

RIE CEE Language Proficiency

Sample Paper – 12

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:

The transition from traditional face-to-face instruction to digital learning environments has fundamentally transformed modern pedagogy. While online platforms offer unprecedented flexibility and access to a vast repository of resources, they also introduce distinct cognitive and psychological challenges. Academic engagement in a virtual classroom requires a higher degree of self-regulation and intrinsic motivation compared to physical classrooms, where synchronous peer presence and structural routines naturally enforce focus. Educational psychologists note that without physical cues, instructors find it difficult to gauge real-time comprehension,



often leading to a transactional distance between teaching and learning. Consequently, successful digital education relies not merely on technological infrastructure, but on designing interactive, student-centered experiences that actively mitigate isolation and cognitive overload.

Q1. What is a primary drawback of virtual classrooms regarding instructor-student dynamics?

- (A) Instructors are completely unable to provide resources to their students.
- (B) The lack of physical cues makes it challenging for instructors to assess immediate student understanding.
- (C) Students are entirely stripped of their intrinsic motivation to learn.
- (D) Technologists have failed to build adequate infrastructure for communication.

Q2. The phrase "transactional distance" most likely refers to:

- (A) The physical distance measured between a student's home and the school campus.
- (B) A psychological and communicative gap that can form between teachers and learners in digital spaces.
- (C) The financial cost associated with shifting from printed textbooks to digital software.
- (D) The exact time delay experienced during synchronous online video broadcasting.

Q3. What element is critically necessary for ensuring the success of online education?

- (A) Reverting strictly back to historical structural routines and physical classrooms.
- (B) Maximizing the absolute volume of facts and digital files provided to students.



- (C) Building interactive, learner-centric experiences that address isolation and cognitive fatigue.
- (D) Eliminating self-regulation entirely from the student assessment criteria.

Q4. Which of the following traits is explicitly highlighted by educational psychologists in the passage as being more critical for a student in a digital environment than in a physical one?

- (A) Memorization capability
- (B) Structural rigidity
- (C) Self-regulation
- (D) Technological expertise

Q5. Identify the correct tense to complete the sentence: By the time the final semester examination begins next month, the remedial batch _____ all the prerequisite modules.

- (A) will complete
- (B) will have completed
- (C) has completed
- (D) would complete

Q6. Choose the appropriate article to fill in the blank: Joining _____ honorable institution like the Regional Institute of Education requires clear dedication.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) no article required

Q7. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition: The academic council members were not entirely in agreement _____ the newly proposed evaluation parameters.



- (A) with
- (B) over
- (C) for
- (D) at

Q8. Select the option that correctly adheres to the rules of subject-verb agreement:
Either the principal investigator or the senior research analysts _____-
responsible for compiling the annual performance report.

- (A) is
- (B) are
- (C) was
- (D) has been

Q9. Complete the sentence with the correct verb form: A large number of prospective candidates _____ registered for the language proficiency assessment since the application portal opened.

- (A) has
- (B) have
- (C) is
- (D) was

Q10. Choose the word that is most nearly a SYNONYM for the underlined word:
The guest speaker's explanation of quantum mechanics was so lucid that even beginners grasped the core principles easily.

- (A) ambiguous
- (B) clear
- (C) elaborate
- (D) obscure



- Q11.** Choose the word that is most nearly an **ANTONYM** for the underlined word: Her diligent approach to proofreading the research paper ensured that no formatting errors were left uncorrected.
- (A) meticulous
(B) lazy
(C) attentive
(D) serious
- Q12.** Select the option that provides the most appropriate one-word substitute for the given phrase: A person who believes that absolute knowledge about the existence of God is impossible to achieve or is unknown.
- (A) Atheist
(B) Agnostic
(C) Theist
(D) Ascetic
- Q13.** Identify the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom: The department head told the committee members to stop beating around the bush and explicitly state the reasons for the drop in enrollment.
- (A) To speak in a confusing, indirect, and roundabout manner.
(B) To physically clear an area for analytical testing.
(C) To speak in a direct and straightforward manner.
(D) To work diligently on multiple assignments at once.
- Q14.** Identify which underlined part of the sentence contains an error. If there is no error, choose option D: Neither the head coordinator(A) nor his assistants was(B) present at the orientation session(C). No error(D)
- (A) Neither the head coordinator
(B) nor his assistants was
(C) present at the orientation session



(D) No error

Q15. Identify which underlined part of the sentence contains an error. If there is no error, choose option D: The price of wholesale grains(A) have risen sharply(B) during the past fiscal quarter(C). No error(D)

(A) The price of wholesale grains

(B) have risen sharply

(C) during the past fiscal quarter

(D) No error

Q16. Improve the underlined part of the sentence. If no improvement is needed, choose option D: If the university authority will approve our proposal tomorrow, we will begin the baseline survey next week.

(A) approves

(B) would approve

(C) had approved

(D) no improvement required

Q17. Fill in the blank with the most suitable option: Despite facing severe logistical delays and staffing shortages, the construction team managed to complete the project _____ schedule.

(A) ahead of

(B) away from

(C) in front of

(D) opposite to

Q18. Fill in the blank with the most suitable option: The new institutional framework aims to foster an academic environment that is highly _____ to original creative research.

(A) detrimental



- (B) conducive
- (C) indifferent
- (D) resilient

Q19. Rearrange the following segments (P, Q, R, S) to form a logically coherent sentence:

(P) that traditional lecturing techniques (Q) modern educational research suggests
(R) active learning paradigms (S) are significantly less effective than

Choose the correct sequence:

- (A) QPSR
- (B) QPRS
- (C) RQPS
- (D) PQRS

Q20. Rearrange the following segments (P, Q, R, S) to form a logically coherent sentence:

(P) without developing critical analytical skills (Q) who rely solely on rote memorization (R) undergraduate students (S) struggle to solve complex real-world challenges

Choose the correct sequence:

- (A) RQPS
- (B) RQSP
- (C) QPSR
- (D) PRQS



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution****Concept:**

Reading comprehension performance relies on mapping explicit situational constraints within a text to structural dynamics. To successfully determine the primary drawback regarding instructor-student interaction in virtual classrooms, a candidate must focus on the sentences addressing physical communication cues. One must analyze how the loss of real-time physical feedback impairs an instructor's capacity to modify pedagogy, which subsequently drives a conceptual divide between information delivery and actual student processing.

Solution:

- (a) The passage systematically builds an analytical comparison between brick-and-mortar classrooms and virtual platforms to evaluate modern pedagogical challenges.
- (b) In traditional face-to-face setups, features like synchronous peer presence and pre-established structural routines instinctively support student concentration.
- (c) When migrating to online frameworks, the text states that educational psychologists highlight a major problem: instructors lack immediate access to physical communication cues.
- (d) Without these vital markers, instructors find it challenging to gauge student comprehension levels accurately as the lesson unfolds.
- (e) This operational gap leads to what the author calls a "transactional distance," meaning structural transmission happens without confirmation of actual intellectual assimilation.
- (f) Evaluating the options, Option (B) accurately summarizes this restriction. Options (A) and (C) rely on inaccurate absolute qualifiers like "completely unable" and "entirely stripped," while Option (D) incorrectly targets physical technology infrastructure instead of psychological and communicative dynamics.

Final Answer: The lack of physical cues makes it challenging for instructors to assess immediate student understanding.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 1](#)



Q2.

Solution**Concept:**

Context-dependent linguistic interpretation requires evaluating how a specific idiomatic phrase serves an author's broader thesis. In structural educational theory, spatial metaphors are frequently utilized to illustrate abstract internal psychological, emotional, or communication gaps. These disconnects often manifest between distinct human entities within an active instructional framework when conventional face-to-face feedback loops are structurally severed.

Solution:

- (a) The specific phrase "transactional distance" appears directly after the author introduces the psychological constraints faced by online instructors.
- (b) The passage sets up an explicit cause-and-effect link: because instructors find it hard to gauge comprehension without physical cues, this difficulty leads to a transactional distance between teaching and learning.
- (c) This dynamic implies that the term does not measure physical layout, geographical coordinates, or technological transmission times.
- (d) Instead, it outlines a modern conceptual and communicative barrier where data moves from instructor to learner without a fluid feedback loop.
- (e) Analyzing the choices reveals that Option (B) matches this explanation by defining it as a psychological and communicative gap unique to online environments.
- (f) Eliminating alternatives: Option (A) treats distance literally as geography; Option (C) incorrectly focuses on financial dynamics; Option (D) incorrectly reduces the phrase to a technical networking or video broadcasting latency issue.

Final Answer: A psychological and communicative gap that can form between teachers and learners in digital spaces.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 2](#)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

Extracting the core thesis or final prescriptive claim of an argumentative passage requires examining the concluding statements where the author summarizes prior points. Authors typically introduce a contrast between external frameworks and structural design to isolate the definitive strategy required for institutional success. This approach ensures that the primary solution directly addresses the systemic problems identified earlier in the text.

Solution:

- (a) The author transitions to the final structural prescription at the end of the passage using the logical adverb "Consequently."
- (b) The text states that successful online delivery does not depend solely on technological infrastructure or hardware access.
- (c) Instead, it mandates that success relies on designing interactive, student-centered experiences capable of altering the virtual environment.
- (d) The passage explicitly identifies the goals of this design: it must actively mitigate student isolation and reduce cognitive overload.
- (e) Matching this with the options, Option (C) captures this perspective by emphasizing learner-centric, interactive methods designed to minimize fatigue and psychological isolation.
- (f) Evaluating alternatives: Option (A) contradicts the text by demanding a full return to traditional classrooms; Option (B) suggests increasing information volume, which worsens cognitive overload; Option (D) suggests removing self-regulation, which the text positions as an essential student trait.

Final Answer: Building interactive, learner-centric experiences that address isolation and cognitive fatigue.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 3](#)



Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

Comparative textual analysis involves identifying specific internal characteristics or psychological traits that the author explicitly contrasts across different environments. The goal is to isolate which internal student attribute is heavily demanded by a virtual system compared to a traditional, physically present framework that naturally provides external structure.

Solution:

- (a) The text explicitly compares the psychological demands placed on a student in an online environment versus a traditional face-to-face classroom.
- (b) It states that traditional environments feature peer presence and physical routines that naturally keep a student focused during lessons.
- (c) In contrast, the virtual classroom lacks these external structural supports, shifting the responsibility for focus entirely onto the individual learner.
- (d) The passage explicitly asserts that academic engagement in a virtual classroom requires a higher degree of self-regulation and intrinsic motivation.
- (e) This direct focus makes Option (C) the correct choice, as it highlights self-regulation as the key necessary attribute.
- (f) Reviewing alternatives: Option (A) focuses on memorization, which runs counter to critical thinking; Option (B) suggests structural rigidity, which contradicts the flexibility of digital platforms; Option (D) emphasizes technical expertise, which is an external factor rather than an internal psychological trait.

Final Answer: Self-regulation.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 4](#)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

Advanced tense selection depends on analyzing temporal markers within a complex sentence to determine the chronological order of future events. When a sentence establishes that an action will be fully executed and finalized before a specific boundary point in the future, the future perfect tense must be used to ensure grammatical accuracy.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence contains two distinct clauses: an adverbial time clause starting with "By the time," and a main clause containing a blank.
- (b) The time clause establishes a clear future deadline: "the final semester examination begins next month" (written in the simple present tense following standard future time clause rules).
- (c) The presence of the prepositional construction "By the time" requires that the action in the main clause must be fully completed before that future deadline arrives.
- (d) To express an action that will be completed prior to a specific point in the future, English grammar mandates the use of the future perfect tense.
- (e) The future perfect tense is formed using the auxiliary verbs "will have" paired with the past participle of the main verb ("completed").
- (f) This structural requirement makes Option (B) correct. Option (A) uses the simple future, which fails to show completion before the deadline; Option (C) uses the present perfect, violating the future timeline; Option (D) uses a conditional modal unsuited for this predictive statement.

Final Answer: will have completed

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 5](#)



Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

Indefinite article selection depends entirely on the initial phonetic sound of the word modifying the noun, rather than its orthographic spelling. Modifiers that begin with a silent, unvoiced consonant but produce an initial vowel phoneme require phonetic alignment to maintain proper pronunciation transitions in spoken English.

Solution:

- (a) The blank appears before the adjective "honorable," which modifies the singular, countable noun "institution."
- (b) When pronouncing the word "honorable," the initial consonant letter "h" remains completely silent and unvoiced.
- (c) As a result, the phonetic articulation of the word begins with a short vowel sound, specifically the vowel phoneme /ə/ or /ɪ/ ("on-er-able").
- (d) Standard English grammatical rules state that when a singular, countable noun phrase begins with a vowel sound, it must be preceded by the indefinite article "an."
- (e) This phonetic rule ensures a smooth vocal transition and prevents the abrupt sound gap that occurs when pronouncing "a" before a vowel phoneme.
- (f) Therefore, Option (B) is the correct choice. Option (A) is incorrect because it is reserved for consonant sounds; Option (C) is incorrect because the noun phrase is descriptive rather than specific here; Option (D) is incorrect because a singular countable noun requires a determiner.

Final Answer: an**Answer:** (B)[Go Back to Question 6](#)

Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

Prepositional selection following abstract noun phrases depends on identifying the exact relationship between the human actors and the subject matter. While some prepositions signal personal alignment between individuals, a distinct preposition is required when referencing a specific policy, document, or topic that is being actively debated or reviewed.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence structure reads: "The academic council members were not entirely in agreement _____ the newly proposed evaluation parameters."
- (b) The core phrase here is the idiomatic state of being "in agreement."
- (c) Standard conventions dictate that the preposition "with" is used when indicating direct alignment between people or groups (e.g., "I am in agreement with the principal").
- (d) However, when a committee, board, or collective group is debating or experiencing internal disagreement regarding an issue or policy, the preposition shifts.
- (e) In this context, the preposition "over" is used to signify the specific subject matter or document causing the debate.
- (f) This rule makes Option (B) the correct choice. Option (A) is incorrect because "with" would modify a person or entity, not an abstract policy; Options (C) and (D) are ungrammatical within this standard idiomatic framework.

Final Answer: over**Answer: (B)**[Go Back to Question 7](#)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

Subject-verb agreement involving correlative conjunctions requires applying the proximity rule to resolve grammatical number conflicts between compound subjects. When a sentence joins subjects of differing numbers, the finite verb must agree with the grammatical number of whichever subject component is positioned closest to it.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence features a compound subject structure connected by the correlative conjunction pair "Either... or...".
- (b) The first subject component is "the principal investigator," which is grammatically singular.
- (c) The second subject component, placed after the conjunction "or" and directly adjacent to the verb blank, is "the senior research analysts," which is plural.
- (d) According to the proximity rule for "either/or" and "neither/nor" structures, the verb must agree in number with the subject component closest to it in the sentence.
- (e) Since the closer subject component ("the senior research analysts") is plural, the sentence requires a plural verb form.
- (f) Evaluating the options, Option (B) "are" is plural and fits the present context. Options (A) "is", (C) "was", and (D) "has been" are all singular verb forms and must be rejected.

Final Answer: are**Answer: (B)**[Go Back to Question 8](#)

Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

Noun phrase quantifiers change the grammatical number of a sentence depending on the specific determiner formula used. A clear structural distinction must be maintained between phrases that isolate a single statistical metric and phrases that function as a proportional plural quantifier indicating numerous individual members.

Solution:

- (a) The subject of the sentence is introduced by the descriptive noun phrase quantifier "A large number of prospective candidates."
- (b) English grammar rules dictate that while the specific phrase "The number of" points to a single collective value and takes a singular verb, the phrase "A number of" functions as a plural quantifier meaning "many."
- (c) Because "A large number of" acts as a plural determiner, the associated noun "candidates" serves as a plural subject that requires a matching plural verb.
- (d) Additionally, the sentence includes the temporal modifier "since the application portal opened," which signifies an action that began in the past and continues into the present.
- (e) This temporal pattern requires the present perfect tense in its active form.
- (f) This makes Option (B) "have" the correct plural auxiliary verb. Option (A) is singular; Options (C) and (D) represent continuous or passive forms that violate the sentence's active perfect structure.

Final Answer: have**Answer:** (B)[Go Back to Question 9](#)

Q10.**Solution****Concept:**

Synonym identification requires analyzing semantic context clues within a sentence to determine the precise meaning of an unfamiliar or highlighted word. By evaluating the relationship between a descriptive adjective and its resulting effect on an audience, a candidate can systematically infer the core meaning of the descriptor.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence describes a guest speaker explaining quantum mechanics, a subject generally considered highly complex and abstract.
- (b) The subsequent consecutive clause reveals the explicit result of this explanation: "that even beginners grasped the core principles easily."
- (c) For untrained beginners to understand advanced theoretical physics effortlessly, the nature of the speaker's explanation must have been exceptionally clear, structured, and easy to comprehend.
- (d) The underlined word "lucid" directly translates to transparent, clear, or easily understood.
- (e) Comparing this definition with the given choices, Option (B) "clear" serves as the direct synonym.
- (f) Discarding the alternatives: Options (A) "ambiguous" and (D) "obscure" function as direct antonyms meaning unclear; Option (C) "elaborate" means detailed or complex, which does not inherently guarantee immediate clarity to an inexperienced audience.

Final Answer: clear**Answer:** (B)[Go Back to Question 10](#)

Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

Antonym selection requires evaluating the explicit contextual function of an underlined modifier within a sentence to identify its semantic opposite. By exploring the behavioral parameters of a designated action, a candidate can establish whether the targeted characteristic signifies focused dedication, structured persistence, or detailed thoroughness, thereby allowing the logical derivation of a term indicating complete lack of productive effort.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence outlines a precise scenario involving an academic validation procedure: "Her diligent approach to proofreading the research paper ensured that no formatting errors were left uncorrected."
- (b) The contextual outcome demonstrates that the agent performed a highly thorough, careful, attentive, and exhaustive review of the text.
- (c) Thus, the underlined word "diligent" denotes an individual characterized by persistent, steady, painstaking, and earnest industriousness or effort.
- (d) To identify the exact antonym, one must locate a word that directly implies an inactive, careless, unmotivated, or avoidant operational state.
- (e) Looking at the options, Option (B) "lazy" serves as a direct, clear semantic opposite to an industrious or hard-working mindset.
- (f) Evaluating alternatives: Options (A) "meticulous" and (C) "attentive" are close synonyms that reinforce the original behavior; Option (D) "serious" outlines a sober mental attitude rather than the specific expenditure of structural work or physical effort.

Final Answer: lazy**Answer: (B)**[Go Back to Question 11](#)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

Lexical substitution requires matching an abstract philosophical, ideological, or empirical description with its precise, standardized one-word vocabulary equivalent. In epistemological and theological classifications, clear linguistic boundaries must be maintained between absolute denial of a system, absolute validation of a supreme being, and structural suspension of judgment based on perceived limits of human knowledge.

Solution:

- (a) The prompt presents a specific ideological phrase defining an individual's stance on metaphysical knowledge: "A person who believes that absolute knowledge about the existence of God is impossible to achieve or is unknown."
- (b) This worldview rests on the epistemological position that human cognitive faculties are fundamentally limited, making ultimate divine truths inherently unknowable.
- (c) The term "agnostic" is derived from ancient Greek roots translating to "without knowledge," perfectly matching this state of suspended judgment.
- (d) This matches Option (B) as the correct choice.
- (e) Evaluating the alternative choices: Option (A) "Atheist" refers to someone who actively denies or disbelieves in the existence of a deity; Option (C) "Theist" defines an individual who believes in a personal creator; Option (D) "Ascetic" describes a person who practices severe self-discipline and avoids all forms of physical indulgence for spiritual advancement.

Final Answer: Agnostic**Answer: (B)**[Go Back to Question 12](#)

Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

Idiomatic comprehension involves identifying the symbolic, non-literal meaning of a well-established phrase by examining its standard real-world usage and functional context. When interpreting figures of speech within institutional or professional dialogues, one must isolate how an expression labels a specific communicative failure, particularly the habit of using evasive language to delay addressing a core problem.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence sets up an institutional scenario where a superior addresses an administrative body: "The department head told the committee members to stop beating around the bush and explicitly state the reasons for the drop in enrollment."
- (b) The transition phrase "and explicitly state" establishes a direct contrast with the problematic behavior under discussion.
- (c) This structural contrast indicates that "beating around the bush" describes an indirect, circular, evasive approach that avoids addressing the main topic directly.
- (d) Reviewing the choices reveals that Option (A) provides the accurate non-literal definition of this idiom.
- (e) Discarding alternatives: Option (B) treats the phrase literally as physical landscaping or agricultural testing; Option (C) is a complete antonym, describing straightforward communication; Option (D) introduces an unrelated concept focused on multitasking or diligent workload distribution.

Final Answer: To speak in a confusing, indirect, and roundabout manner.

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 13](#)



Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

Error detection within a compound subject structure requires applying the proximity rule to resolve grammatical number conflicts between singular and plural elements. When nouns expressing different numerical quantities are joined by specific alternative coordinators, the associated finite verb must match the grammatical number of the subject noun located closest to it.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence features a compound subject connected by the negative correlative conjunction pair "Neither... nor...".
- (b) The first subject component is "the head coordinator," which is singular, while the second component, located after "nor," is the plural noun "his assistants."
- (c) Grammatical conventions state that when subjects of differing numbers are joined by "neither/nor," the verb must agree in number with the closer subject component.
- (d) In this sentence, the plural subject noun "assistants" is positioned immediately adjacent to the auxiliary verb blank.
- (e) Consequently, the singular past-tense verb "was" in underlined section (B) is ungrammatical and must be replaced with the plural form "were."
- (f) This structural error makes Option (B) the correct choice for the error-spotting task. Options (A) and (C) feature grammatically correct phrase layouts, while Option (D) is incorrect because an error exists.

Final Answer: nor his assistants was

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 14](#)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

Subject-verb agreement challenges often stem from separating the true head noun from a plural noun phrase introduced by an intervening prepositional modifier. To ensure structural harmony, the finite verb must match the grammatical number of the central head noun rather than any subsequent object nouns contained within modifying prepositional phrases.

Solution:

- (a) The subject noun phrase under evaluation reads: "The price of wholesale grains have risen sharply during the past fiscal quarter."
- (b) This phrase contains an intervening prepositional modifier, "of wholesale grains," which features a plural object noun.
- (c) However, the true structural head noun of the complete subject phrase is the singular noun "The price."
- (d) Because the true head noun is singular, the finite verb that follows must also be singular to maintain proper grammatical agreement.
- (e) The plural present-perfect auxiliary verb "have" in underlined section (B) violates this rule and must be replaced with the singular form "has."
- (f) Therefore, Option (B) contains the structural error. Option (A) is correct as a standard noun phrase, Option (C) functions as a valid temporal modifier, and Option (D) is incorrect because a flaw is present.

Final Answer: have risen sharply

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 15](#)



Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence improvement within conditional clauses requires applying tense restrictions to dependent conditional frameworks. Standard English grammar rules state that in a first conditional sentence predictive of a future outcome, the dependent clause introducing the condition must use the simple present tense, while the main clause uses the simple future tense.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence uses a standard conditional structure: "If the university authority will approve our proposal tomorrow, we will begin the baseline survey next week."
- (b) The independent main clause correctly utilizes the simple future tense ("we will begin") to indicate a projected future result.
- (c) In this first conditional pattern, using the future modal "will" inside the dependent "if" clause creates a redundant future construction that violates standard grammatical rules.
- (a) To fix this redundancy, the underlined verb phrase must be converted into the simple present tense.
- (b) Since the subject "the university authority" is a singular noun, it requires the singular present tense verb form "approves."
- (c) This correction matches Option (A). Option (B) introduces a past conditional modal; Option (C) shifts the sentence into a past perfect third conditional format that breaks the timeline; Option (D) is incorrect because an improvement is necessary.

Final Answer: approves

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 16](#)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

Prepositional phrase selection requires analyzing the context of a sentence to identify the correct relational modifier for a designated target object. In business and project management contexts, a clear structural distinction must be made between spatial prepositions and temporal expressions that measure operational progress against a baseline timeline.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence structure reads: "Despite facing severe logistical delays and staffing shortages, the construction team managed to complete the project _____ schedule."
- (b) The concessive conjunction "Despite" indicates that the project team achieved a positive outcome despite facing significant operational obstacles.
- (c) Given these delays, completing the project early or on time would be the logical achievement to highlight.
- (d) The idiomatic temporal phrase "ahead of schedule" means completing a set task before its designated deadline, which fits the sentence logic perfectly.
- (e) This confirms that Option (A) is the correct choice.
- (f) Evaluating alternatives: Option (B) "away from" indicates spatial separation; Option (C) "in front of" indicates physical placement or positioning; Option (D) "opposite to" describes direct physical facing or structural contrast, all of which are incorrect in a temporal context.

Final Answer: ahead of**Answer: (A)**[Go Back to Question 17](#)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary selection within institutional sentences requires analyzing semantic context clues to find an adjective that matches the stated goals of a system. By evaluating how an environmental setting affects a target outcome, a candidate can determine whether the missing descriptor should signify a supportive, harmful, detached, or flexible relationship.

Solution:

- (a) The sentence outlines an institutional objective: "The new institutional framework aims to foster an academic environment that is highly _____ to original creative research."
- (b) The verb "aims to foster" reveals a positive administrative intent to cultivate and support original scholarship.
- (c) Therefore, the missing adjective modifying "academic environment" must describe a relationship that is supportive, helpful, or favorable to research.
- (d) The adjective "conducive," which means contributing to or helping to bring about a desirable outcome, fits this context perfectly and takes the dependent preposition "to."
- (e) This identifies Option (B) as the correct answer.
- (f) Evaluating alternative choices: Option (A) "detrimental" means harmful or damaging; Option (C) "indifferent" denotes a complete lack of interest or care; Option (D) "resilient" describes an ability to recover quickly from setbacks, which is an incorrect modifier for an inanimate environment here.

Final Answer: conducive**Answer:** (B)[Go Back to Question 18](#)

Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Sentence rearrangement requires identifying structural dependencies, modifier connections, and subject-verb relationships across fragments to build a unified statement. The goal is to isolate the primary subject-verb clause, connect relative clauses to their intended targets, and ensure comparative modifiers attach cleanly to their respective objects.

Solution:

- (a) Analyzing the fragments: (P) that traditional lecturing techniques, (Q) modern educational research suggests, (R) active learning paradigms, (S) are significantly less effective than.
- (b) Fragment (Q) contains a complete subject-verb introduction ("modern educational research suggests") that requires a noun clause object starting with the conjunction "that."
- (c) This requirement links fragment (Q) directly to fragment (P) ("suggests that traditional lecturing techniques"), creating the sequence Q-P.
- (d) The plural noun phrase ending fragment (P) ("lecturing techniques") serves as the subject for the plural verb phrase that opens fragment (S) ("are significantly less effective than"). This extends the sequence to Q-P-S.
- (e) Finally, the comparative preposition "than" at the end of fragment (S) requires an object for comparison, which is provided by the noun phrase in fragment (R) ("active learning paradigms").
- (f) Combining these steps yields the final sequence Q-P-S-R, which corresponds to Option (A).

Final Answer: QPSR

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 19](#)



Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Reassembling split sentence segments relies on identifying the main subject noun phrase, attaching relative clauses immediately after the nouns they modify, and linking dependent prepositional phrases to their related predicates. This analytical process eliminates illogical modifier placements and ensures the sentence follows standard subject-verb-object syntax.

Solution:

- (a) Examining the provided fragments: (P) without developing critical analytical skills, (Q) who rely solely on rote memorization, (R) undergraduate students, (S) struggle to solve complex real-world challenges.
- (b) Fragment (R) introduces the plural head noun phrase "undergraduate students," which serves as the primary subject of the sentence.
- (c) Fragment (Q) begins with the relative pronoun "who," forming a restrictive relative clause that must immediately follow its human antecedent ("undergraduate students"), establishing the sequence R-Q.
- (d) This modified subject phrase requires a finite verb to complete its clause, which is found in fragment (S) ("struggle to solve complex real-world challenges"), extending the sequence to R-Q-S.
- (e) Finally, the gerund prepositional phrase in fragment (P) ("without developing critical analytical skills") functions as an adverbial modifier that logically qualifies the verb phrase in fragment (S).
- (f) Arranging these connections produces the coherent sentence: "Undergraduate students who rely solely on rote memorization struggle to solve complex real-world challenges without developing critical analytical skills." This matches sequence R-Q-S-P, corresponding to Option (B).

Final Answer: RQSP**Answer: (B)**[Go Back to Question 20](#)

Answer Key

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

