

RIE CEE Language Proficiency

Sample Paper – 11

Duration: 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Instructions

- This paper contains **20** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the **Language Proficiency in English** section of the **RIE CEE** (NCERT Regional Institutes of Education Common Entrance Exam).
- Each correct answer carries **+2 marks**. There is a penalty of 0.5 **mark** for every incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry **0 marks**.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully before marking, since wrong answers are penalised.
- The actual exam is a **Computer Based Test** (CBT); attempt this paper in one timed sitting of 30 minutes.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is not permitted.

Directions for Q1 to Q4: Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In the modern era, the rapid evolution of technology has fundamentally reshaped human communication. While digital platforms have facilitated instantaneous global connectivity, they have simultaneously compromised the depth and nuance of face-to-face interactions. Linguists observe that contemporary communication favours brevity over substance, frequently relying on abbreviations, emoticons, and fragmented sentences. This shift not only affects interpersonal relationships but also alters cognitive habits, reducing the human attention span and diminishing the capacity for deep reading and reflective thought. Consequently, striking a balance between leveraging digital convenience and preserving authentic,



meaningful discourse has become one of the defining challenges.

Q1. What is a primary drawback of modern digital communication platforms?

- (A) They completely eliminate global connectivity.
- (B) They undermine the depth and subtlety of personal interactions.
- (C) They require excessive cognitive effort to navigate.
- (D) They prohibit the use of abbreviations and emoticons.

Q2. The phrase 'favors brevity over substance' implies that modern communication prefers:

- (A) Detailed explanations over quick answers.
- (B) Conciseness and speed over depth of meaning.
- (C) Reflective thinking over instant gratification.
- (D) Grammatical accuracy over modern slang.

Q3. How has technology impacted cognitive habits?

- (A) It has extended human memory capacity significantly.
- (B) It has enhanced the ability to engage in prolonged reflective reading.
- (C) It has shortened attention spans and reduced deep thinking.
- (D) It has eliminated the need for interpersonal relationships.

Q4. What is the author's primary recommendation in the text?

- (A) To completely abandon digital platforms to restore human intellect.
- (B) To embrace short-form messaging as the future of literature.
- (C) To find equilibrium between digital efficiency and substantive conversation.
- (D) To restrict communication exclusively to face-to-face methods.



- Q5.** Select the appropriate one-word substitute for the following expression: A person who is broad-minded and free from regional prejudices*
- (A) Cosmopolitan
 - (B) Nationalist
 - (C) Parochial
 - (D) Metropolitan
- Q6.** Identify the segment in the sentence that contains a grammatical error: The prices of essential commodities (A) / has risen sharply (B) / due to the recent fuel hike. (C) / No error (D)*
- (A) The prices of essential commodities
 - (B) has risen sharply
 - (C) due to the recent fuel hike.
 - (D) No error
- Q7.** Neither the teacher nor the students _____ present at the faculty meeting yesterday.
- (A) was
 - (B) were
 - (C) is
 - (D) are
- Q8.** Choose the word that is most nearly **synonymous** with the underlined word: manager made a cursory glance at the report before signing it.
- (A) thorough
 - (B) superficial
 - (C) prolonged
 - (D) critical



- Q9.** Rearrange the given parts to form a coherent and grammatically correct sentence:
to ensure sustainable development: it is imperative: for future generations§: to
conserve natural resources today
- (A) QPSR
(B) QSPR
(C) PRQS
(D) SPRQ
- Q10.** The principal congratulated the students _____ their remarkable performance
in the sports championship.
- (A) on
(B) for
(C) at
(D) about
- Q11.** The historical novel you lent me last week is _____ ultimate account of the war.
- (A) a
(B) an
(C) the
(D) no article needed
- Q12.** Choose the word that is most nearly **antonymous** to the underlined word:behavior
at the formal gathering was exceptionally courteous.
- (A) polite
(B) gracious
(C) rude
(D) indifferent



- Q13.** Improve the underlined part of the sentence, if necessary: had he arrived at the platform than the train departed.
- (A) then the train departed.
(B) when the train departed.
(C) that the train departed.
(D) No improvement required.
- Q14.** She has been working in this research laboratory _____ three years.
- (A) since
(B) for
(C) from
(D) during
- Q15.** What is the meaning of the underlined idiom? sudden decision of the management to close the factory came out of the blue.
- (A) completely unexpectedly
(B) after a long planning session
(C) with full public support
(D) during a period of sadness
- Q16.** Identify the segment in the sentence that contains a grammatical error: citizen should (A) / abide with the laws (B) / of the country. (C) / No error (D)*
- (A) Every citizen should
(B) abide with the laws
(C) of the country.
(D) No error
- Q17.** If he _____ harder last semester, he would have cleared the entrance examination.



- (A) studied
- (B) has studied
- (C) had studied
- (D) would study

Q18. Despite facing numerous hardships, she managed to _____ her higher studies with determination.

- (A) pursue
- (B) abandon
- (C) postpone
- (D) overlook

Q19. Rearrange the given parts to form a coherent and grammatically correct sentence:

P: in spreading awareness

Q: digital media plays

R: about climate change

S: a pivotal role

- (A) QSPR
- (B) QPRS
- (C) PSQR
- (D) RPSQ

Q20. The flock of migratory birds _____ flying south for the winter season.

- (A) is
- (B) are
- (C) were
- (D) have been



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept: Reading comprehension requires analyzing the specific arguments presented by the author. In this passage, the author addresses how modern digital communication platforms affect human interaction, language, and cognitive patterns. The evaluation depends on recognizing both the explicitly stated effects and the implicit structural criticism regarding the trade-offs of digital convenience versus structural depth.

Solution:

- (a) The passage states that while digital platforms facilitate instantaneous global connectivity, they simultaneously compromise the depth and nuance of face-to-face interactions.
- (b) This compromise serves as a primary disadvantage, directly undermining how people connect on a deeper, more subtle level during personal conversations.
- (c) Option A is incorrect because the passage explicitly notes that platforms facilitate global connectivity rather than eliminating it.
- (d) Option C is incorrect because the text suggests that digital communication favors brevity and instant habits rather than requiring excessive cognitive effort to navigate.
- (e) Option D is incorrect because the passage states that communication frequently relies on abbreviations and emoticons, meaning it does not prohibit them.
- (f) Therefore, the underlying drawback specified by the author is the systematic reduction in the nuance and depth of interpersonal relationships.

Final Answer: The primary drawback is that they undermine the depth and subtlety of personal interactions.

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary interpretation requires analyzing a phrase based on the sentences surrounding it. The phrase under evaluation highlights a shift in contemporary communication habits as observed by linguists, drawing a direct contrast between two structural properties of language: speed/length versus meaningful detail.

Solution:

- (a) The text states that contemporary communication favors brevity over substance, meaning people choose short, fast interactions rather than detailed ones.
- (b) Brevity refers strictly to shortness, conciseness, or briefness of duration, while substance refers to the essential part, physical validity, or depth of meaning.
- (c) Relying heavily on abbreviations, emoticons, and fragmented sentences demonstrates that speed and short lengths are prioritized over rich, comprehensive information.
- (d) Option A reverses this logic by suggesting that detailed explanations are preferred, which contradicts the text.
- (e) Option C introduces instant gratification, but the specific phrase targets the structural form of communication rather than purely psychological motivations.
- (f) Option D mentions grammatical accuracy, which is undermined by fragmented sentences, but it misses the primary contrast between length and semantic depth.

Final Answer: The phrase implies that modern communication prefers conciseness and speed over depth of meaning.

Answer: (B)

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Q3.

Solution

Concept: Syllabus-valid passage analysis requires matching text-based assertions with the options provided. The passage explicitly mentions that technological shifts alter human cognitive habits, leading to structural changes in how the brain processes long-form written text and sustains attention.

Solution:

- (a) The passage explicitly states that this linguistic and technological shift alters cognitive habits by reducing the human attention span.
- (b) It further highlights that technology diminishes the capacity for deep reading and reflective thought, meaning users find it harder to engage in prolonged intellectual focus.
- (c) Option A mentions extending human memory capacity, which is completely unmentioned and unsupported by the pessimistic tone of the text.
- (d) Option B contradicts the text directly, as the author states that the capacity for deep, reflective reading is being diminished, not enhanced.
- (e) Option D overstates the argument by saying technology completely eliminates interpersonal relationships, whereas the text only claims they are affected or compromised.
- (f) Thus, the valid conclusion matches the observation regarding shortened focus and compromised intellect.

Final Answer: Technology has shortened attention spans and reduced deep thinking.

Answer: (C)

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Q4.

Solution

Concept: Discerning an author's primary recommendation involves identifying the core conclusion or ultimate message of an argumentative text. Authors typically outline a central conflict or modern crisis and conclude by suggesting an ideal approach or balanced solution to resolve it.

Solution:

- (a) The passage concludes with the word consequently, which introduces the author's final analytical deduction and recommendation.
- (b) The text states that striking a balance between leveraging digital convenience and preserving authentic, meaningful discourse has become one of the defining challenges of our time.
- (c) This explicitly indicates that the author recommends finding an equilibrium where users enjoy technological efficiency without losing meaningful conversation.
- (d) Option A suggests completely abandoning digital platforms, which is an extreme reaction not advocated by the author's call for balance.
- (e) Option B suggests embracing short messaging as the absolute future of literature, which ignores the author's concern over diminished deep reading.
- (f) Option D recommends restricting communication exclusively to face-to-face methods, which is unrealistic and ignores the convenience factor acknowledged by the author.

Final Answer: The recommendation is to find equilibrium between digital efficiency and substantive conversation.

Answer: (C)

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Q5.

Solution

Concept: One-word substitution tests a student's vocabulary precision and capacity to map broad definitions to specialized lexical terms. The target definition describes an individual whose outlook is worldly, inclusive, and unconstrained by local, provincial, or national biases.

Solution:

- (a) A person who is broad-minded and free from regional prejudices is defined as a cosmopolitan individual. This term denotes someone who views the entire world as their home or sphere of belonging.
- (b) Option B, nationalist, represents a person with strong devotion to their own nation, which can sometimes align with patriotic prejudices, running counter to the definition.
- (c) Option C, parochial, is a direct antonym, referring to someone with a narrow, limited outlook restricted to a local parish or small area.
- (d) Option D, metropolitan, refers to an inhabitant of a large city, which describes a physical location rather than an inclusive, unbiased mindset.
- (e) Therefore, Cosmopolitan is the exact vocabulary term that fits the semantic parameters established in the question prompt.

Final Answer: The appropriate one-word substitute is Cosmopolitan.

Answer: (A)

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Q6.

Solution

Concept: Subject-verb agreement requires that the verb in a sentence matches the grammatical number of its true head noun. In complex sentences, prepositional phrases often sit between the subject and the verb, creating common traps where students match the verb to the nearest noun instead of the subject.

Solution:

- (a) Identify the complete subject phrase in the sentence, which is: The prices of essential commodities.
- (b) Isolate the core head noun of this phrase. The head noun is prices, which is structurally plural. The phrase of essential commodities is merely a modifying prepositional phrase.
- (c) Evaluate the main verb phrase associated with this subject, which is written as: has risen sharply.
- (d) Because the true subject head noun prices is plural, it requires a plural auxiliary verb have instead of the singular auxiliary verb has.
- (e) Correcting this error yields: The prices of essential commodities have risen sharply due to the recent fuel hike.
- (f) Segment B contains the error because it uses the singular verb form has, creating a structural mismatch.

Final Answer: The segment containing the error is has risen sharply.

Answer: (B)

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Q7.

Solution

Concept: Correlative conjunctions like neither...nor follow specific subject-verb agreement rules. When two subjects are connected using neither...nor, the main verb must agree in number and person with the closer subject, which is known as the rule of proximity.

Solution:

- (a) Analyze the structure of the subject inputs: The first subject is the teacher (singular), and the second subject is the students (plural).
- (b) Locate the position of the verb blank relative to these subjects. The blank appears immediately after the second subject, the students.
- (c) Apply the rule of proximity, which dictates that the plural noun students governs the number of the verb. Therefore, a plural verb is mandatory.
- (d) Look at the time marker in the sentence, which is yesterday. This specifies that the action occurred in the past tense.
- (e) Eliminate Option A (was) because it is singular. Eliminate Options C (is) and D (are) because they represent the present tense.
- (f) Option B (were) is both plural and past tense, satisfying every grammatical requirement of the proximity and tense rules.

Final Answer: The correct verb to fill the blank is were.

Answer: (B)

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Q8.

Solution

Concept: Synonym identification requires recognizing the precise meaning of a word within its contextual application. The word cursory describes an action performed rapidly, with minimal attention to detail, or focusing entirely on surface characteristics rather than deep substance.

Solution:

- (a) In the context of a manager looking over a report quickly before signing it, a cursory glance implies an action completed in haste without deep analysis.
- (b) Option A, thorough, is a direct antonym, implying complete, meticulous care and total attention to detail.
- (c) Option B, superficial, means existing or occurring at or on the surface, or lacking deep thoroughness, which perfectly matches the meaning of cursory.
- (d) Option C, prolonged, relates to extended time frames, which contradicts the swift nature of a cursory action.
- (e) Option D, critical, implies deep, evaluative, and analytical judgment, which cannot happen during a rapid, superficial glance.
- (f) Thus, superficial serves as the most accurate synonym, capturing the exact nature of a hasty and non-detailed review.

Final Answer: The word most nearly synonymous is superficial.

Answer: (B)

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Q9.

Solution

Concept: Sentence rearrangement requires establishing logical links, structural dependencies, and syntactical modifiers across text fragments. A well-structured sentence typically follows a standard sequence, initiating with introductory independent clauses followed by modifying infinitives or prepositional constraints.

Solution:

- (a) Examine the fragments: P starts with an infinitive purpose, Q contains an introductory dummy subject and verb, R is a prepositional phrase, and S is another infinitive clause.
- (b) Fragment Q (it is imperative) acts as a powerful independent clause starter, requiring a complementary infinitive phrase to complete its meaning.
- (c) Fragment S (to conserve natural resources today) perfectly completes the clause started by Q, showing what is imperative. This forms the foundational pair QS.
- (d) Next, look for the purpose or rationale behind conserving resources. Fragment P (to ensure sustainable development) provides this logical sequence, extending QS into QSP.
- (e) Finally, fragment R (for future generations) acts as an adverbial modifier indicating the beneficiaries, which naturally fits at the end, yielding QSPR.

Final Answer: The correct coherent arrangement sequence is QSPR.

Answer: (B)

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Q10.

Solution

Concept: Dependent prepositions are specialized words that must follow certain verbs, adjectives, or nouns due to established idiom rules. The verb congratulate requires a specific preposition to link the action to the underlying reason or achievement being celebrated.

Solution:

- (a) Examine the root verb in the main sentence, which is congratulated. The direct object receiving the action is the students.
- (b) The blank requires a preposition to introduce the specific cause of celebration: their remarkable performance.
- (c) In standard English grammar, the verb congratulate is idiomatically paired with the preposition on. One congratulates a person on an achievement.
- (d) Option B, for, is a common distractor because speakers often confuse it with the phrase praised for or rewarded for, but it is incorrect with congratulate.
- (e) Option C, at, and Option D, about, fail to conform to standard dependent prepositional patterns for this specific verb.
- (f) Therefore, selecting the preposition on fulfills the structural and idiomatic rules required by the sentence.

Final Answer: The correct preposition for the blank is on.

Answer: (A)

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Q11.

Solution

Concept: The selection of grammatical articles relies heavily on the semantic constraints of specificity and unique descriptions within the sentence structure. When a noun phrase is modified by a unique descriptor, such as a superlative adjective or an absolute designation, it points to one specific entity, requiring a definite article.

Solution:

- (a) Evaluate the noun phrase following the blank space, which is: ultimate account of the war.
- (b) The adjective ultimate functions as an absolute modifier, indicating that this specific novel is the definitive, highest, or final authority on the historical event.
- (c) Because the description denotes a singular, unique, and highly specific item rather than one generic account among many, the indefinite articles are grammatically incorrect.
- (d) Option A and Option B are incorrect because indefinite articles are used exclusively for non-specific, countable nouns, and ultimate begins with a vowel sound.
- (e) Option D is incorrect because omitting the article entirely would create an ungrammatical phrase structure in this syntactic context.
- (f) Therefore, the definite article matches the logical requirements of unique contextual identification.

Final Answer: The correct article is the.

Answer: (C)

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Q12.

Solution

Concept: Antonym determination demands a clear analytical breakdown of a word's core definitions along with its contextual behavioral traits. The term courteous describes interpersonal behaviors marked by respect, politeness, refined manners, civility, and social grace.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence describes a person's behavior at a formal gathering as exceptionally courteous, which establishes a baseline of highly polite and appropriate conduct.
- (b) An antonym must represent the exact polar opposite of this polite behavior within a similar social context.
- (c) Option A, polite, and Option B, gracious, are direct synonyms that reinforce the meaning of courteous rather than opposing it.
- (d) Option D, indifferent, means showing a total lack of interest, concern, or enthusiasm, which represents neutrality rather than a direct behavioral opposition.
- (e) Option C, rude, denotes a flagrant lack of manners, offensive behavior, or discourtesy, serving as the absolute opposite of civil conduct.
- (f) Consequently, rude is the most precise antonym to correct the semantic polarity of the original description.

Final Answer: The word most nearly antonymous is rude.

Answer: (C)

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Q13.

Solution

Concept: Adverbial phrase construction and negative inversion demand strict adherence to correlative formatting pairs. When a sentence begins with a limiting or negative adverb like hardly, scarcely, or barely, the subsequent clauses must be connected using specific standard conjunctions.

Solution:

- (a) Identify the inverted introductory structure of the sentence: Hardly had he arrived at the platform.
- (b) In standard English grammar rules, the negative adverbial modifier hardly correlates strictly with the time conjunction when to introduce a subsequent immediate action.
- (c) The original sentence mistakenly utilizes the word than, which is a structural trap because than is paired exclusively with comparative structures like no sooner.
- (d) Option A is incorrect because then implies a simple sequential timeline and cannot structurally complete a negative inversion sequence.
- (e) Option C is incorrect because that introduces relative clauses or noun clauses, failing to indicate the immediate temporal relationship required here.
- (f) Substituting the word when resolves the grammatical error, creating a balanced and accurate correlative structure.

Final Answer: The correct improvement is when the train departed.

Answer: (B)

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Q14.

Solution

Concept: Temporal prepositions inside perfect continuous tenses follow specific structural rules based on how time is framed. Grammatical choices depend on whether the sentence describes a specific starting moment or a continuous measurement of total elapsed time.

Solution:

- (a) Examine the principal verb structure of the sentence: has been working, which represents the present perfect continuous tense.
- (b) Analyze the time phrase following the blank space: three years, which constitutes a specific amount, length, or duration of time.
- (c) The preposition for is required to denote a total duration of an activity extending up to the present moment.
- (d) Option A is incorrect because since requires a specific, named point in past time, such as a year, month, or exact date.
- (e) Option C and Option D are incorrect because from and during are not standard markers used to define an elapsed duration inside perfect continuous tenses.
- (f) Selecting the preposition for satisfies the technical timeline requirements of the verb phrase.

Final Answer: The correct preposition is for.

Answer: (B)

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Q15.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic interpretation involves decoding metaphorical expressions whose meanings cannot be deduced from the literal definitions of the individual words. Figurative phrases related to colors or natural elements often signify specific sudden transitions or unexpected events.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence describes a sudden, disruptive decision by the factory management to shut down operations, indicating a lack of prior notice or warning.
- (b) The specific idiom out of the blue metaphorically refers to a lightning bolt appearing clear out of a bright blue sky, signifying complete unpredictability.
- (c) Option B is incorrect because a long planning session is the exact opposite of a spontaneous, surprising event.
- (d) Option C is incorrect because public support addresses collective approval rather than the timeline or unexpected nature of the announcement.
- (e) Option D is incorrect because it confuses the color blue with the psychological state of depression, which is irrelevant to the structural context.
- (f) Thus, completely unexpectedly represents the accurate figurative meaning of this common idiomatic expression.

Final Answer: The meaning of the idiom is completely unexpectedly.

Answer: (A)

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Q16.**Solution**

Concept: Prepositional combinations matching specific verbs require careful memory of dependent preposition structures. Certain vocabulary terms require precise directional particles to carry their meaning, and pairing them with incorrect prepositions creates syntax errors.

Solution:

- (a) Read through the sentence to isolate the core verb and its accompanying modifiers: abide with the laws.
- (b) The intransitive verb abide, when used to mean complying with, conforming to, or obeying regulations, must be paired with the preposition by.
- (c) The phrase abide with is ungrammatical when referring to rules, as abide with historically meant to reside or remain in close company with a person.
- (d) Segment B contains the error because it uses the wrong preposition with instead of the structurally sound by.
- (e) Correcting this segment yields the accurate composition: Every citizen should abide by the laws of the country.
- (f) Therefore, segment B is the part that must be selected for modification to fix the text.

Final Answer: The segment containing the error is abide with the laws.

Answer: (B)

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Q17.

Solution

Concept: Conditional sentences describing hypothetical past scenarios must follow strict rules regarding past-unreal clause structures. These third conditional expressions combine a past perfect hypothesis with a conditional perfect outcome to show things that did not happen.

Solution:

- (a) Examine the main independent clause of the sentence: he would have cleared the entrance examination.
- (b) This structure uses would have followed by a past participle, which confirms that the sentence is a third conditional statement.
- (c) Third conditional rules state that the dependent conditional clause starting with if must use the past perfect tense.
- (d) Option A is incorrect because it uses the simple past tense, which belongs in a second conditional framework.
- (e) Option B is incorrect because the present perfect tense cannot be paired with a conditional perfect consequence.
- (f) Option D is incorrect because using would in both clauses creates an ungrammatical repetition.
- (g) Option C provides the past perfect form had studied, which correctly satisfies the structural rule.

Final Answer: The correct verb form is had studied.

Answer: (C)

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Q18.**Solution**

Concept: Contextual fill-in-the-blank questions require selecting a vocabulary word that matches the narrative logic and structural tone of the sentence. The choice depends on analyzing the relationship between an obstacle and the subject's ultimate action.

Solution:

- (a) Identify the contrast word despite at the start of the sentence, which indicates that the subject completed an action despite facing hardships.
- (b) The missing transitive verb must describe a positive, determined effort to continue or follow through with academic goals.
- (c) Option A, pursue, means to engage in, follow, or continue an ongoing quest, which perfectly matches the context of finishing higher studies with determination.
- (d) Option B, abandon, and Option C, postpone, contradict the phrase with determination, as they imply quitting or delaying goals due to obstacles.
- (e) Option D, overlook, means to fail to notice or ignore, which does not make sense when talking about a long-term academic path.
- (f) Therefore, pursue is the only option that preserves the logical tone of the statement.

Final Answer: The correct verb is pursue.

Answer: (A)

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Q19.**Solution**

Concept: Sentence rearrangement requires discovering structural hooks, linking modifiers to their targets, and following standard word order. An English sentence typically flows from a subject-verb base to an object, followed by clarifying prepositional phrases.

Solution:

- (a) Review the provided fragments: P contains a prepositional purpose, Q features a noun subject and its verb, R provides a thematic topic, and S supplies an object noun phrase.
- (b) Fragment Q (digital media plays) establishes a clear subject and transitive verb combination, requiring a direct object to complete its core meaning.
- (c) Fragment S (a pivotal role) serves as the perfect noun phrase object, completing the main clause structure as QS.
- (d) Next, the phrase plays a role needs a modifying prepositional link to show what that role does. Fragment P (in spreading awareness) fits perfectly, extending the chain to QSP.
- (e) Finally, fragment R (about climate change) acts as an essential noun modifier defining what the awareness is about, giving the final sequence QSPR.

Final Answer: The correct coherent arrangement sequence is QSPR.

Answer: (A)

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Q20.

Solution

Concept: Collective nouns require careful subject-verb agreement choices based on whether the group acts as a single unit or as individual members. When a collective noun phrase is modified by a prepositional phrase, the head noun still determines the correct verb form.

Solution:

- (a) Identify the complete subject phrase in the sentence: The flock of migratory birds.
- (b) Isolate the core head noun of this phrase, which is flock. The word flock is a singular collective noun, while of migratory birds simply modifies it.
- (c) Since the text describes the entire group moving together as a single unit toward a destination, the head noun requires a singular verb.
- (d) Option B (were) and Option D (have been) are plural verb forms, which creates an ungrammatical clash with the singular head noun flock.
- (e) Reviewing the remaining options leaves the singular forms is and are. Option A (is) is singular, while option B, C, and D are plural.
- (f) Selecting the singular present verb is matches the grammatical number of the collective subject unit.

Final Answer: The correct verb form is is.

Answer: (A)

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Answer Key

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

