

# CUET PG 2026 General Question Paper with Solutions(Memory Based)

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :24
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## General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes
- This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
- The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers,
- The paper has four Sections.
- Section A is compulsory - All questions in Section A must be answered.
- You must attempt one question from each of the Sections B, C and D and one other question from any Section of your choice.

1. If the price of sugar increases by 25%, by what percentage must a household reduce consumption to keep the expenditure the same?

- (A) 20%
- (B) 25%
- (C) 15%
- (D) 30%

**Correct Answer:** (1) 20%

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

When the price of a commodity increases but the total expenditure must remain constant, the quantity consumed must decrease proportionally. This relationship can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Required Reduction in Consumption (\%)} = \frac{\text{Increase in Price}}{100 + \text{Increase in Price}} \times 100$$

This formula helps determine how much consumption must be reduced so that the total spending does not change despite the price increase.

**Step 1:** Identify the given information.

$$\text{Increase in price} = 25\%$$

**Step 2: Apply the formula.**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Reduction in consumption} &= \frac{25}{100 + 25} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{25}{125} \times 100 \\ &= 20\%\end{aligned}$$

**Step 3: Alternative explanation using numbers.**

Assume initially:

Price of sugar = 100 per unit

Quantity purchased = 1 unit

Total expenditure = 100

After a 25% increase:

New price =  $100 + 25 = 125$

To keep the expenditure 100:

$$\text{Quantity that can be purchased} = \frac{100}{125} = 0.8$$

Reduction in consumption:

$$1 - 0.8 = 0.2 = 20\%$$

**Step 4: Selecting the correct answer.**

20%

### Quick Tip

Shortcut formula for such questions:

$$\text{Reduction \%} = \frac{\text{Price Increase \%}}{100 + \text{Price Increase \%}} \times 100$$

Example:

If price increases by 25%

$$\text{Required reduction} = \frac{25}{125} \times 100 = 20\%$$

Memory trick:

**Price  $\uparrow$   $\rightarrow$  Consumption  $\downarrow$**

To keep expenditure constant, consumption must decrease proportionally.

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**2. A train 150 metres long passes a pole in 15 seconds; what is the speed of the train in km/hr?**

- (A) 30 km/hr
- (B) 36 km/hr
- (C) 40 km/hr
- (D) 45 km/hr

**Correct Answer:** (2) 36 km/hr

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

When a train passes a pole or a standing object, the distance covered by the train is equal to the **length of the train**. The speed of the train can be calculated using the basic formula:

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

Here:

- Distance = Length of the train
- Time = Time taken to completely pass the pole

After calculating speed in metres per second (m/s), we convert it into kilometres per hour (km/hr) using:

$$1 \text{ m/s} = 3.6 \text{ km/hr}$$

**Step 1:** Identify the given values.

Length of train = 150 metres

Time taken = 15 seconds

**Step 2:** Calculate speed in m/s.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Speed} &= \frac{150}{15} \\ &= 10 \text{ m/s}\end{aligned}$$

**Step 3:** Convert m/s to km/hr.

$$10 \times 3.6 = 36 \text{ km/hr}$$

**Step 4:** Final result.

36 km/hr

#### Quick Tip

Important formulas for train problems:

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

If a train passes a pole:

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Length of train}$$

Conversion rule:

$$1 \text{ m/s} = 3.6 \text{ km/hr}$$

Memory trick:

**Pole → Only Train Length**

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**3.** The ratio of the ages of A and B is 4:5, and the sum of their ages is 36 years; what will be the ratio of their ages after 4 years?

- (A) 4:5
- (B) 5:6
- (C) 6:7
- (D) 8:9

**Correct Answer:** (2) 5:6

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

In ratio problems involving ages, the given ratio represents the proportional relationship between the ages of two individuals. If the ratio of their ages is known, we can assume the ages to be multiples of the ratio values and then use the given sum to determine their actual ages. If the ratio of two quantities is:

$$a : b$$

then their actual values can be represented as:

$$ax \text{ and } bx$$

where  $x$  is a common multiplier.

**Step 1: Represent the ages using the ratio.**

The ratio of the ages of A and B is:

$$4 : 5$$

Let their ages be:

$$4x \text{ and } 5x$$

**Step 2: Use the given sum of ages.**

$$4x + 5x = 36$$

$$9x = 36$$

$$x = 4$$

**Step 3: Find their present ages.**

$$A = 4x = 4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$B = 5x = 5 \times 4 = 20$$

**Step 4: Find their ages after 4 years.**

$$A = 16 + 4 = 20$$

$$B = 20 + 4 = 24$$

**Step 5: Find the new ratio.**

$$20 : 24$$

Divide both numbers by 4:

$$5 : 6$$

**Step 6: Final answer.**

$$\boxed{5 : 6}$$

### Quick Tip

Steps to solve age ratio problems:

- Represent ages using the given ratio (e.g.,  $4x$  and  $5x$ ).
- Use the given total or difference to find  $x$ .
- Calculate present ages.
- Adjust the ages according to the time mentioned.
- Simplify the ratio.

Memory trick:

**Age problems → Use ratio multiples first**

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**4. A shopkeeper allows a discount of 10% on the marked price and still gains 20%; if the marked price is 800, what is the cost price?**

- (A) 500
- (B) 600
- (C) 650
- (D) 700

**Correct Answer:** (2) 600

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

In profit and discount problems, three important prices are involved:

- **Cost Price (CP)** – The price at which the shopkeeper purchases the item.
- **Marked Price (MP)** – The price printed or listed on the product.
- **Selling Price (SP)** – The price at which the product is actually sold after giving discount.

The relationships used in such problems are:

$$SP = MP - \text{Discount}$$

$$SP = CP \left( 1 + \frac{\text{Profit \%}}{100} \right)$$

**Step 1: Find the Selling Price after discount.**

Marked Price:

$$MP = 800$$

Discount given:

$$10\% \text{ of } 800 = 80$$

Selling Price:

$$SP = 800 - 80 = 720$$

**Step 2: Use the profit formula.**

The shopkeeper gains:

$$20\%$$

Thus,

$$SP = CP \left( 1 + \frac{20}{100} \right)$$

$$SP = 1.2 \times CP$$

**Step 3: Substitute the selling price.**

$$720 = 1.2 \times CP$$

$$CP = \frac{720}{1.2}$$

$$CP = 600$$

**Step 4: Final answer.**

$$\boxed{600}$$

### Quick Tip

Steps for solving discount and profit problems:

- First calculate **Selling Price** after discount.
- Then apply the **profit formula**.

Shortcut formula:

$$SP = MP \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Discount}}{100}\right)$$

$$SP = CP \times \left(1 + \frac{\text{Profit}}{100}\right)$$

Memory trick:

**Discount** ↓ → **SP** decreases

**Profit** ↑ → **SP** increases

5. Complete the series: 7, 10, 16, 28, 52, (?)

- (A) 88
- (B) 96
- (C) 100
- (D) 104

**Correct Answer:** (4) 104

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

In number series questions, we often identify patterns in the differences between consecutive numbers. Many series follow patterns such as increasing differences, multiplication patterns, or combinations of arithmetic operations.

A useful strategy is to calculate the **difference between consecutive terms** to detect a pattern.

**Step 1:** Write the given series.

7, 10, 16, 28, 52, ?

**Step 2:** Find the differences between consecutive numbers.

$$10 - 7 = 3$$

$$16 - 10 = 6$$

$$28 - 16 = 12$$

$$52 - 28 = 24$$

Thus, the differences are:

$$3, 6, 12, 24$$

**Step 3: Identify the pattern in the differences.**

Each difference is **double the previous one**:

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

Therefore, the next difference should be:

$$24 \times 2 = 48$$

**Step 4: Find the next term in the series.**

$$52 + 48 = 100$$

Thus, the next number in the series is:

$$100$$

**Step 5: Selecting the correct option.**

$$\boxed{100}$$

Hence, the correct answer is:

Option (C) 100

### Quick Tip

When solving number series:

- First check the **differences between consecutive terms**.
- Look for patterns such as doubling, squares, cubes, or alternating operations.

In this series:

7, 10, 16, 28, 52

Differences follow:

3, 6, 12, 24, 48

So the next term is:

$$52 + 48 = 100$$

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**6. In a certain code, 'ROAD' is written as 'WTFI'; how is 'BEAT' written in that code?**

- (A) GJFW
- (B) GJGX
- (C) GJFX
- (D) GJEV

**Correct Answer:** (3) GJFX

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

Coding–decoding problems often involve shifting letters in the alphabet by a certain number of positions. To identify the pattern, we compare each letter of the original word with its corresponding coded letter and observe the alphabetical shifts.

**Step 1:** Write the given coding.

ROAD → WTFI

Now compare the alphabetical positions.

$R \rightarrow W$

$O \rightarrow T$

$A \rightarrow F$

$$D \rightarrow I$$

**Step 2:** Determine the letter shifts.

$$R(18) \rightarrow W(23) = +5$$

$$O(15) \rightarrow T(20) = +5$$

$$A(1) \rightarrow F(6) = +5$$

$$D(4) \rightarrow I(9) = +5$$

Thus, each letter is shifted **forward by 5 positions** in the alphabet.

**Step 3:** Apply the same rule to the word BEAT.

$$B \rightarrow G$$

$$E \rightarrow J$$

$$A \rightarrow F$$

$$T \rightarrow X$$

**Step 4:** Form the coded word.

$$\text{BEAT} \rightarrow \text{GJFX}$$

**Step 5:** Select the correct option.

GJFX

### Quick Tip

Common coding–decoding techniques include:

- Alphabet shifting (e.g., +2, +3, +5 positions)
- Reversing letters
- Alternating shifts

In this problem:

**Each letter shifts forward by 5 positions**

Example:

$$A \rightarrow F, \quad B \rightarrow G, \quad C \rightarrow H$$

So:

$$\text{BEAT} \rightarrow \text{GJFX}$$

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**7. Introducing a girl, a boy said, "She is the daughter of the mother of my father's only son." How is the girl related to the boy?**

- (A) Sister
- (B) Daughter
- (C) Cousin
- (D) Niece

**Correct Answer:** (1) Sister

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

Blood relation questions require careful interpretation of family relationships described in a statement. The best approach is to simplify the statement step-by-step and identify each relationship logically.

**Step 1:** Start with the innermost part of the sentence.

The statement says:

"my father's only son"

Since the boy himself is speaking, the phrase "my father's only son" refers to **the boy himself**.

**Step 2:** Identify the next relation.

The sentence now becomes:

”the mother of my father’s only son”

Since the father’s only son is the boy, the **mother of the boy** is simply **his mother**.

**Step 3: Interpret the complete statement.**

The girl is described as:

”the daughter of my mother”

The daughter of the boy’s mother would be:

- Either the boy himself (if he were a girl) or
- His **sister**

Since the statement refers to a girl, the relationship must be:

**Sister**

**Step 4: Final answer.**

Sister

#### Quick Tip

Strategy for solving blood relation problems:

- Break the sentence into smaller parts.
- Start from the **innermost relationship**.
- Replace phrases step-by-step until the relationship becomes clear.

Shortcut for this question:

Father’s only son = The boy himself

Mother of the boy = His mother

Daughter of his mother = His sister

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**8. Who was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission of India?**

- (A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**Correct Answer:** (2) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

The **Planning Commission of India** was a government institution responsible for formulating India's Five-Year Plans and guiding the country's economic development. It was established on **15 March 1950** by a resolution of the Government of India.

The main objective of the Planning Commission was to:

- Assess the country's resources
- Formulate development plans
- Determine priorities for economic growth
- Allocate resources effectively among different sectors

According to the structure of the Planning Commission, the **Prime Minister of India served as its Chairman**. At the time of its establishment in 1950, the Prime Minister was **Jawaharlal Nehru**. Therefore, he became the first Chairman of the Planning Commission.

The Planning Commission functioned for several decades before being replaced by **NITI Aayog** in **2015**.

**Step 1: Identify when the Planning Commission was established.**

Planning Commission established in 1950

**Step 2: Determine who was the Prime Minister at that time.**

Prime Minister in 1950 = Jawaharlal Nehru

**Step 3: Apply the rule of the commission.**

Since the **Prime Minister serves as the Chairman of the Planning Commission**, Jawaharlal Nehru automatically became the first Chairman.

**Step 4: Analyze the options.**

- **Option (A):** Dr. B. R. Ambedkar — Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.
- **Option (B):** Jawaharlal Nehru — Correct; first Chairman of the Planning Commission.
- **Option (C):** Lal Bahadur Shastri — Later Prime Minister of India.
- **Option (D):** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel — First Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister.

**Step 5: Final answer.**

Jawaharlal Nehru

### Quick Tip

Important facts about the Planning Commission:

- Established: **15 March 1950**
- Chairman: **Prime Minister of India**
- First Chairman: **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- Replaced by: **NITI Aayog in 2015**

Memory trick:

**Planning Commission → Nehru Era**

**9. Which planet in our solar system is known as the 'Morning Star' or 'Evening Star'?**

- (A) Mars
- (B) Venus
- (C) Mercury
- (D) Jupiter

**Correct Answer:** (2) Venus

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

**Venus** is often called the "**Morning Star**" or the "**Evening Star**" because it is one of the brightest objects visible in the sky after the Sun and the Moon. Although it is a planet, it appears very bright and star-like when seen from Earth.

Venus is the **second planet from the Sun** and reflects a large amount of sunlight due to its thick cloud cover. Because of this high reflectivity, it shines brightly in the sky.

Venus can be observed in two ways:

- **Morning Star** – When Venus appears in the eastern sky before sunrise.
- **Evening Star** – When Venus appears in the western sky after sunset.

Since Venus orbits closer to the Sun than Earth, it is always seen near the Sun in the sky, either shortly before sunrise or just after sunset.

**Step 1:** Understand the meaning of Morning Star and Evening Star.

These terms refer to a bright celestial object visible either before sunrise or after sunset.

**Step 2:** Identify the planet that appears brightest in the sky.

Venus reflects sunlight strongly and is therefore the brightest planet visible from Earth.

**Step 3:** Analyze the options.

- **Option (A):** Mars — Known as the **Red Planet**.
- **Option (B):** Venus — Correct; commonly called the Morning Star or Evening Star.
- **Option (C):** Mercury — Closest planet to the Sun but not as bright as Venus.
- **Option (D):** Jupiter — Known as the **Largest planet**.

**Step 4: Final answer.**

Venus

#### Quick Tip

Important planet nicknames:

- **Venus** → Morning Star / Evening Star
- **Mars** → Red Planet
- **Earth** → Blue Planet
- **Jupiter** → Largest Planet

Memory trick:

**Venus = Brightest Planet in the Night Sky**

Hence it is called the **Morning Star** or **Evening Star**.

**10. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President impose Financial Emergency?**

- (A) Article 352
- (B) Article 356
- (C) Article 360
- (D) Article 365

**Correct Answer:** (3) Article 360

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

The **Indian Constitution** provides provisions for different types of emergencies to protect the country's stability and governance during extraordinary situations. These emergencies are classified into three categories:

- **National Emergency** – Article 352
- **State Emergency (President's Rule)** – Article 356

- **Financial Emergency** – Article 360

A **Financial Emergency** can be declared when the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.

Under **Article 360**, the President of India has the authority to proclaim a financial emergency if he or she is satisfied that the financial stability of the country is at risk.

If Financial Emergency is declared, the central government gains extensive powers such as:

- Directing states to observe financial discipline
- Reducing salaries and allowances of government employees
- Reducing salaries of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
- Requiring states to reserve money bills for presidential consideration

It is important to note that **Financial Emergency has never been declared in India so far**.

**Step 1: Understand the type of emergency mentioned.**

The question asks about the constitutional provision related to **Financial Emergency**.

**Step 2: Recall the relevant article.**

Financial Emergency is specifically provided under:

Article 360

**Step 3: Analyze the options.**

- **Option (A):** Article 352 — National Emergency.
- **Option (B):** Article 356 — President's Rule in states.
- **Option (C):** Article 360 — Financial Emergency.
- **Option (D):** Article 365 — Related to failure of states to comply with Union directions.

**Step 4: Final answer.**

Article 360

### Quick Tip

Types of emergencies in the Indian Constitution:

- **Article 352** → National Emergency
- **Article 356** → President's Rule (State Emergency)
- **Article 360** → Financial Emergency

Memory trick:

**352** → **N**ation

**356** → **S**tate

**360** → **F**inance

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**11. The 'Ramsar Convention' is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of which ecosystem?**

- (A) Forests
- (B) Wetlands
- (C) Coral Reefs
- (D) Deserts

**Correct Answer:** (2) Wetlands

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

The **Ramsar Convention** is an international treaty focused on the conservation and sustainable use of **wetlands**. It was adopted in the city of **Ramsar, Iran** on **2 February 1971**. Because of this origin, it is officially known as the **Convention on Wetlands of International Importance**.

The primary objective of the Ramsar Convention is to protect wetlands because they play a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance. Wetlands are areas where water covers the soil either permanently or seasonally, such as marshes, lakes, rivers, and mangroves.

The convention encourages countries to:

- Conserve and manage wetlands sustainably
- Identify and designate wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Sites)
- Promote wise use of wetland resources
- Protect biodiversity and wildlife habitats

Wetlands are important because they:

- Support rich biodiversity
- Help in flood control
- Recharge groundwater
- Provide habitats for migratory birds

**Step 1: Identify the purpose of the Ramsar Convention.**

The Ramsar Convention was created to promote the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands worldwide.

**Step 2: Understand the ecosystem involved.**

Wetlands include ecosystems such as lakes, marshes, swamps, mangroves, and floodplains.

**Step 3: Analyze the options.**

- **Option (A):** Forests — Protected under other environmental agreements.
- **Option (B):** Wetlands — Correct; Ramsar Convention focuses specifically on wetlands.
- **Option (C):** Coral Reefs — Protected under marine conservation programs.
- **Option (D):** Deserts — Not related to the Ramsar Convention.

**Step 4: Final answer.**

Wetlands

**Quick Tip**

Key facts about the Ramsar Convention:

- Signed in **Ramsar, Iran (1971)**
- Focuses on **wetland conservation**
- **2 February** is celebrated as **World Wetlands Day**

Memory trick:

**Ramsar → Water Areas → Wetlands**

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**12. Choose the word most nearly opposite in meaning to 'ABUNDANT'.**

- (A) Plentiful
- (B) Ample
- (C) Scarce
- (D) Excessive

**Correct Answer:** (3) Scarce

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

An **antonym** is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To solve such questions, it is important to understand the meaning of the given word and then choose the option that expresses the opposite meaning.

The word “**Abundant**” means something that exists in large quantities or is more than enough. Examples of its meaning include:

- plentiful
- ample
- plentiful supply
- excessive quantity

The opposite of abundant would therefore indicate a **lack or shortage** of something.

**Step 1:** Understand the meaning of the word 'Abundant'.

Abundant = Existing in large quantities; plentiful

**Step 2:** Analyze the options.

- **Option (A):** Plentiful — Similar meaning to abundant.
- **Option (B):** Ample — Also similar meaning (more than enough).
- **Option (C):** Scarce — Means limited or in short supply; opposite of abundant.
- **Option (D):** Excessive — Means too much; similar meaning to abundant.

**Step 3:** Identify the correct antonym.

The word that expresses the opposite meaning of **abundant** is:

Scarce

### Quick Tip

Remember common antonym pairs:

- Abundant → Scarce
- Increase → Decrease
- Expand → Contract
- Prosperity → Poverty

Memory trick:

**Abundant = Plenty**

**Scarce = Shortage**

**13. Identify the error in the sentence: "Neither of the two candidates have submitted their application yet."**

- (A) Neither of the two candidates
- (B) have submitted
- (C) their application
- (D) yet

**Correct Answer:** (2) have submitted

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

In English grammar, the word "**Neither**" is treated as a **singular pronoun**. Therefore, it requires a **singular verb**. Even though the phrase "of the two candidates" refers to more than one person, the subject of the sentence is still the singular pronoun **Neither**.

Hence, the verb must also be singular.

**Step 1: Identify the subject of the sentence.**

Neither of the two candidates

The subject here is **Neither**, which is singular.

**Step 2: Check the verb used in the sentence.**

The sentence uses:

have submitted

The verb **have** is a **plural verb**.

**Step 3: Determine the correct verb form.**

Since the subject is singular, the correct verb should be:

has submitted

Thus, the correct sentence would be:

”Neither of the two candidates has submitted their application yet.”

**Step 4: Identify the incorrect part.**

The grammatical error occurs in the phrase:

have submitted

#### Quick Tip

Words such as the following are always treated as **singular** and take singular verbs:

- Neither
- Either
- Each
- Everyone
- Someone

Example:

Neither of the players **is** ready.

Memory trick:

**Neither/Either/Each → Singular Verb**

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**14. Select the correctly spelled word:**

- (A) Accomodation
- (B) Accommodation
- (C) Acommodation
- (D) Accomodation

**Correct Answer:** (2) Accommodation

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

Spelling questions test knowledge of the correct arrangement of letters in English words. Many English words contain double letters, and errors often occur when these are misspelled.

The correct spelling of the word meaning **lodging or a place to stay** is:

### Accommodation

The correct structure of the word includes:

- Two **c**'s
- Two **m**'s

### A C C O M M O D A T I O N

**Step 1: Examine each option.**

- **Option (A):** Accomodation — Incorrect; missing one **c**.
- **Option (B):** Accommodation — Correct; contains two **c**'s and two **m**'s.
- **Option (C):** Acommodation — Incorrect; missing one **c** and one **m**.
- **Option (D):** Accomodation — Incorrect; same mistake as option (A).

**Step 2: Identify the correct spelling.**

Accommodation

#### Quick Tip

Memory trick for the word **Accommodation**:

**Accommodation** → **2 C's and 2 M's**

Think of it as:

**AC + COM + MODATION**

Many students mistakenly write only one **c** or one **m**, but the correct spelling has **double c and double m**.

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**15. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition: "He has been living in this city \_\_\_\_\_ 2010."**

- (A) since
- (B) for
- (C) from
- (D) by

**Correct Answer:** (1) since

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

In English grammar, the prepositions “**since**” and “**for**” are commonly used with the **present perfect tense** or **present perfect continuous tense** to describe actions that started in the past and continue in the present.

The difference between them is:

- **Since** is used with a **specific point in time**.
- **For** is used with a **period or duration of time**.

Examples:

- Since 2010
- Since Monday
- Since morning
- For five years
- For two months

**Step 1: Analyze the sentence.**

”He has been living in this city \_\_\_\_\_ 2010.”

The year **2010** represents a **specific point in time**.

**Step 2: Choose the correct preposition.**

Since we are referring to a specific starting point in the past, the correct preposition is:

**since**

**Step 3: Check the other options.**

- **Option (A):** since — Correct; used with a specific time point.
- **Option (B):** for — Used with durations (e.g., for ten years).
- **Option (C):** from — Usually used with ”to” or ”till”.
- **Option (D):** by — Indicates deadline or limit, not duration.

**Step 4: Correct sentence.**

”He has been living in this city **since** 2010.”

**Final answer:**

since

## Quick Tip

Use:

- **Since** → specific starting point in time (since 2010, since Monday)
- **For** → duration of time (for 10 years, for two days)

Memory trick:

**Since = Starting Point**

**For = Time Period**