ weeks remainder 2. So the day advances by 2.

Step 2: Monday +2 = Wednesday.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Monday assumes 0 advance; (B) Tuesday is +1; (C) Thursday is +3.

Final Answer: Wednesday \Rightarrow

[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. “Vehicles, Cars, Buses” fits: cars and buses are both vehicles but are separate categories.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Puppies are young dogs (nested, not separate); (C) an apple is a fruit (nested); (D) wood is not a kind of furniture.

Final Answer: Vehicles, Cars, Buses \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 25](#)



Answer Key

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

