

GM CET English Language & IQ

Sample Paper – 3

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: **FRAGILE**

- (A) Strong
- (B) Heavy
- (C) Delicate
- (D) Smooth

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

- (A) Enlarge
- (B) Contract
- (C) Stretch
- (D) Grow

Q3. Fill in the blank: “Despite the heavy rain, the workers remained _____ and finished the bridge on time.”



- (A) lazy
- (B) careless
- (C) discouraged
- (D) determined

Q4. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition: “The cat is hiding _____ the table.”

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

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

(A) The list of items / (B) were / (C) placed on the desk. / (D) No error

- (A) The list of items
- (B) were
- (C) placed on the desk.
- (D) No error

Q6. Choose the option that best improves the underlined part: “He do his homework every evening.”

- (A) doing his homework
- (B) does his homework
- (C) do his homeworks
- (D) done his homework

Q7. What does the idiom “**once in a blue moon**” mean?

- (A) every single day
- (B) during the night only



- (C) very often
- (D) very rarely

Q8. Choose the one word for: “a doctor who treats animals.”

- (A) veterinarian
- (B) surgeon
- (C) physician
- (D) botanist

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

- (A) Embarass
- (B) Embarrass
- (C) Embarras
- (D) Embarrass

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

P. All summer long the grasshopper sang while the ant gathered grain.

Q. When winter came, the grasshopper had no food and grew hungry.

R. It begged the ant, who had stored plenty, for something to eat.

S. The ant replied that those who play in summer must go hungry in winter.

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

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

Planting trees is one of the simplest ways to protect our planet. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release the oxygen we breathe, which helps clean the air. Their roots hold the soil together and prevent erosion during heavy rain. They also provide shade, food and shelter for countless birds and animals.



By planting even a single sapling, each of us can help cool the earth and make our surroundings greener.

According to the passage, trees help clean the air by:

- (A) blocking sunlight
- (B) storing rainwater
- (C) absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen
- (D) attracting birds

Q12. (Refer to the passage in Q11.) How do the roots of trees help, according to the passage?

- (A) they produce food
- (B) they hold the soil together and prevent erosion
- (C) they release oxygen
- (D) they give shade

Q13. (Refer to the passage in Q11.) The passage says that even planting a single sapling can:

- (A) replace all forests
- (B) stop all rainfall
- (C) remove every pollutant instantly
- (D) help cool the earth and make surroundings greener

Q14. Find the next number in the series: 7, 14, 28, 56, ?

- (A) 112
- (B) 84
- (C) 96
- (D) 70

Q15. Find the next term in the letter series: C, F, J, O, ?



- (A) T
- (B) V
- (C) U
- (D) S

Q16. Complete the analogy: **Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : ?**

- (A) Student
- (B) School
- (C) Book
- (D) Class

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

- (A) Car
- (B) Bus
- (C) Train
- (D) Road

Q18. In a certain code, **RAT** is written as **TCV** (each letter shifted two places forward). Using the same rule, how is **SKY** coded?

- (A) UMB
- (B) TMA
- (C) UMA
- (D) UNA

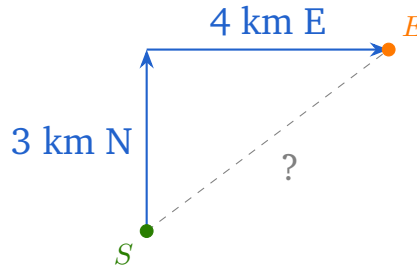
Q19. Pointing to a man, Ravi said, "He is the brother of my father." How is the man related to Ravi?

- (A) Cousin
- (B) Uncle
- (C) Nephew



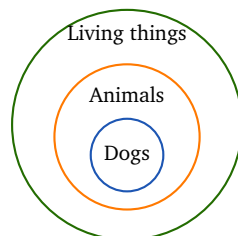
(D) Grandfather

Q20. A cyclist starts at point *S*, rides 3 km North, then 4 km East to reach point *E*, as shown. What is the straight-line distance from *S* to *E*?



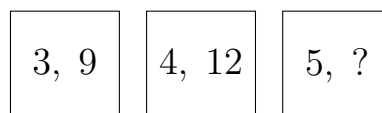
- (A) 5 km
- (B) 7 km
- (C) 1 km
- (D) 6 km

Q21. Statements: All dogs are animals. All animals are living things. Which conclusion definitely follows?



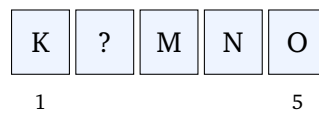
- (A) All living things are dogs
- (B) No dog is a living thing
- (C) All dogs are living things
- (D) Some living things are not animals

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



- (A) 10
- (B) 20
- (C) 25
- (D) 15

Q23. Five friends K, L, M, N and O sit in a row (numbered 1–5 from the left) as shown. K is at the left end, O at the right end, M is exactly in the middle, and N sits immediately to the left of O. Who sits between K and M?

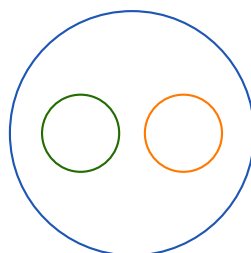


- (A) N
- (B) O
- (C) K
- (D) L

Q24. If today is **Friday**, what day of the week will it be after exactly 45 days?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Sunday
- (C) Saturday
- (D) Tuesday

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) Apple, Fruit, Banana
- (B) Doctor, Surgeon, Hospital
- (C) Birds, Sparrows, Crows
- (D) Dog, Puppy, Animal



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Key idea: *Fragile* means easily broken or damaged, so the closest match is “Delicate.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Strong and (B) Heavy are opposite in spirit; (D) Smooth describes texture, not fragility.

Final Answer: Fragile \approx Delicate \Rightarrow

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Key idea: The opposite of *Expand* (to grow larger) is “Contract” (to grow smaller).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Enlarge, (C) Stretch and (D) Grow are all synonyms of expand, not antonyms.

Final Answer: Opposite of Expand is Contract \Rightarrow

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The word “Despite” signals a contrast, so the blank must carry a positive, persevering sense.

Key idea: “determined” fits: in spite of the rain the workers stayed firm and finished on time.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) lazy, (B) careless and (C) discouraged are negative and would not lead to finishing on time.

Final Answer: “remained determined” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: Choose the preposition that fits the position being described.

Key idea: If the cat is hidden beneath the table, the correct word is “under.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) at and (C) of do not show this position; (D) into shows movement, not a hiding place.

Final Answer: “hiding under the table” ⇒

[Go Back to Q 4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement: The true subject is “The list” (singular), not “items.”

Key idea: “The list of items” is singular, so the verb should be “was placed,” not “were placed.” The error is in segment (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “The list of items” and (C) “placed on the desk” are correct; (D) is wrong because there is a genuine error.

Final Answer: Error in segment (B) ⇒

[Go Back to Q 5](#)



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement with “do”: A singular subject (“He”) takes “does” in the simple present, and the action verb stays in its base form.

Key idea: “He does his homework” is correct; “He do his homework” wrongly uses “do” with a singular subject.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “doing his homework” needs a helping verb (is/was); (C) “do his homeworks” keeps the wrong “do” and adds a non-standard plural; (D) “done his homework” needs “has/had.”

Final Answer: “does his homework” ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q7.

Solution

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

Key idea: “Once in a blue moon” means something that happens very rarely.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) every day and (C) very often are the opposite; (B) takes the phrase literally.

Final Answer: Very rarely ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q8.

Solution

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

Key idea: A doctor who treats animals is a “veterinarian.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) surgeon and (C) physician treat people; (D) a botanist studies plants,



not animals.

Final Answer: Veterinarian \Rightarrow

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: *embarrass* has two “r”s and two “s”s.

Key idea: E-M-B-A-R-R-A-S-S is correct, so option (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Embarass drops an r; (C) Embarras drops an s; (D) Embarrass drops the second m/r and is short one letter.

Final Answer: Embarrass \Rightarrow

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

Q10.

Solution

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

Step 1: (P) sets the summer scene (grasshopper sings, ant gathers); (Q) winter brings the problem (no food, hunger); (R) the action (begging the ant); (S) the result (the ant’s reply).

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

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) and (C) break the summer-then-winter sequence; (D) starts with the ending (S).

Final Answer: PQRS \Rightarrow

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



Q11.

Solution

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

Key idea: The passage says trees “absorb carbon dioxide and release the oxygen we breathe, which helps clean the air.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (D) are mentioned as other benefits or not at all, but they are not how trees clean the air.

Final Answer: Absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen ⇒

[Go Back to Q 11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension: Find the role of the roots in the passage.

Key idea: It states “their roots hold the soil together and prevent erosion during heavy rain.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (C) and (D) are benefits of trees, but not the work done by the roots.

Final Answer: They hold the soil together and prevent erosion ⇒

[Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension: Find what one sapling can achieve, per the closing line.

Key idea: The passage says planting even a single sapling can “help cool the earth and make our surroundings greener.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) are exaggerated claims the passage never makes.



Final Answer: Help cool the earth and make surroundings greener \Rightarrow

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Number series: Test for a constant multiplier.

Step 1 — Rule: $7 \times 2 = 14$; $14 \times 2 = 28$; $28 \times 2 = 56$. Each term is “double the previous.”

Step 2 — Next term: $56 \times 2 = 112$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) 84, (C) 96 and (D) 70 do not follow the $\times 2$ rule.

Final Answer: $56 \times 2 = 112 \Rightarrow$

Answer: (A) [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: $C = 3$, $F = 6$, $J = 10$, $O = 15$. Gaps: 3, 4, 5.

Step 2 — Next: The next gap is 6, so $15 + 6 = 21 = U$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) $T = 20$, (B) $V = 22$, (D) $S = 19$ do not match a gap of 6.

Final Answer: $O + 6 = U \Rightarrow$

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Identify the relationship and apply it.

Key idea: A doctor works in a hospital; the place where a teacher works is a school.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Student is a person, not a workplace; (C) Book is a tool; (D) Class is only a part of a school, not the institution itself.

Final Answer: Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : School \Rightarrow **B**

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

Q17.

Solution

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

Key idea: Car, Bus and Train are vehicles (things that travel); a Road is the surface they travel on, so it is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) are all means of transport and belong together.

Final Answer: Road is the odd one out \Rightarrow **D**

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Coding by letter shift: Find the rule from the example, then apply it.

Step 1 — Find the rule: R \rightarrow T (+2), A \rightarrow C (+2), T \rightarrow V (+2). So each letter moves two places forward (wrapping around so that Y \rightarrow A).

Step 2 — Apply to SKY: S \rightarrow U (+2), K \rightarrow M (+2), Y \rightarrow A (+2, wrapping past Z).

Step 3 — Code: The result is **UMA**.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) UMB, (B) TMA and (D) UNA each shift at least one letter incorrectly.

Final Answer: SKY → UMA ⇒

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

Q19.

Solution

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

Step 1: The man is “the brother of my father.”

Step 2: The brother of one’s father is one’s uncle (paternal uncle).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Cousin, (C) Nephew and (D) Grandfather do not fit the father’s-brother relation.

Final Answer: The man is Ravi’s uncle ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense: The two legs are at right angles, so use the Pythagoras theorem.

Step 1 — Legs: North leg = 3 km, East leg = 4 km, meeting at a right angle.

Step 2 — Hypotenuse: Distance = $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ km.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) 7 km is the sum of the legs and (D) 6 km are not $\sqrt{25}$; (C) 1 km is the difference of the legs, not the distance.

Final Answer: $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$ km ⇒

Answer: (A) [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 dogs \subseteq animals \subseteq living things (see the nested circles).

Step 2: Therefore all dogs are living things.

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: All dogs are living things \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: $3 \rightarrow 9 = 3 \times 3$; $4 \rightarrow 12 = 4 \times 3$. The rule is “multiply by 3.”

Step 2: $5 \times 3 = 15$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 10, (B) 20 and (C) 25 are not 5×3 .

Final Answer: $5 \times 3 = 15 \Rightarrow$

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

Q23.

Solution

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

Step 1: K at seat 1, O at seat 5, M in the middle (seat 3), N immediately left of O (seat 4). The only seat left, seat 2, is L.

Step 2: Final row: K, L, M, N, O. The person between K (seat 1) and M (seat 3) is L (seat 2).

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) N is at seat 4; (B) O is at the end; (C) K is at the end.

Final Answer: L sits between K and M \Rightarrow

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

Q24.

Solution

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

Step 1: $45 \div 7 = 6$ weeks remainder 3. So the day advances by 3.

Step 2: Friday +3 = Saturday, Sunday, Monday = Monday.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Sunday is +2; (C) Saturday is +1; (D) Tuesday is +4.

Final Answer: Monday \Rightarrow

Answer: [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. “Birds, Sparrows, Crows” fits: sparrows and crows are both birds but are separate kinds.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) lists the whole (fruit) in the middle instead of first, so the order does not match the diagram; (B) a hospital is a place, not a type of doctor; (D) a puppy is a young dog (nested, not separate), and an animal is the whole, not a sub-group.

Final Answer: Birds, Sparrows, Crows \Rightarrow

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



Answer Key

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

