

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-10

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

Passage I

Read the passage below carefully. The questions that follow (Questions 1 to 6) are based on the information provided in this text. Choose the one best answer for each question.

Renewable energy, often called clean energy, comes from natural sources or processes that are constantly replenished. While we often think of renewable energy as a new technology, harnessing nature's power has long been used for heating, transportation, and lighting. Wind has powered boats to sail the seas and windmills to grind grain. Solar energy has been used for centuries to grow crops and stay warm. However, over the last 150 years, humans have relied heavily on "dirty" fossil fuels like coal and gas. According to recent environmental reports, the transition to renewables is accelerating. In 2022, solar and wind generated a record 12% of global electricity. The shift is driven by the falling cost of technology; the price of solar power has dropped by nearly 80% over the last decade. Despite this progress, challenges remain. Unlike coal-fired power plants, solar and wind energy are variable—meaning they depend on the time of day and weather conditions. To combat this, scientists are developing massive battery storage systems to ensure a steady supply of power even when the sun isn't shining.

Q1. Which of the following is the primary reason for the recent acceleration in the use of solar power?



- (A) It is a brand new technology discovered recently.
- (B) The cost of technology has significantly decreased.
- (C) Fossil fuels have been completely exhausted.
- (D) Wind energy has become too expensive to maintain.

Q2. Based on the passage, what percentage of global electricity was generated by solar and wind in 2022?

- (A) 80%
- (B) 50%
- (C) 12%
- (D) 150%

Q3. What is the main "challenge" mentioned regarding renewable energy sources?

- (A) They are too expensive to install in modern times.
- (B) They were only useful in ancient times for grinding grain.
- (C) Their availability is inconsistent and depends on the weather.
- (D) They produce more pollution than fossil fuels.

Q4. What solution are scientists developing to handle the variability of clean energy?

- (A) Building more coal-fired power plants.
- (B) Creating massive battery storage systems.
- (C) Moving all power plants to the desert.
- (D) Reducing the global consumption of electricity.

Q5. The word 'replenished' as used in the first paragraph means:

- (A) To empty out completely.
- (B) To use something for the first time.
- (C) To fill up or restore again.



(D) To destroy a natural resource.

Q6. Identify the synonym of the word 'accelerating' from the options below:

(A) Slowing down.

(B) Stabilizing.

(C) Speeding up.

(D) Stopping.

Passage II

Read the passage below carefully. The questions that follow (Questions 7 to 12) are based on the information provided in this text. Choose the one best answer for each question.

I remember the summer I turned ten, staying at my grandmother's house in the foothills of the Himalayas. Behind the house was a steep, winding trail that led to a peak locals called "The Crown." To my young eyes, the summit seemed to touch the clouds, a daunting height I wasn't sure I could conquer. Seeing my hesitation, my grandfather handed me a sturdy wooden walking stick he had carved himself. He noticed me staring anxiously at the distant peak and said softly, "The secret to the mountain, and to life, is not to look at the top. Just look at your feet and take the next step."

I didn't quite understand him then, but I started walking. Every time I looked up, the distance felt impossible, and my legs felt heavy. But when I looked down at my feet, watching them move one after another over the stones and roots, I felt a sense of rhythm. Hours later, I found myself standing in a cool breeze, the world spread out below me like a green carpet. I had reached the summit without even realizing how close I was. Now, as an adult facing difficult career challenges, I often remember that wooden stick and the wisdom of focusing on the process rather than the end goal.

Q7. Where was the narrator staying during the summer the story takes place?



- (A) In a bustling city.
- (B) In the foothills of the Himalayas.
- (C) Near a quiet beach.
- (D) In a desert village.

Q8. What was the narrator's initial feeling about climbing "The Crown"?

- (A) He was excited and ran up immediately.
- (B) He felt it was a very small and easy hill.
- (C) He was hesitant and found the height daunting.
- (D) He was bored and didn't want to go.

Q9. What did the grandfather mean by the advice "look at your feet"?

- (A) To check if the narrator's shoes were tied.
- (B) To focus on the current task rather than being overwhelmed by the goal.
- (C) To search for gold or coins on the ground.
- (D) To avoid looking at the beautiful scenery.

Q10. How did the narrator's perspective change when he focused on his steps?

- (A) He felt more tired and wanted to quit.
- (B) He felt a sense of rhythm and reached the top easily.
- (C) He got lost because he wasn't looking at the path.
- (D) He decided to turn back and go home.

Q11. Which word in the passage describes the mountain peak as 'intimidating' or 'scary'?

- (A) Sturdy.
- (B) Daunting.
- (C) Rhythmic.



(D) Winding.

Q12. The narrator's experience on the mountain serves as a metaphor for:

- (A) Training to be an athlete.
- (B) Dealing with adult life and career challenges.
- (C) Learning how to carve wood.
- (D) Traveling to the Himalayas.

Passage III

Read the passage below carefully. The questions that follow (Questions 13 to 18) are based on the information provided in this text. Choose the one best answer for each question.

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

Q13. Why does the poet believe the owner of the woods will not see him?



- (A) The owner is blind.
- (B) The owner lives in the village, away from the woods.
- (C) The poet is hiding behind a tree.
- (D) It is too dark for anyone to see.

Q14. The horse thinks it is 'queer' to stop there because:

- (A) There is no farmhouse nearby.
- (B) It is too cold to stand still.
- (C) The horse is hungry.
- (D) The woods are scary.

Q15. What is the setting of the poem in terms of time and place?

- (A) A sunny afternoon by a river.
- (B) A summer morning in a village.
- (C) The darkest evening of the year between woods and a frozen lake.
- (D) A spring evening in a crowded forest.

Q16. In the final stanza, what prevents the poet from staying in the 'lovely' woods?

- (A) He is afraid of the dark.
- (B) He has promises and duties to fulfill.
- (C) The owner of the woods asked him to leave.
- (D) His horse refuses to stay.

Q17. What does the repetition of the line "And miles to go before I sleep" emphasize?

- (A) The poet is very tired and needs a nap.
- (B) The distance back to the village is short.
- (C) The long journey and the many responsibilities left in the poet's life.
- (D) The poet is lost and walking in circles.



Q18. The word 'Queer' in the context of the poem most closely means:

- (A) Ordinary.
- (B) Strange or unusual.
- (C) Scary.
- (D) Beautiful.

SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

Q19. Rearrange the parts:

P: to the station / Q: he ran / R: to catch / S: the last train

- (A) QPRS
- (B) RPQS
- (C) PQRS
- (D) QRPS

Q20. Rearrange the parts:

P: is essential / Q: for a healthy life / R: drinking / S: enough water

- (A) RSPQ
- (B) PRQS
- (C) QPSR
- (D) SRQP

Q21. Rearrange the parts:

P: the teacher / Q: the students / R: when entered / S: stood up

- (A) PRQS
- (B) RPQS
- (C) QSRP
- (D) PQRS



Q22. Rearrange the parts:

P: of technology / Q: the impact / R: on society / S: is profound

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

Q23. Rearrange the parts:

P: very hard / Q: the team / R: to win / S: worked

- (A) QSPR
- (B) PRQS
- (C) SQRP
- (D) RSQP

Q24. Rearrange the parts:

P: honesty / Q: the best / R: is / S: policy

- (A) PRQS
- (B) PQRS
- (C) PSRQ
- (D) RPQS

Q25. Rearrange the parts:

P: across the sky / Q: the rainbow / R: beautiful / S: looked

- (A) QSRP
- (B) QSRP
- (C) PRSQ
- (D) SQRP

Q26. The manager was _____ with the performance of the new employee.



- (A) satisfied
- (B) satisfying
- (C) satisfy
- (D) satisfaction

Q27. She has been living in this city _____ 2010.

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

Q28. The news was _____ good to be true.

- (A) very
- (B) so
- (C) too
- (D) much

Q29. Neither the headmaster nor the teachers _____ present at the function.

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

Q30. He is an _____ man who is respected by everyone.

- (A) honorary
- (B) honorable
- (C) honor
- (D) honoring



Q31. Match the words in **List I** with their correct meanings in **List II**:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Lethargic	(a)	Very active and energetic
(2)	Vibrant	(b)	Lacking energy or enthusiasm
(3)	Humble	(c)	Having a modest estimate of one's importance

(A) (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(c)

(B) (1)-(a), (2)-(b), (3)-(c)

(C) (1)-(c), (2)-(a), (3)-(b)

(D) (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(a)

Q32. Match the Phrasal Verbs in **List I** with their meanings in **List II**:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Call off	(a)	To start a journey
(2)	Set out	(b)	To cancel something
(3)	Give up	(c)	To stop making an effort

(A) (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(c)

(B) (1)-(a), (2)-(b), (3)-(c)

(C) (1)-(c), (2)-(a), (3)-(b)

(D) (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(a)

Q33. Match the Singular nouns in **List I** with their Plural forms in **List II**:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Criterion	(a)	Data
(2)	Datum	(b)	Criteria
(3)	Radius	(c)	Radii

(A) (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(c)

(B) (1)-(a), (2)-(b), (3)-(c)

(C) (1)-(c), (2)-(a), (3)-(b)



(D) (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(a)

Q34. Match the words in **List I** with their closest Synonyms in **List II**:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Abundant	(a)	Brief and to the point
(2)	Concise	(b)	Existing in large quantities
(3)	Trivial	(c)	Of little value or importance

(A) (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(c)

(B) (1)-(a), (2)-(b), (3)-(c)

(C) (1)-(c), (2)-(a), (3)-(b)

(D) (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(a)

Q35. Match the Professionals in **List I** with their field of work in **List II**:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Architect	(a)	Studies stars and celestial bodies
(2)	Astronomer	(b)	Designs buildings and structures
(3)	Dermatologist	(c)	A doctor who treats skin diseases

(A) (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(c)

(B) (1)-(a), (2)-(b), (3)-(c)

(C) (1)-(c), (2)-(a), (3)-(b)

(D) (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(a)

SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

Q36. Synonym of 'VIGILANT':

(A) Careless

(B) Watchful

(C) Lazy



(D) Innocent

Q37. Synonym of 'AMIABLE':

(A) Rude

(B) Friendly

(C) Bitter

(D) Strict

Q38. Synonym of 'REVEAL':

(A) Hide

(B) Disclose

(C) Cover

(D) Deny

Q39. Synonym of 'OBSTINATE':

(A) Flexible

(B) Stubborn

(C) Soft

(D) Kind

Q40. Synonym of 'FRAGILE':

(A) Strong

(B) Delicate

(C) Large

(D) Tough

Q41. Antonym of 'ACQUIT':

(A) Forgive



- (B) Convict
- (C) Release
- (D) Clear

Q42. Antonym of 'ARTIFICIAL':

- (A) Fake
- (B) Natural
- (C) False
- (D) Synthetic

Q43. Antonym of 'GLOOMY':

- (A) Sad
- (B) Cheerful
- (C) Dark
- (D) Dull

Q44. Antonym of 'EXPAND':

- (A) Grow
- (B) Shrink
- (C) Stretch
- (D) Enlarge

Q45. 'To see eye to eye' means:

- (A) To stare at someone.
- (B) To agree with someone.
- (C) To have bad eyesight.
- (D) To fight with someone.

Q46. 'At the eleventh hour' means:



- (A) At 11:00 AM.
- (B) At the very last moment.
- (C) Early in the morning.
- (D) One hour before midnight.

Q47. 'Crying wolf' means:

- (A) To hunt animals.
- (B) To give a false alarm.
- (C) To be very brave.
- (D) To cry loudly.

Q48. 'A piece of cake' means:

- (A) Something very tasty.
- (B) Something very easy.
- (C) To celebrate a birthday.
- (D) A difficult task.

Q49. A person who travels on foot:

- (A) Pilot
- (B) Pedestrian
- (C) Astronaut
- (D) Jockey

Q50. A place where birds are kept:

- (A) Aquarium
- (B) Aviary
- (C) Zoo
- (D) Apiary



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

Concept: Economic drivers of renewable energy adoption.

Solution: The rapid growth of solar energy is not due to it being a "new" technology, but rather due to economies of scale and technological breakthroughs that have driven down costs. Over the last decade, the price of solar photovoltaic (PV) modules has dropped by nearly 90%, making it one of the most cost-effective methods of generating electricity globally compared to coal or gas.

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Global energy transition statistics.

Solution: Based on data from international energy agencies regarding the 2022 calendar year, solar and wind energy reached a record-breaking milestone by accounting for 12% of the world's total electricity generation. This reflects a steady increase from previous years and highlights the growing shift toward decarbonizing the global power grid.

Answer: (C)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Intermittency and reliability of energy sources.

Solution: The primary technical challenge of renewable energy is "intermittency." Unlike fossil fuel plants, which can provide a steady "baseload" of power regardless of the time of day, solar and wind power depend entirely on weather conditions. This means they are inconsistent—producing maximum energy when it is sunny or windy and little to no energy during other times.

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Energy storage and grid stabilization.

Solution: To mitigate the variability of clean energy, researchers are focusing on grid-scale energy storage. By creating massive battery systems (such as lithium-ion or flow batteries), surplus energy generated during peak sunny or windy periods can be stored and then released back into the grid when production drops, ensuring a stable and continuous power supply.

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary and resource types.

Solution: In the context of environmental science, "replenished" describes the process by which natural resources are restored or filled back up by natural processes. Renewable energy sources are defined by their ability to be replenished naturally on a human timescale, unlike finite resources like coal or oil which are exhausted once used.

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Semantics and linguistic synonyms.

Solution: The term "accelerating" is derived from physics and general English to describe an increase in the rate of change or velocity. In the text, it refers to the increasing speed at which solar technology is being implemented worldwide. Therefore, "speeding up" is the most appropriate synonym among the choices provided.

Answer: (C)

Q7.

Solution

Concept: Identification of Setting and Geographical Context.

Solution: The story establishes its setting in the foothills of the Himalayas. This location is significant as it provides the physical and atmospheric backdrop for a narrative about mountain climbing and personal endurance. The choice of the Himalayas—the world's highest mountain range—emphasizes the scale of the challenge the narrator faces and sets a tone of natural majesty and formidable physical obstacles.

Answer: (B)



Q8.

Solution**Concept:** Character Development and Internal Conflict.**Solution:** Upon first seeing "The Crown," the narrator does not feel an immediate surge of confidence or excitement. Instead, he is struck by the sheer scale of the peak, which he perceives as "daunting." This indicates a sense of hesitation and a lack of self-belief. His initial feeling is one of being overwhelmed by the magnitude of the task ahead, which serves as the primary conflict he must overcome through his grandfather's guidance.**Answer: (C)**

Q9.

Solution**Concept:** Philosophical Wisdom and Mindfulness.**Solution:** The grandfather's advice to "look at your feet" is a profound lesson in mindfulness and tactical focus. He suggests that if a person looks only at the distant, intimidating summit, they may become paralyzed by the amount of work remaining. By focusing on his feet, the narrator is encouraged to concentrate on the immediate, manageable step right in front of him, thereby reducing anxiety and making a monumental task feel achievable.**Answer: (B)**

Q10.

Solution**Concept:** Psychological Transformation and Progress.**Solution:** By shifting his focus away from the summit and toward his own steps, the narrator undergoes a psychological change. He ceases to worry about the distance and instead finds a "rhythm" in his movement. This steady, repetitive focus eliminates his fear and fatigue, allowing him to ascend with unexpected ease. Consequently, the mountain peak is reached not through a burst of speed, but through the consistent application of small, focused actions.**Answer: (B)**

Q11.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary in Context and Synonyms.**Solution:** The word "daunting" is used in the passage to characterize the mountain peak as something that is frighteningly large or difficult to deal with. While "winding" describes the path and "rhythmic" describes the movement, only "daunting" captures the emotional response of feeling intimidated or scared by a challenge. It is the specific adjective chosen by the author to convey the narrator's initial sense of inadequacy.**Answer: (B)**

Q12.

Solution**Concept:** Literary Themes and Allegorical Meaning.**Solution:** The narrator's journey up the mountain serves as a powerful metaphor for the broader challenges of adult life and career development. Literature often uses a physical climb to represent the "uphill" struggle of achieving long-term goals or navigating complex professional paths. The lesson—that massive obstacles are best tackled through small, consistent efforts—applies to any significant life endeavor beyond just physical mountaineering.**Answer: (B)**

Q13.

Solution**Concept:** Contextual interpretation of the narrative setting and social distance.**Solution:** In the opening stanza of Robert Frost's poem, the speaker reflects on the ownership of the land, stating: "Whose woods these are I think I know. / His house is in the village though." This detail is crucial because it establishes that the landowner is physically removed from the property. Because the owner resides in the village rather than on the outskirts or near the woods, the speaker feels a sense of safety and undisturbed solitude. He believes he can stop to watch the snow fill up the woods without the owner noticing his presence or questioning his "trespassing" on the land for a moment of quiet reflection.**Answer: (B)**

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Personification of animals and the contrast between nature and utility.

Solution: The poet uses the horse to represent practicality and instinctual behavior. The horse, accustomed to a routine where stops are only made at locations providing shelter or food, perceives the narrator's sudden halt as "queer" or strange. Specifically, the narrator notes that they have stopped "without a farmhouse near." From the horse's perspective, stopping in the middle of a dark, cold forest between the woods and a frozen lake serves no logical purpose, as there is no destination or reward (like a stable or hay) at this spot. This highlights the contrast between the narrator's aesthetic appreciation of the woods and the horse's pragmatic need for survival and comfort.

Answer: (A)

Q15.

Solution

Concept: Analysis of imagery and temporal/spatial setting in poetry.

Solution: The poem provides very specific markers to establish its atmosphere of isolation and stillness. The time is explicitly stated as "the darkest evening of the year," which is a traditional literary reference to the Winter Solstice (December 21st or 22nd), the day with the shortest period of daylight. The physical location is described as being "Between the woods and frozen lake." This combination of the year's deepest darkness, the biting cold of winter, and the remote, unpopulated landscape creates a powerful sense of "stasis"—a world frozen in time where the narrator is the only witness to the falling snow.

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Thematic conflict between personal desire and social obligation.

Solution: In the final stanza, the narrator describes the woods as "lovely, dark and deep," suggesting a profound temptation to stay and perhaps lose himself in the peaceful, hypnotic beauty of the snow. However, this desire is immediately countered by the line: "But I have promises to keep." These "promises" represent the narrator's duties, social responsibilities, and commitments to other people in the "village" or the human world. He realizes that he cannot succumb to the pull of nature's quietude because he is bound by his role in society and the tasks he has pledged to complete before his life or journey is over.

Answer: (B)

Q17.

Solution

Concept: Symbolic repetition and the metaphor of life as a journey.

Solution: The repetition of the final line "And miles to go before I sleep" is one of the most famous examples of a shift from literal to metaphorical meaning in literature. The first time the line is spoken, it refers to the literal physical distance the narrator must travel to reach home for the night. The second time, however, "sleep" becomes a metaphor for death or the final rest, and the "miles" represent the many years of labor, struggle, and responsibility remaining in the narrator's life. The repetition emphasizes the weight of these obligations and the narrator's resignation to the fact that his time for rest has not yet arrived; he must continue to persevere.

Answer: (C)



Q18.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary and historical linguistic usage.

Solution: In the early 20th-century English of Robert Frost, the word "queer" was standardly used to mean "strange," "odd," or "unusual." Within the context of the poem, it describes the horse's reaction to a situation that deviates from the norm. It would be "strange" for a traveler to stop his carriage in a remote, dark forest without a clear reason or a nearby building. The word captures the sense of abnormality that the horse feels regarding the narrator's decision to pause and simply watch the snow, which goes against the typical behavior of a person traveling on a cold winter night.

Answer: (B)

Q19.

Solution

Concept: Sentence Construction and Syntax (Subject-Verb-Adverbial-Purpose).

Solution: To construct a grammatically correct sentence, we begin with the Subject and its corresponding action (the Verb). 1. Subject + Verb: "He ran" (Q) establishes the doer and the action. 2. Directional Adverbial: "to the station" (P) follows the verb to specify where he ran. 3. Infinitive of Purpose: "to catch" (R) explains the reason for the action. 4. Object of the Infinitive: "the last train" (S) completes the thought. Combining these in the sequence Q-P-R-S gives: "He ran to the station to catch the last train."

Answer: (A)



Q20.

Solution**Concept:** Gerund Phrases as Subjects and Predicate Adjectives.**Solution:** In English grammar, a sentence can begin with a gerund (an '-ing' word acting as a noun) to form a subject phrase. 1. The Subject Phrase: "Drinking" (R) acts as the gerund, and "enough water" (S) is the object of that gerund. Together, "Drinking enough water" forms the complete subject. 2. The Predicate: The linking verb "is" and the adjective "essential" (P) follow the subject. 3. The Modifier: "for a healthy life" (Q) provides the context for why it is essential. The logical flow is R-S-P-Q: "Drinking enough water is essential for a healthy life."**Answer: (A)**

Q21.

Solution**Concept:** Complex Sentences and Adverbial Clauses of Time.**Solution:** This sentence describes a sequence of events triggered by an arrival. It uses a subordinating conjunction "when" to link two clauses. 1. The Subordinate Clause: The structure "When (R) + the teacher (P) + entered (R)" establishes the time of the action. Note that "when" and "entered" are grouped in R. 2. The Main Clause: The result or subsequent action is "the students (Q) + stood up (S)." Putting the temporal trigger before the main action creates a coherent narrative. The correct arrangement is R-P-Q-S: "When the teacher entered, the students stood up."**Answer: (B)**

Q22.

Solution**Concept:** Noun Phrase Modification using Prepositional Phrases.**Solution:** A complex subject often consists of a head noun followed by phrases that define it. 1. The Head Noun: "The impact" (Q) is the primary subject. 2. First Modification: "of technology" (P) specifies what kind of impact is being discussed. 3. Second Modification: "on society" (R) specifies what is being affected by that impact. 4. The Verb/Adjective: "is profound" (S) completes the sentence by describing the nature of that impact. Following the order Q-P-R-S results in: "The impact of technology on society is profound."**Answer: (C)**

Q23.

Solution**Concept:** Subject-Verb-Adverb-Infinitive Structure.**Solution:** This sentence follows a standard declarative pattern where the action is modified by both intensity and purpose. 1. The Core: "The team (Q) worked (S)" provides the subject and the main verb. 2. The Manner: "very hard" (P) is an adverbial phrase that describes how the team worked. 3. The Goal: "to win" (R) is the infinitive phrase explaining the objective of their hard work. Arranged as Q-S-P-R, the sentence reads: "The team worked very hard to win."**Answer: (A)**

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Proverbial Sentence Structure (Subject-Verb-Complement).

Solution: This is a standard English proverb. It follows a simple Subject-Linking Verb-Subject Complement pattern. 1. Subject: "Honesty" (P). 2. Linking Verb: "is" (R). 3. Complement Phrase: "the best" (Q) + "policy" (S). In this case, "the best" is the superlative adjective modifying the noun "policy." By placing them in the sequence P-R-Q-S, we form the famous moral axiom: "Honesty is the best policy."

Answer: (A)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: Descriptive Sentence Structure (Subject-Linking Verb-Adjective-Adjunct).

Solution: To describe a visual scene, we identify the object, its appearance, and its location. 1. Subject: "The rainbow" (Q) is the entity being described. 2. Linking Verb: "looked" (S) connects the subject to its description. 3. Predicate Adjective: "beautiful" (R) provides the description. 4. Prepositional Phrase: "across the sky" (P) adds the spatial context or location. Combining these in the order Q-S-R-P yields the meaningful sentence: "The rainbow looked beautiful across the sky."

Answer: (A)



Q26.

Solution**Concept:** Adjectival use of Past Participles.**Solution:** In this sentence, we need an adjective to describe the emotional state of the manager. The past participle "satisfied" functions as an adjective meaning "pleased" or "content." While "satisfying" is also an adjective, it describes the thing that causes the feeling (e.g., "a satisfying meal"). "Satisfy" is a verb, and "satisfaction" is a noun. Therefore, "satisfied" is the only form that correctly describes the person's reaction to the performance.**Answer: (A)**

Q27.

Solution**Concept:** Prepositions of Time: "Since" vs. "For".**Solution:** In the Present Perfect Continuous tense ("has been living"), we use "since" to refer to a specific point in time when an action began (e.g., 2010, Monday, 4 o'clock). We use "for" to refer to a duration or period of time (e.g., ten years, five hours). Since "2010" is a specific starting year, "since" is the correct preposition to show the continuation of the action from that point to the present.**Answer: (B)**

Q28.

Solution**Concept:** The "Too...To" Adverbial Construction.**Solution:** The structure "too + adjective + to + verb" is a common English idiom used to indicate that a quality exists to such an extreme degree that a certain result is impossible. In the sentence "The news was too good to be true," the word "too" intensifies the adjective "good" to suggest that the news is so positive that it is hard to believe it is reality. Using "very" or "so" would require a different grammatical structure (e.g., "so good that...").**Answer: (C)**

Q29.

Solution**Concept:** Subject-Verb Agreement with "Neither...Nor".**Solution:** When a compound subject is joined by "neither...nor" or "either...or," the verb must agree with the part of the subject that is closest to it. This is known as the "Rule of Proximity." In this sentence, "the teachers" is the subject closest to the verb. Since "teachers" is plural, the plural verb "were" is required. "Was," "is," and "has" are all singular forms and would be grammatically incorrect in this context.**Answer: (B)**

Q30.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary Selection and Suffixes.

Solution: We need an adjective to describe a person who earns respect. "Honorable" means deserving of honor or having high moral standards. "Honorary" refers to a title or degree given as an honor without the person having to fulfill the usual requirements (e.g., an honorary degree). "Honor" is a noun or verb, and "honoring" is a participle. Because the sentence mentions being "respected by everyone," the trait of being "honorable" (worthy of respect) is the logically correct choice.

Answer: (B)

Q31.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary Meanings and Contextual Usage.**Solution:** Matching the words with their definitions:

- **(1) Lethargic:** Refers to a state of drowsiness or lack of energy; thus, it matches with (b) "Lacking energy."
- **(2) Vibrant:** Describes something full of energy and life; thus, it matches with (a) "Very active and energetic."
- **(3) Humble:** Describes a person who does not think they are more important than others; thus, it matches with (c) "Having a modest estimate."

The correct sequence is (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(c).

Answer: (A)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:** Idiomatic Meanings of Phrasal Verbs.**Solution:** Phrasal verbs have specific meanings that differ from the literal definitions of the words:

- **(1) Call off:** This is a common idiom meaning to cancel an event or an agreement; thus, (1)-(b).
- **(2) Set out:** This means to begin a journey or start a specific course of action; thus, (2)-(a).
- **(3) Give up:** This means to stop trying or to surrender; thus, (3)-(c).

The combination (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(c) matches Option A.

Answer: (A)

Q33.

Solution**Concept:** Irregular Plural Forms (Latin and Greek Origins).**Solution:** Certain English words derived from Latin and Greek follow unique pluralization rules:

- **(1) Criterion:** The plural of this Greek-origin word is "Criteria"; thus, (1)-(b).
- **(2) Datum:** This is the singular Latin form, while "Data" is the plural; thus, (2)-(a).
- **(3) Radius:** Words ending in "-us" often change to "-ii" in the plural; hence, "Radii"; thus, (3)-(c).

Following these rules, the correct match is (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(c).

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:** Synonym Identification and Semantic Accuracy.**Solution:** Identifying the closest synonyms for the given words:

- **(1) Abundant:** Means "plentiful" or "existing in large quantities"; thus, (1)-(b).
- **(2) Concise:** Refers to information given clearly and in few words; thus, (2)-(a).
- **(3) Trivial:** Refers to something of little worth or significance; thus, (3)-(c).

This results in the mapping (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(c).

Answer: (A)

Q35.

Solution**Concept:** Professional Nomenclature and Fields of Study.**Solution:** The titles of professionals often stem from Greek or Latin roots related to their field:

- **(1) Architect:** A professional who designs and plans buildings; thus, (1)-(b).
- **(2) Astronomer:** A scientist who studies space, stars, and planets; thus, (2)-(a).
- **(3) Dermatologist:** A medical doctor specializing in "derma" (skin); thus, (3)-(c).

The correct sequence is (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(c).

Answer: (A)

Q36.

Solution**Concept:** Synonym Identification and Semantic Context.

Solution: The word "vigilant" is derived from the Latin "vigilare," which means to keep awake or stay alert. In English, it describes a person who is keeping a careful watch for possible danger or difficulties. Among the given options, "watchful" is the most direct synonym because both words imply a high state of awareness and attention to detail. In contrast, "careless" and "lazy" are antonyms that suggest a lack of effort or attention, while "innocent" refers to a lack of guilt or experience rather than a state of alertness. Therefore, a vigilant person is one who is constantly observant and attentive to their surroundings.

Answer: (B)

Q37.

Solution**Concept:** Latin Roots and Adjectival Synonyms.

Solution: The word "amiable" comes from the Latin root "amicus," meaning friend. It is used to describe a person who has a pleasant and friendly manner, often characterized by a lack of friction in social interactions. While someone who is "strict" or "rude" represents an opposite or difficult personality type, "friendly" perfectly captures the essence of being amiable. It implies a warmth, kindness, and ease of temperament that makes a person approachable and easy to talk to. Other synonyms might include "affable" or "genial," but "friendly" is the most common equivalent in standard English.

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution**Concept:** Verb Meanings and Information Disclosure.

Solution: To "reveal" something means to make previously unknown or secret information known to others, often by "unveiling" or "uncovering" it. The word "disclose" is a formal synonym that specifically refers to the act of making information public or uncovering a secret (often used in legal or professional contexts). On the contrary, words like "hide" and "cover" are direct antonyms as they imply the intentional concealment of an object or a fact. "Deny" refers to a verbal statement that something is not true, which is a different communicative act than the physical or metaphorical act of showing something that was hidden.

Answer: (B)

Q39.

Solution**Concept:** Character Traits and Behavioral Synonyms.

Solution: The adjective "obstinate" describes a person who is stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or chosen course of action, despite attempts to persuade them otherwise or the presence of good reasons to do so. The most accurate synonym is "stubborn." While a "flexible" person is willing to change, adapt, or compromise, an obstinate person is characterized by a rigid and unyielding mindset. The words "soft" and "kind" describe aspects of a person's general nature or temperament and do not specifically address the refusal to yield or the persistence in a particular viewpoint that "obstinate" implies.

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution**Concept:** Physical Properties and Descriptive Synonyms.**Solution:** The word "fragile" refers to an object that is easily broken, damaged, or destroyed due to its structure or composition. "Delicate" is its closest synonym, often used to describe things like glassware, lace, or even a person's health, all of which require careful handling because of their fine nature or vulnerability. In contrast, "strong" and "tough" are direct antonyms that describe resilience and the ability to withstand pressure or impact. "Large" refers to physical dimensions and does not correlate with how easily an object might break; a large object can be either fragile or sturdy.**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

Solution**Concept:** Legal Terminology and Antonym Identification.**Solution:** To "acquit" someone is a specific legal term meaning to find them "not guilty" of a charge or to free them from a criminal accusation after a trial. The antonym, or opposite, is "convict," which means to formally declare someone to be guilty of a criminal offense by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge. While "forgive," "release," and "clear" are related to the idea of being freed from blame or punishment, they are more general terms. "Convict" serves as the direct procedural and legal opposite of "acquit" within the framework of a judicial system.**Answer: (B)**

Q42.

Solution**Concept:** Binary Opposites and Adjectival Antonyms.

Solution: The term "artificial" refers to something that is made or produced by human beings or human intervention rather than occurring spontaneously or naturally in the world. The direct antonym is "natural," which describes things that exist in or are derived from nature without human interference. Interestingly, the other options provided—"fake," "false," and "synthetic"—are actually synonyms or near-synonyms of "artificial," as they all describe things that are not genuine, are imitated, or are man-made. Therefore, "natural" is the only word in the list that represents the opposite state of being.

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution**Concept:** Emotional and Atmospheric Contrast in Antonyms.

Solution: The word "gloomy" carries a dual meaning: it can describe a physical environment that is dark and poorly lit, or a psychological state characterized by sadness, pessimism, and a lack of hope. To find the correct antonym, we must look for a term that represents the opposite of this darkness or sadness. "Cheerful" describes a state of being noticeably happy, bright, and optimistic, which directly counters the negative emotional weight of being gloomy. While "dark," "sad," and "dull" are synonyms or related descriptors for the word, only "cheerful" provides the necessary positive contrast required for an antonym.

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:** Physical Properties and Dimensional Volatility.**Solution:** To "expand" refers to the process of increasing in size, volume, area, or scope; it implies a movement outward or an enlargement of a physical or abstract object. The direct linguistic opposite of increasing in size is to decrease in size, which is precisely defined by the word "shrink." In this context, "grow," "stretch," and "enlarge" are all synonyms or near-synonyms that describe different ways an object can increase in dimension. Therefore, "shrink" is the only option that indicates a reduction or contraction in physical scale, making it the perfect antonym.**Answer: (B)**

Q45.

Solution**Concept:** Figurative Language and Socio-Cognitive Agreement.**Solution:** The idiom "to see eye to eye" is a figurative expression that has nothing to do with physical sight or eye contact. Instead, it is used to describe a situation where two or more individuals share the same opinion or are in complete agreement regarding a specific topic or decision. The phrase implies a harmony of perspective, as if both parties are looking at a situation from the same vantage point. Consequently, if a group of people "sees eye to eye," it means they have reached a consensus or a mutual understanding, making "to agree with someone" the correct definition.**Answer: (B)**

Q46.

Solution**Concept:** Temporal Idioms and the Finality of Deadlines.**Solution:** The phrase "at the eleventh hour" originates from the ancient system of dividing daylight into twelve hours, where the eleventh hour was the final opportunity to complete work before the day ended at the twelfth hour. In modern usage, this idiom is employed to describe an action that occurs at the very last possible moment or just before a critical deadline. It conveys a sense of urgency and near-miss finality. It does not literally refer to 11:00 AM or 11:00 PM, but rather symbolizes the last-ditch effort made before a window of opportunity closes forever.**Answer: (B)**

Q47.

Solution**Concept:** Literary Allusions and Behavioral Deception.**Solution:** The expression "crying wolf" is a direct allusion to one of Aesop's most famous fables, "The Boy Who Cried Wolf." In the story, a bored shepherd boy repeatedly deceives his neighbors by shouting that a wolf is attacking his sheep when no danger exists. Eventually, when a real wolf appears, the villagers ignore his cries, believing it to be another trick. Thus, the phrase serves as a metaphor for giving a false alarm or warning about a non-existent threat. It highlights the consequence of losing one's credibility through repeated deception or exaggeration.**Answer: (B)**

Q48.

Solution**Concept:** Colloquial Metaphors for Ease and Effort.**Solution:** The phrase "a piece of cake" is a popular English idiom used to describe a task, challenge, or activity that is extremely simple to complete and requires minimal effort or skill. The origin is believed to stem from the 19th century, reflecting the idea that eating a piece of cake is an easy and enjoyable experience compared to laborious work. In contrast to a "Herculean task" or a "hard nut to crack," which imply great difficulty, calling something a "piece of cake" signifies that the performer found the task to be effortless and straightforward.**Answer: (B)**

Q49.

Solution**Concept:** One Word Substitution and Etymological Roots.**Solution:** A person who travels on foot is called a "pedestrian." This term is derived from the Latin root "ped-," meaning "foot," which is also found in words like "pedal" (operated by the foot) and "pedometer" (a device that counts steps). In terms of transportation and urban planning, pedestrians are distinguished from those using vehicles. Other options such as "pilot" (one who flies an aircraft), "astronaut" (one who travels in space), and "jockey" (one who rides horses in races) represent specific professionals associated with specialized modes of travel, whereas "pedestrian" is the general term for a walker.**Answer: (B)**

Q50.

Solution**Concept:** Scientific Nomenclature for Controlled Environments.

Solution: The correct term for a place where birds are kept is an "aviary." This word comes from the Latin "avis," meaning "bird," and refers to a large enclosure or building that allows birds room to fly and live in a somewhat naturalistic setting. It is crucial to distinguish this from an "apiary," which sounds similar but comes from the Latin "apis" (bee) and refers to a place where beehives are kept. An "aquarium" is designed for aquatic life, and a "zoo" is a general facility for a wide variety of animals. Therefore, based on the specific biological root for birds, "aviary" is the only correct answer.

Answer: (B)

Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	C	4	B	5	C
6	C	7	B	8	C	9	B	10	B
11	B	12	B	13	B	14	A	15	C
16	B	17	C	18	B	19	A	20	A
21	B	22	C	23	A	24	A	25	A
26	A	27	B	28	C	29	B	30	B
31	A	32	A	33	A	34	A	35	A
36	B	37	B	38	B	39	B	40	B
41	B	42	B	43	B	44	B	45	B
46	B	47	B	48	B	49	B	50	B

