

GM CET English Language & IQ

Sample Paper – 6

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: **BRAVE**

- (A) Weak
- (B) Foolish
- (C) Courageous
- (D) Quiet

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

- (A) Expensive
- (B) Affordable
- (C) Low-priced
- (D) Worthless

Q3. Fill in the blank: “He explained the rules so _____ that everyone understood them at once.”



- (A) loudly
- (B) clearly
- (C) slowly
- (D) rarely

Q4. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition: “He is afraid _____ the dark.”

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

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

(A) The students / (B) was waiting / (C) for the bus. / (D) No error

- (A) The students
- (B) was waiting
- (C) for the bus.
- (D) No error

Q6. Choose the option that best improves the underlined part: “They was playing in the park.”

- (A) is playing
- (B) were playing
- (C) was play
- (D) been playing

Q7. What does the idiom “**to spill the beans**” mean?

- (A) to cook a meal hastily
- (B) to drop something by mistake



- (C) to waste food
- (D) to reveal a secret

Q8. Choose the one word for: “a person who cannot hear.”

- (A) deaf
- (B) blind
- (C) mute
- (D) lame

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

- (A) Occurence
- (B) Ocurrence
- (C) Occurrance
- (D) Occurrence

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

- P. A shepherd boy often cried “Wolf!” to fool the villagers for fun.
- Q. Each time, the villagers rushed up the hill but found no wolf.
- R. One day a real wolf came, and the boy cried for help.
- S. But this time nobody believed him, and the wolf ate his sheep.

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

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

Playing sports brings many benefits to young people. Regular physical activity keeps the body fit and strengthens the heart. Team games such as football and hockey also teach cooperation and discipline. Beyond the body, sport helps reduce stress and improves concentration in studies. For these reasons, schools are encouraged to give every student time on the field each



week.

According to the passage, regular physical activity:

- (A) weakens the heart
- (B) replaces all studies
- (C) keeps the body fit and strengthens the heart
- (D) is only for adults

Q12. (Refer to the passage in Q11.) What do team games such as football and hockey teach?

- (A) how to win money
- (B) how to avoid people
- (C) only the rules of the game
- (D) cooperation and discipline

Q13. (Refer to the passage in Q11.) Beyond the body, the passage says sport helps:

- (A) reduce stress and improve concentration
- (B) increase exam fees
- (C) replace teachers
- (D) shorten the school day

Q14. Find the next number in the series: 3, 6, 11, 18, 27, ?

- (A) 36
- (B) 38
- (C) 40
- (D) 35

Q15. Find the next term in the letter series: *B, E, H, K, ?*

- (A) L



- (B) M
- (C) N
- (D) O

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

- (A) Arm
- (B) Knee
- (C) Foot
- (D) Head

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

- (A) Chair
- (B) Table
- (C) Sofa
- (D) Spoon

Q18. In a certain code, each letter is shifted one step forward in the alphabet (A→B, B→C, ...). How is **CUP** written in this code?

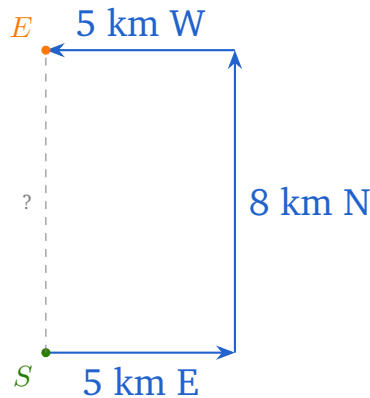
- (A) DVQ
- (B) BTO
- (C) EWR
- (D) DWQ

Q19. Pointing to a woman, Aman said, “She is the only daughter of my father.” How is the woman related to Aman?

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

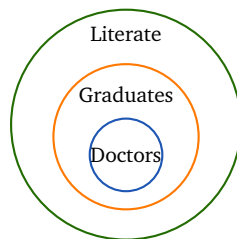


Q20. A boy starts at point S , walks 5 km East, then 8 km North, then 5 km West to reach point E , as shown. How far and in which direction is E from S ?



- (A) 10 km North
- (B) 8 km North
- (C) 13 km North
- (D) 5 km East

Q21. Statements: All doctors are graduates. All graduates are literate. Which conclusion definitely follows?



- (A) All literate are doctors
- (B) No doctor is literate
- (C) All doctors are literate
- (D) Some graduates are not literate

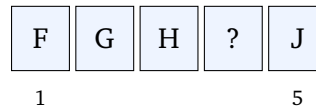
Q22. In each box, the second number follows the same rule from the first. Find the missing number.



15, 25	22, 32	30, ?
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- (A) 40
- (B) 35
- (C) 50
- (D) 33

Q23. Five children F, G, H, I and J sit in a row (numbered 1–5 from the left) as shown. F is at the left end, J at the right end, H is exactly in the middle, and G sits immediately to the left of H. Who sits between H and J?



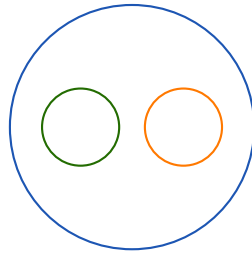
- (A) F
- (B) G
- (C) J
- (D) I

Q24. In a non-leap year, if **1 January** is a **Monday**, what day of the week is **1 February**?

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

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) Fruits, Apple, Seed
- (B) Birds, Sparrow, Feather
- (C) Vegetables, Potato, Tomato
- (D) Trees, Mango, Branch



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Key idea: *Brave* means showing courage in the face of danger, so the closest match is “Courageous.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Weak and (B) Foolish are unrelated or opposite; (D) Quiet describes manner, not courage.

Final Answer: Brave \approx Courageous \Rightarrow

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

Q2.

Solution

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

Key idea: The opposite of *Cheap* (low in price) is “Expensive.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Affordable and (C) Low-priced are similar to cheap; (D) Worthless means of no value, not high price.

Final Answer: Opposite of Cheap is Expensive \Rightarrow

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Sentence completion: The blank needs an adverb describing how the explanation was given so that everyone understood at once.

Key idea: “clearly” means in an easy-to-understand way, which is exactly why everyone understood the rules immediately.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) loudly describes volume, not clarity; (C) slowly describes pace; (D) rarely means seldom, which contradicts “understood at once.”

Final Answer: “explained the rules so clearly” ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: Certain adjectives take a fixed preposition; “afraid” is always followed by “of.”

Key idea: The set phrase is “afraid of,” so the correct preposition is “of.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) on, (B) at and (D) into do not collocate with “afraid”; we never say “afraid on/at/into the dark.”

Final Answer: “afraid of the dark” ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement: A plural subject takes a plural verb.

Key idea: The subject “The students” is plural, so the verb must be “were waiting,” not “was waiting.” The error is in segment (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “The students” and (C) “for the bus” are correct; (D) is wrong because there is a genuine error.

Final Answer: Error in segment (B) ⇒

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (past continuous): A plural subject takes the plural past form of “be,” which is “were,” not “was.”

Key idea: With the plural subject “They,” the correct form is “were playing.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “is playing” is present tense and singular; (C) “was play” is grammatically broken; (D) “been playing” lacks the auxiliary “had/have.”

Final Answer: “were playing” ⇒ B

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

Q7.

Solution

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

Key idea: “To spill the beans” means to reveal a secret, often by accident.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) take the phrase literally and miss its figurative sense.

Final Answer: To reveal a secret ⇒ 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 person who cannot hear is “deaf.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) blind cannot see; (C) mute cannot speak; (D) lame cannot walk properly.

Final Answer: Deaf ⇒ A

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: Recall the standard spelling: *occurrence* has double “c” and double “r.”

Key idea: O-C-C-U-R-R-E-N-C-E is correct, so option (D).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Occurrence drops an r; (B) Occurrence drops a c; (C) Occurrence misspells the ending.

Final Answer: Occurrence ⇒

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) introduces the boy who cries “Wolf” for fun; (R) one day a real wolf comes; (Q) recalls the villagers’ earlier responses; (S) gives the result.

Step 2 — Order: P sets the habit, Q shows the repeated false alarms, R brings the real wolf, S delivers the consequence: P → R → Q → S.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) PQRS puts the result before the real wolf is fully set up incorrectly; (C) and (D) break the start-then-consequence flow; (D) even begins with the ending (S).

Final Answer: PRQS ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution

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

Key idea: The passage says regular physical activity “keeps the body fit and strengthens the heart.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) weakens the heart and (D) only for adults contradict the passage; (B) is never claimed.

Final Answer: Keeps the body fit and strengthens the heart ⇒ C

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension: Find what team games teach, per the passage.

Key idea: It states team games “teach cooperation and discipline.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A), (B) and (C) are not mentioned as the lesson of team games.

Final Answer: Cooperation and discipline ⇒ D

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Reading comprehension: Find the benefit beyond the body.

Key idea: The passage says sport “helps reduce stress and improves concentration in studies.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (B), (C) and (D) are not stated and make no sense in context.

Final Answer: Reduce stress and improve concentration ⇒ A



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

Q14.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Differences: $6 - 3 = 3$, $11 - 6 = 5$, $18 - 11 = 7$, $27 - 18 = 9$. The differences are consecutive odd numbers increasing by 2.

Step 2 — Next term: The next difference is 11, so $27 + 11 = 38$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 36, (C) 40 and (D) 35 do not follow the +11 step.

Final Answer: $27 + 11 = 38 \Rightarrow$

Answer: (B) [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: $B = 2$, $E = 5$, $H = 8$, $K = 11$. Gaps: 3, 3, 3.

Step 2 — Next: The constant gap is 3, so $11 + 3 = 14 = N$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) $L = 12$, (B) $M = 13$, (D) $O = 15$ do not match a gap of 3 from K.

Final Answer: $K + 3 = N \Rightarrow$

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Identify the relationship and apply it.

Key idea: A glove is worn to cover and protect the hand; the item worn to cover and protect the corresponding part for a helmet is the head.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Arm, (B) Knee and (C) Foot are not the body part a helmet protects.

Final Answer: Glove : Hand :: Helmet : Head ⇒

[Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

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

Key idea: Chair, Table and Sofa are furniture; a Spoon is a piece of cutlery, so it is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: Spoon is the odd one out ⇒

[Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Coding by letter shift: Move each letter forward by the stated number of steps.

Step 1 — The rule: Each letter advances +1 in the alphabet.

Step 2 — Apply to CUP: C→D, U→V, P→Q, giving DVQ.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) BTO shifts -1; (C) EWR shifts +2; (D) DWQ shifts the middle letter by +2 instead of +1.



Final Answer: CUP \rightarrow DVQ \Rightarrow

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

Q19.

Solution

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

Step 1: “the only daughter of my father” is a girl who has the same father as Aman.

Step 2: A girl with the same father as Aman is Aman’s sister.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Mother, (B) Aunt and (D) Cousin do not fit “the only daughter of my father.”

Final Answer: The woman is Aman’s sister \Rightarrow

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense: Track movement along each axis and cancel opposite legs.

Step 1 — East–West axis: The boy goes 5 km East, then 5 km West. These cancel: $5 - 5 = 0$ km horizontally.

Step 2 — North–South axis: He goes 8 km North with no southward leg, so the net displacement is 8 km North.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 10 km and (C) 13 km wrongly add the East/West legs; (D) 5 km East ignores that the two horizontal legs cancel.

Final Answer: 8 km North \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 doctors \subseteq graduates \subseteq literate (see the nested circles).

Step 2: Therefore all doctors are literate.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) reverses the relation; (B) contradicts it; (D) is impossible since all graduates are literate.

Final Answer: All doctors are literate \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q 21](#)

Q22.

Solution

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

Step 1: $15 \rightarrow 25 = 15 + 10$; $22 \rightarrow 32 = 22 + 10$. The rule is “add 10.”

Step 2: $30 + 10 = 40$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) 35, (C) 50 and (D) 33 are not $30 + 10$.

Final Answer: $30 + 10 = 40 \Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q 22](#)

Q23.

Solution

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

Step 1: F at seat 1, J at seat 5, H in the middle (seat 3), G immediately left of H (seat 2). The only seat left, seat 4, is I.

Step 2: Final row: F, G, H, I, J. The person between H (seat 3) and J (seat 5) is I (seat 4).

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) F is at the left end; (B) G is at seat 2; (C) J is at the right end.

Final Answer: I sits between H and J \Rightarrow

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Calendar (odd days): The day advances by the number of days between the two dates, reduced modulo 7.

Step 1: From 1 January to 1 February is exactly 31 days (the length of January). $31 \div 7 = 4$ weeks remainder 3, so the day advances by 3.

Step 2: Monday +3 = Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday = Thursday.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Wednesday is +2; (C) Friday is +4; (D) Saturday is +5.

Final Answer: Thursday \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. “Vegetables, Potato, Tomato” fits: potato and tomato are both vegetables but are separate, non-overlapping kinds.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) a seed is a part of a fruit, not a kind of fruit; (B) a feather is part of a bird, not a kind of bird; (D) a branch is part of a tree, not a kind of tree.

Final Answer: Vegetables, Potato, Tomato \Rightarrow

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



Answer Key

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

