

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Total Questions: 25

Total Marks: 25

Time: 30 Minutes

SECTION A – SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

Choose the word closest in meaning to the bold word.

1. The lawyer gave a **concise** explanation of the complicated issue.

- A. Lengthy
- B. Brief and clear
- C. Confusing
- D. Uncertain

2. The witness was **reluctant** to answer the question.

- A. Unwilling
- B. Excited
- C. Prepared
- D. Confident

3. The government took **stringent** measures to control the problem.

- A. Flexible
- B. Strict
- C. Temporary
- D. Ordinary

4. The researcher tried to **verify** the information before publishing it.

- A. Hide
- B. Question
- C. Confirm
- D. Change

Choose the word opposite in meaning to the bold word.

5. The evidence presented by the prosecution was **relevant** to the case.

- A. Appropriate
- B. Significant
- C. Irrelevant
- D. Important

6. The manager was **optimistic** about the future of the organisation.

- A. Hopeful
- B. Positive
- C. Pessimistic
- D. Confident

7. The student's explanation was **rational** and well supported.

- A. Logical
- B. Reasonable
- C. Irrational
- D. Practical

8. The judge appreciated the lawyer's **transparent** approach.

- A. Honest
- B. Open
- C. Secretive
- D. Clear

SECTION B – VOCABULARY

9. The word **“inevitable”** in the sentence below means:

With rapid technological development, some changes in the workplace are inevitable.

- A. Avoidable
- B. Uncertain
- C. Certain to happen
- D. Difficult to understand

10. Choose the most appropriate word:

The police conducted a _____ investigation before filing the final report.

- A. Thorough
- B. Casual
- C. Negligent
- D. Hasty

11. A person who is **“prudent”** is someone who:

- A. Acts without thinking
- B. Acts wisely and carefully
- C. Avoids responsibility
- D. Frequently changes opinions

12. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:

The new policy is intended to _____ discrimination in the workplace.

- A. promote
- B. prevent
- C. encourage
- D. increase

13. The word **“controversial”** most nearly means:

- A. Widely accepted
- B. Causing disagreement or debate

- C. Completely irrelevant
- D. Legally binding

SECTION C – ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

14. A person who knows and speaks many languages is called a:

- A. Linguist
- B. Polyglot
- C. Orator
- D. Translator

15. A person who cannot be corrected or improved is described as:

- A. Incurable
- B. Infallible
- C. Invisible
- D. Ineligible

16. A government in which power is held by the people is called:

- A. Monarchy
- B. Aristocracy
- C. Democracy
- D. Oligarchy

17. A person who hates mankind or humanity is called:

- A. Philanthropist
- B. Misanthrope
- C. Optimist
- D. Pacifist

18. A statement that is made for the first time and without preparation is:

- A. Impromptu
- B. Anonymous
- C. Unanimous
- D. Elaborate

19. A person who deliberately destroys public or private property is called a:

- A. Trespasser
- B. Vandal
- C. Witness
- D. Mediator

SECTION D – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and answer Questions 20–25.

Education is no longer limited to the classroom. The growth of digital technology has made it possible for students to access lectures, books, journals and educational videos from almost anywhere. This has made learning more flexible and accessible.

However, access to information does not automatically result in meaningful learning. Students must be able to distinguish reliable information from inaccurate or misleading content. They must also develop the ability to analyse information rather than simply memorising it.

Another important challenge is maintaining concentration. Digital devices provide students with enormous amounts of information, but they also expose them to social media, entertainment and constant notifications. Therefore, effective learning in the digital age requires not only access to technology but also discipline, critical thinking and the ability to use digital resources responsibly.

20. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Traditional classrooms are no longer necessary.
- B. Digital technology has made education more accessible but also creates new challenges.
- C. Students should avoid using digital devices.
- D. Online education is always better than classroom education.

21. According to the passage, access to information:

- A. Automatically guarantees meaningful learning.
- B. Is unnecessary for education.
- C. Does not necessarily result in meaningful learning.
- D. Makes critical thinking unnecessary.

22. What ability does the passage consider important for students?

- A. Memorising every piece of information
- B. Avoiding all digital resources
- C. Distinguishing reliable information from misleading information
- D. Spending more time on social media

23. What is one challenge created by digital devices?

- A. Lack of educational material
- B. Difficulty accessing books
- C. Distraction caused by social media and notifications
- D. Complete absence of information

24. The word “**accessible**” in the passage means:

- A. Difficult to obtain
- B. Easy to reach or obtain
- C. Expensive
- D. Unreliable

25. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Technology is useful only when students use it responsibly.
- B. Digital technology has no disadvantages.
- C. Students should depend entirely on online sources.
- D. Memorisation is more important than analysis.

RADIUS EDUCATION