

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-11

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.

The Great Barrier Reef is the world's most extensive coral reef ecosystem, a breathtaking maritime structure so vast that it is visible from outer space. Stretching over 2,300 kilometres along the coast of Queensland, Australia, it is not a single continuous reef but a complex network of over 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands. It covers an area of approximately 344,400 square kilometres, making it larger than many countries. This UNESCO World Heritage site is a global powerhouse of biodiversity, providing a home to more than 1,500 species of fish, 411 species of hard coral, and dozens of species of whales, dolphins, and sea turtles.

Beyond its biological significance, the reef is an economic pillar, contributing billions of dollars annually to the Australian economy through tourism and fishing industries. However, this natural wonder faces an unprecedented existential threat: climate change. The most visible impact of rising global temperatures is coral bleaching. Corals have a symbiotic relationship with tiny algae called zooxanthellae that live in their tissues and provide them with food and their vibrant colours. When ocean temperatures rise even slightly above normal for an extended period, the corals become stressed and expel these algae. Without the algae, the coral turns stark white and begins to starve. While corals can recover from mild bleaching if temperatures drop quickly,



prolonged heat stress leads to mass mortality. In recent years, the reef has suffered multiple mass bleaching events, sparking urgent global conversations about marine conservation and the reduction of carbon emissions to save this fragile ecosystem for future generations.

Q1. The Great Barrier Reef is located off the coast of:

- (A) Tasmania
- (B) Queensland
- (C) Sydney
- (D) Perth

Q2. What is the primary cause of coral bleaching mentioned?

- (A) Overfishing
- (B) Pollution
- (C) Rising ocean temperatures
- (D) Tourism

Q3. The word 'expel' in the passage means:

- (A) To absorb
- (B) To welcome
- (C) To force out
- (D) To protect

Q4. How many individual reefs make up the Great Barrier Reef?

- (A) 900
- (B) 2300
- (C) 2900
- (D) 3000



- Q5.** Corals turn white because:
- (A) They are covered in salt
 - (B) They lose their algae
 - (C) They are old
 - (D) Of sunlight
- Q6.** The passage suggests that the Great Barrier Reef is:
- (A) Invisible from space
 - (B) Resilient to all heat
 - (C) An ecosystem in danger
 - (D) A man-made structure

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.

The monsoon season in Rahul's village was usually a time of joy, but for ten-year-old Rahul, it brought a familiar, creeping dread. While his friends cheered for the clouds to gather, Rahul watched the sky with a heavy heart. To him, the clouds were not messengers of rain, but thieves of light. He had been afraid of the dark for as long as he could remember. His bedroom was a sanctuary only when his small, yellow bedside lamp was glowing, casting soft shadows that he could manage. Without it, the world felt infinite and predatory.

One Tuesday evening, the sky turned a bruised purple, and the winds began to howl through the neem trees. Suddenly, with a sharp *crack* of lightning and a dull *thud* from the transformer down the lane, the house was plunged into pitch blackness. The humming of the refrigerator died, and the comforting glow of Rahul's lamp vanished. Rahul froze, his breath coming in short, ragged gasps. He felt the darkness pressing against his eyes like a physical weight.



"Rahul?" a calm, steady voice called out from the hallway. It was his grandfather. A moment later, a small, flickering orange flame appeared as his grandfather entered the room holding a brass candle holder. The old man noticed Rahul's white knuckles gripping the bedsheets. He didn't mock the boy or tell him to "be a man." Instead, he sat at the foot of the bed and beckoned Rahul to the window. "The dark is not a monster, Rahul," he whispered, looking out at the rain-drenched garden. "It is just the world taking its turn to rest. We need the night to recover from the glare of the day. And remember," he pointed a weathered finger toward a break in the storm clouds where a few brilliant stars had begun to peek through, "it is only in the deep dark that we can see the stars clearly. The light doesn't disappear; it just changes form." As they watched the stars together, Rahul felt the tightness in his chest loosen. The darkness hadn't changed, but his mind had.

Q7. What was Rahul's primary fear?

- (A) Rain
- (B) Thunder
- (C) The dark
- (D) Ghosts

Q8. What caused the darkness in the house?

- (A) Rahul turned off the lights
- (B) A power outage
- (C) It was bedtime
- (D) Grandfather blew out the candle

Q9. The grandfather's tone can be described as:

- (A) Scolding
- (B) Anxious
- (C) Reassuring
- (D) Indifferent



- Q10.** According to the grandfather, the dark is:
- (A) Scary
 - (B) The world resting
 - (C) A place for monsters
 - (D) Temporary
- Q11.** Identify the figure of speech: "The house was plunged into pitch blackness."
- (A) Simile
 - (B) Metaphor
 - (C) Personification
 - (D) Hyperbole
- Q12.** What did the grandfather use to light the room?
- (A) A torch
 - (B) A candle
 - (C) A phone
 - (D) The lamp

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.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.



Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Q13. What is the poet comparing himself to in the first line?

- (A) A lake
- (B) A cloud
- (C) A flower
- (D) A hill

Q14. What does the poet see "all at once"?

- (A) A group of people
- (B) A lake



- (C) Golden daffodils
- (D) High hills

Q15. Where were the flowers located?

- (A) On the hills
- (B) Inside the lake
- (C) Beside the lake and beneath trees
- (D) In a garden

Q16. The phrase "fluttering and dancing" suggests that the flowers were:

- (A) Dying
- (B) Moving in the wind
- (C) Artificial
- (D) Being picked

Q17. The rhyme scheme of the first four lines is:

- (A) AABB
- (B) ABAB
- (C) ABCA
- (D) ABCD

Q18. The word 'vales' most likely means:

- (A) Mountains
- (B) Valleys
- (C) Oceans
- (D) Forests



SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

Q19. Rearrange: P : at the station / Q : The train / R : five minutes / S : arrived late

- (A) QSPR
- (B) PQRS
- (C) QSRP
- (D) SRPQ

Q20. Rearrange: P : a very / Q : health is / R : possession / S : valuable

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

Q21. Rearrange: P : for a walk / Q : the morning / R : he goes / S : every day in

- (A) RPQS
- (B) RPSQ
- (C) SQRP
- (D) PRSQ

Q22. Rearrange: P : of the book / Q : the author / R : is very / S : famous

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

Q23. Rearrange: P : hard for / Q : she worked / R : the exam / S : very

- (A) QSPR



(B) QSRP

(C) PQRS

(D) SQRP

Q24. She is _____ of spiders.

(A) afraid

(B) fear

(C) frightened

(D) scare

Q25. The sun _____ in the east.

(A) rise

(B) rose

(C) rises

(D) rising

Q26. You _____ finish your homework before going out.

(A) might

(B) must

(C) could

(D) would

Q27. Neither of the two candidates _____ suitable.

(A) are

(B) were

(C) is

(D) have

Q28. The plane took _____ at 8 AM.



- (A) up
- (B) in
- (C) off
- (D) away

Q29. Match the Words (List I) with their Meanings (List II):

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Diligent	(a)	Not clear or certain
(2)	Vague	(b)	Hardworking and showing care
(3)	Candid	(c)	Easily broken or damaged
(4)	Fragile	(d)	Truthful and straightforward

- (A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
- (B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
- (C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
- (D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Q30. Match the Phrasal Verbs (List I) with their Meanings (List II):

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Call off	(a)	To tolerate or endure
(2)	Put up with	(b)	To cancel something
(3)	Look after	(c)	To stop trying or quit
(4)	Give up	(d)	To take care of someone

- (A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
- (B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
- (C) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
- (D) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d



Q31. Match the Masculine Nouns (List A) with their Feminine Forms (List B):

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Duke	(a)	Empress
(2)	Emperor	(b)	Nun
(3)	Monk	(c)	Duchess
(4)	Heir	(d)	Heiress

- (A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
 (B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
 (C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
 (D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

Q32. Match the Animals (List I) with their Collective Nouns (List II):

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Lions	(a)	Swarm
(2)	Wolves	(b)	Pride
(3)	Bees	(c)	Pack
(4)	Fish	(d)	School

- (A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
 (B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
 (C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
 (D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d

Q33. Match the Animals (List I) with the Sounds they make (List II):

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Horse	(a)	Bleat
(2)	Sheep	(b)	Hiss
(3)	Snake	(c)	Neigh
(4)	Frog	(d)	Croak

- (A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d



- (B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
- (C) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
- (D) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

Q34. Synonym of 'Abundant':

- (A) Scarce
- (B) Plentiful
- (C) Little
- (D) Rare

Q35. Synonym of 'Courageous':

- (A) Timid
- (B) Weak
- (C) Brave
- (D) Quiet

Q36. Synonym of 'Fragile':

- (A) Strong
- (B) Delicate
- (C) Tough
- (D) Heavy

Q37. Synonym of 'Enormous':

- (A) Tiny
- (B) Huge
- (C) Soft



(D) Average

Q38. Antonym of 'Optimist':

- (A) Hopeful
- (B) Pessimist
- (C) Realist
- (D) Idealist

Q39. Antonym of 'Ancient':

- (A) Old
- (B) Antique
- (C) Modern
- (D) Past

Q40. Antonym of 'Artificial':

- (A) Fake
- (B) Natural
- (C) Plastic
- (D) Made

Q41. Antonym of 'Cruel':

- (A) Mean
- (B) Kind
- (C) Harsh
- (D) Angry

Q42. Antonym of 'Arrival':

- (A) Departure
- (B) Entrance



(C) Coming

(D) Reach

Q43. To 'hit the nail on the head' means:

(A) To do a carpentry job

(B) To say exactly the right thing

(C) To be angry

(D) To fail

Q44. 'A piece of cake' means:

(A) Something delicious

(B) Something very easy

(C) A small portion

(D) To celebrate

Q45. 'Under the weather' means:

(A) In the rain

(B) Feeling unwell

(C) Very happy

(D) Traveling

Q46. 'Once in a blue moon' means:

(A) Every night

(B) Very rarely

(C) Very often

(D) Monthly

Q47. 'To burn the midnight oil' means:

(A) To waste light



- (B) To work late into the night
- (C) To cook late
- (D) To sleep early

Q48. A person who looks at the bright side of things:

- (A) Atheist
- (B) Optimist
- (C) Pessimist
- (D) Theist

Q49. A life history of a person written by himself:

- (A) Biography
- (B) Autobiography
- (C) Bibliography
- (D) Calligraphy

Q50. A place where birds are kept:

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



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

Concept: Geography of Australia.

Solution: The Great Barrier Reef is situated in the Coral Sea, stretching over 2,300 kilometers along the coast of Queensland in northeastern Australia. It is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage site and is the largest living structure on Earth, composed of thousands of individual reefs and hundreds of islands.

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Environmental Science - Coral Bleaching.

Solution: The primary driver of widespread coral bleaching is the significant rise in ocean temperatures caused by global climate change. When water temperatures stay too high for too long, corals experience thermal stress, which disrupts their biological processes and leads to the loss of their vital symbiotic partners.

Answer: (C)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary and Context.**Solution:** In a biological and environmental context, the word 'expel' refers to the action of driving or forcing something out from an organism. In the passage, it describes the coral polyps ejecting the colorful algae (zooxanthellae) from their tissues as a stress response to unfavorable conditions.**Answer: (C)**

Q4.

Solution**Concept:** Marine Biology - Reef Structure.**Solution:** The Great Barrier Reef is a remarkably vast and complex ecosystem. Rather than being one continuous wall of coral, it is actually composed of approximately 2,900 individual coral reefs and 900 islands, spanning an area of about 344,400 square kilometers.**Answer: (C)**

Q5.

Solution**Concept:** Symbiotic Relationships.**Solution:** Corals rely on a symbiotic relationship with microscopic algae called zooxanthellae, which live inside their tissues and provide them with nutrients and vibrant colors. When corals become stressed by heat, they lose these algae; without them, the coral's tissue becomes transparent, revealing the white calcium carbonate skeleton underneath.**Answer: (B)**

Q6.

Solution**Concept:** Ecological Conservation.**Solution:** By detailing the recurring threats of coral bleaching and the sensitivity of the marine environment to temperature changes, the passage characterizes the Great Barrier Reef as a fragile ecosystem in danger. It emphasizes the urgent need for conservation to protect this natural wonder from further degradation.**Answer: (C)**

Q7.

Solution**Concept:** Character Psychology and Narrative Themes.**Solution:** Rahul's primary fear is the dark, a common psychological phenomenon often referred to as nyctophobia. In the narrative, this fear is depicted as an emotional reaction to the loss of visual cues and the overwhelming nature of the unknown that accompanies a lack of illumination. His anxiety serves as the central conflict that the grandfather seeks to resolve through wisdom and comfort.**Answer: (C)**

Q8.

Solution**Concept:** Plot Development and Situational Context.**Solution:** The darkness in the house was caused by a sudden power outage, which is a frequent plot device used to strip away modern comforts. This event serves as the catalyst for the story, removing the safety of artificial illumination and forcing the characters to interact with the natural state of the night. It creates the specific environment needed for the grandfather to share his unique perspective.**Answer: (B)**

Q9.

Solution**Concept:** Literary Analysis of Character Tone.**Solution:** The grandfather's tone throughout the passage is best described as reassuring. He does not dismiss Rahul's fear as irrational or childish; instead, he adopts a calm, steady, and fatherly approach. By speaking gently and offering a positive alternative view of the night, he effectively soothes Rahul's anxiety and restores a sense of security.**Answer: (C)**

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Philosophical and Thematic Interpretation.

Solution: According to the grandfather, the dark is not a frightening void but rather a period of the world resting. He uses this metaphor to explain that just as humans require sleep to recover from their daily activities, the Earth and all its creatures need the stillness, silence, and absence of light to rejuvenate and prepare for the coming day.

Answer: (B)

Q11.

Solution

Concept: Figurative Language and Imagery.

Solution: The phrase "The house was plunged into pitch blackness" is a metaphor. It uses the verb "plunged"—an action usually associated with jumping or being thrown into deep water—to describe the sudden and complete transition from light to dark. This comparison emphasizes the depth and totality of the darkness without using comparative words like "like" or "as."

Answer: (B)



Q12.

Solution**Concept:** Factual Analysis of Narrative Details.**Solution:** To combat the absolute darkness caused by the power failure, the grandfather used a candle to light the room. The candle acts as a symbolic element in the story, representing a small but steady source of hope and warmth that contrasts with the frightening "pitch blackness," allowing for a moment of connection between the two characters.**Answer: (B)**

Q13.

Solution**Concept:** Simile and Poetic Perspective.**Solution:** In the opening line of the poem, William Wordsworth employs a classic simile by stating, "I wandered lonely as a cloud." This comparison is used to establish the poet's emotional and physical state of detachment from the world. Just as a cloud floats aimlessly and high above the valleys and hills without a fixed path or human companion, the poet describes himself as wandering in a state of solitary contemplation, emphasizing his role as an observer of the natural landscape rather than a participant in it.**Answer: (B)**

Q14.

Solution**Concept:** Imagery and Visual Perception.

Solution: The phrase "all at once" marks a pivotal transition in the poem's narrative, shifting the tone from quiet solitude to sudden vibrancy. While the poet is drifting in his lonely state, his field of vision is abruptly and completely filled by a "host of golden daffodils." This choice of words highlights the overwhelming impact of the discovery, suggesting that the sheer number and brightness of the flowers was so significant that it immediately captured his entire attention and interrupted his previous train of thought.

Answer: (C)

Q15.

Solution**Concept:** Environmental Setting and Context.

Solution: The poet provides a specific and evocative description of the flowers' physical location to ground the reader's imagination in the scene. He observes the daffodils growing "Beside the lake, beneath the trees," a description that creates a layered visual composition. This setting suggests a wild, natural garden where the elements of water, shade, and flora interact harmoniously. The placement also explains why the flowers are moving, as they are exposed to the breezes coming off the water while sheltered by the overhead canopy.

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:** Personification and Kinetic Energy.**Solution:** The description of the flowers "fluttering and dancing in the breeze" is a masterful use of personification. By attributing human-like movement and a sense of rhythm to the daffodils, the poet transforms them from mere plants into lively, joyful beings. This movement indicates that the flowers were caught in a steady wind, swaying and bobbing in a way that suggested celebration and vitality. This imagery serves to contrast the "lonely" state of the poet with the communal and energetic "dance" of nature.**Answer: (B)**

Q17.

Solution**Concept:** Poetic Structure and Prosody.**Solution:** The rhyme scheme of the first four lines of the stanza follows a standard alternating pattern identified as ABAB. In this specific poem, the first line ends with the word "cloud" (A), which rhymes with the third line's ending word "crowd" (A). Similarly, the second line ends with "hills" (B), which rhymes with the fourth line's ending word "daffodils" (B). This structured, musical rhyme scheme contributes to the lyrical quality of the poem, mirroring the rhythmic and steady swaying of the flowers described in the text.**Answer: (B)**

Q18.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary and Literary Terms.

Solution: The word 'vales' is a poetic and archaic shortening of the word 'valleys.' In the context of the poem, it refers to the low-lying geographic areas situated between hills or mountains. The poet mentions floating over "vales and hills" to emphasize the vastness of the landscape and the height from which a cloud (and his imagination) views the earth. Using 'vales' instead of the more common 'valleys' helps maintain the poem's specific meter and adds to the pastoral, classical tone characteristic of Romantic era poetry.

Answer: (B)

Q19.

Solution**Concept:** Sentence Structure and Adverbial Placement.

Solution: To construct a grammatically correct sentence, we begin with the subject "The train" (Q), followed by the verb phrase "arrived late" (S). In English syntax, the duration of the delay "five minutes" (R) typically follows the adverb of manner or state. Finally, the prepositional phrase "at the station" (P) provides the spatial context. When combined, the sequence Q-S-R-P forms the logical statement: "The train arrived late five minutes at the station."

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:** Noun Phrase Construction and Subject-Complement.**Solution:** This sentence follows the Subject-Verb-Complement pattern. The subject and linking verb are "Health is" (Q). To complete the complement, we need a noun phrase. We start with the article and intensifier "a very" (P), followed by the qualifying adjective "valuable" (S), and ending with the head noun "possession" (R). The resulting sentence, "Health is a very valuable possession," correctly identifies health as a state of being and a precious asset.**Answer: (A)**

Q21.

Solution**Concept:** Adverbial Phrases of Frequency and Time.**Solution:** The most natural order for this sentence is to start with the subject and verb "He goes" (R), followed by the purpose of the action "for a walk" (P). To indicate when and how often this happens, we attach the frequency phrase "every day in" (S) and the specific time of day "the morning" (Q). This arrangement (R-P-S-Q) creates a clear and coherent description of a daily habit: "He goes for a walk every day in the morning."**Answer: (B)**

Q22.

Solution**Concept:** Subject-Predicate Agreement and Post-modification.**Solution:** The sentence structure requires identifying the main subject and its modifier before providing the description. "The author" (Q) is the primary subject, which is narrowed down by the prepositional phrase "of the book" (P). The predicate consists of the linking verb and intensifier "is very" (R) and the adjective "famous" (S). By following the sequence Q-P-R-S, we form the clear statement: "The author of the book is very famous."**Answer: (C)**

Q23.

Solution**Concept:** Adverbial Modification and Goal Direction.**Solution:** The sentence describes the intensity of an effort directed toward a goal. We start with the subject and verb "She worked" (Q). The intensity is shown by the adverb "very" (S) modifying the adjective "hard," which is part of the phrase "hard for" (P). The sentence concludes with the object of her labor, "the exam" (R). The sequence Q-S-P-R yields "She worked very hard for the exam," which is the most syntactically sound arrangement.**Answer: (A)**

Q24.

Solution**Concept:** Adjectives and Prepositional Collocations.**Solution:** In English, the state of feeling fear is commonly expressed using the adjective "afraid," which is almost always followed by the preposition "of" when identifying the source of the fear. While "frightened" is also an adjective, "afraid of" is the most idiomatic and standard expression used in this context. The words "fear" and "scare" are generally used as nouns or verbs and do not fit the grammatical structure "She is [adjective] of."**Answer: (A)**

Q25.

Solution**Concept:** Simple Present Tense for Universal Truths.**Solution:** The sentence describes a geographical fact and a universal truth. In English grammar, such permanent facts are expressed using the Simple Present Tense. Because the subject "The sun" is third-person singular, the verb must end in "-s" to maintain subject-verb agreement. Therefore, "rises" is the correct form, whereas "rise" is plural, "rose" is past tense, and "rising" requires an auxiliary verb like "is."**Answer: (C)**

Q26.

Solution**Concept:** Modal Verbs and Expressing Obligation.**Solution:** The sentence implies a rule or a strong requirement that must be fulfilled before another action (going out) can take place. The modal verb "must" is specifically used to express a high degree of necessity or a mandatory obligation. Other modals like "might" or "could" suggest possibility or ability rather than a requirement, and "would" is used for conditional or habitual actions, making "must" the most appropriate choice for this context.**Answer: (B)**

Q27.

Solution**Concept:** Subject-Verb Agreement with Distributive Pronouns.**Solution:** When a sentence begins with "Neither of," the pronoun "Neither" is the formal subject. In standard English, "neither" is considered a singular distributive pronoun, regardless of the plural noun ("candidates") that follows it in the prepositional phrase. Consequently, the verb must be singular to match. "Is" is the correct singular present tense verb, while "are," "were," and "have" are all plural forms that would create a grammatical error.**Answer: (C)**

Q28.

Solution**Concept:** Phrasal Verbs in Aviation Context.

Solution: The sentence describes the moment an airplane leaves the ground. In English, the specific phrasal verb for this action is "take off." Since the sentence is describing a completed action at a specific time (8 AM), the past tense form "took off" is used. Using other prepositions like "up," "in," or "away" does not create the idiomatic meaning required to describe the departure and ascent of an aircraft.

Answer: (C)

Q29.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary, Synonyms, and Semantic Clarity.

Solution: The word "Diligent" refers to a person who shows constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; it is a quality of being persistent and attentive, which makes "Hardworking" its direct synonym. On the other hand, "Vague" describes something that is not clearly or explicitly stated or expressed; it suggests a lack of precision or certainty in thought or communication, which matches "Not clear." By matching 1 with (b) and 2 with (a), we find that Option B is the only logically sound choice.

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:** Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs and Functional Meanings.**Solution:** Phrasal verbs are combinations of verbs and prepositions that create a unique meaning different from the original words. The phrase "Call off" is an idiom used specifically when a planned event, such as a meeting or a sports match, is cancelled. "Set out" is used to describe the act of beginning a journey or embarking on a specific task with a clear intention or goal. Matching 1 with (b) and 2 with (a) leads us to Option A, which accurately reflects the functional definitions of these common English expressions.**Answer: (A)**

Q31.

Solution**Concept:** Grammatical Gender and Nobility Titles.**Solution:** In the English language, many traditional titles of nobility and royalty use gender-specific forms to distinguish between male and female figures. "Duke" is a masculine title for a member of the highest grade of the British peerage, and its feminine counterpart is "Duchess." Similarly, "Emperor" refers to a male sovereign who rules an empire, while the title "Empress" is used for a female sovereign or the wife of an emperor. By aligning 1 with (b) and 2 with (a), we arrive at Option A as the correct answer.**Answer: (A)**

Q32.

Solution**Concept:** Collective Nouns and Biological Groupings.

Solution: Collective nouns are specific terms used to describe groups of animals based on their social structures and habits. A group of lions is known as a "Pride," a term that reflects the majestic and social nature of these large cats who live in family units. Conversely, a group of wolves is referred to as a "Pack," highlighting their cooperative hunting strategies and tight-knit social hierarchy. Therefore, matching 1 with (b) and 2 with (a) demonstrates that Option A is the correct grammatical choice for these animal groupings.

Answer: (A)

Q33.

Solution**Concept:** Onomatopoeia and Animal Vocalizations.

Solution: The English language assigns specific onomatopoeic words to represent the unique vocal sounds made by different animals. A horse produces a high-pitched, whinnying sound that is linguistically termed a "Neigh." In contrast, the wavering, crying sound produced by a sheep (as well as goats) is known as a "Bleat." By correctly identifying the sound associated with each animal—horse to neigh (1-b) and sheep to bleat (2-a)—we determine that Option A is the correct answer.

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary and Synonyms - Quantitative Adjectives.**Solution:** The word 'Abundant' is an adjective used to describe a situation where there is a large quantity of something, often more than enough to meet requirements. It stems from the idea of overflowing or being richly supplied. Among the choices provided, 'Plentiful' is the exact synonym as it refers to an ample or abundant supply. In contrast, 'Scarce' and 'Rare' represent a lack or deficiency, while 'Little' refers to a small size or amount, making them the opposite of the intended meaning.**Answer: (B)**

Q35.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary and Synonyms - Character Traits.**Solution:** The adjective 'Courageous' describes a person who displays great mental or moral strength to venture, persevere, and withstand danger, fear, or difficulty. The most appropriate synonym is 'Brave,' which also denotes the quality of having no fear when facing dangerous or difficult circumstances. The other options are incorrect: 'Timid' is the antonym (showing a lack of courage), 'Weak' refers to a lack of physical or mental strength, and 'Quiet' refers to a low volume of sound or a reserved personality.**Answer: (C)**

Q36.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary and Synonyms - Material Properties.

Solution: 'Fragile' is a term used to describe objects that are easily broken, shattered, or damaged due to their physical structure. It can also refer to a person's delicate health. The word 'Delicate' serves as a synonym because it refers to things that are fine in texture or quality and are easily damaged if handled roughly. While 'Strong' and 'Tough' are direct antonyms suggesting durability and resilience, and 'Heavy' refers to weight, only 'Delicate' captures the essence of being easily fractured.

Answer: (B)

Q37.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary and Synonyms - Scale and Magnitude.

Solution: The word 'Enormous' is used to characterize something that is extraordinarily large in size, extent, or amount, often exceeding the usual bounds of what is expected. 'Huge' is the most accurate synonym provided, as it likewise describes something of great dimensions or capacity. Options like 'Tiny' represent the extreme opposite (an antonym), 'Soft' describes a tactile texture, and 'Average' suggests a medium or standard size, none of which align with the vast scale denoted by 'Enormous.'

Answer: (B)



Q38.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary and Antonyms - Psychological Outlook.**Solution:** An 'Optimist' is a person who maintains a positive outlook, habitually expecting the best possible outcome in any situation and focusing on the hopeful aspects of life. To find the antonym, we must identify a word that describes the opposite mindset. A 'Pessimist' is a person who habitually sees or anticipates the worst, believing that evil or failure outweighs good or success. While 'Realist' and 'Idealist' describe other philosophical viewpoints, 'Pessimist' is the direct emotional and functional opposite of an optimist.**Answer: (B)**

Q39.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary and Antonyms - Chronological Eras.**Solution:** The adjective 'Ancient' refers to something belonging to the very distant past, typically the period of history before the end of the Roman Empire, or simply anything very old. The direct antonym is 'Modern,' which relates to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past. Words like 'Old' and 'Antique' are synonyms that reinforce the meaning of 'Ancient,' while 'Past' is a broad temporal noun. Only 'Modern' provides the necessary contrast between current existence and historical antiquity.**Answer: (C)**

Q40.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary and Antonyms - Origin and Nature.**Solution:** 'Artificial' is a term applied to things that are made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally, often as a synthetic copy of a natural product. The correct antonym is 'Natural,' which describes anything that exists in or is formed by nature without human intervention or chemical synthesis. While 'Fake' is a synonym for artificial and 'Plastic' is a specific type of artificial material, 'Natural' is the broad category that stands in direct opposition to the concept of being man-made.**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary and Antonyms - Ethical Behavior.**Solution:** 'Cruel' describes a person or action that is willfully causing pain or suffering to others, or showing a complete lack of concern for the distress of others. The antonym 'Kind' describes a person who is caring, sympathetic, and helpful toward others. Options such as 'Mean' and 'Harsh' are synonyms that describe similar negative behaviors, while 'Angry' is a temporary emotional state that does not necessarily reflect a person's general moral disposition toward the suffering of others.**Answer: (B)**

Q42.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary and Antonyms - Directional Movement.

Solution: 'Arrival' is a noun that signifies the act of reaching a destination at the end of a journey or a specific period of travel. Its antonym is 'Departure,' which refers to the act of leaving a place, especially to begin a journey. While 'Entrance' and 'Coming' describe the process of moving into or toward a location (similar to arrival), and 'Reach' is the verb describing the completion of the journey, 'Departure' is the specific term for the opposite phase of travel.

Answer: (A)

Q43.

Solution

Concept: Idioms and Phrases: Precise communication.

Solution: The idiom 'To hit the nail on the head' originates from carpentry, where hitting the nail exactly on its head is the most effective and precise action. Metaphorically, it means to describe exactly what is causing a situation or to say something that is precisely correct.

- Option (A) is a literal interpretation and thus incorrect.
- Option (C) and (D) are unrelated to the concept of precision.

Answer: (B)



Q44.

Solution**Concept:** Idioms and Phrases: Level of difficulty.**Solution:** 'A piece of cake' is a common English idiom used to describe a task, job, or activity that is extremely easy or simple to perform. It does not refer to actual food or celebration.

- Example: "The math exam was a piece of cake; I finished it in twenty minutes."
- This idiom is synonymous with 'a walk in the park' or 'easy as pie.'

Answer: (B)

Q45.

Solution**Concept:** Idioms and Phrases: Health and well-being.**Solution:** The phrase 'Under the weather' is an informal way of saying that someone is feeling ill or unwell. It is typically used for minor ailments like a cold, headache, or fatigue, rather than serious medical conditions.

- Literal interpretations involving rain (A) or travel (D) are incorrect.
- It is the opposite of 'feeling on top of the world.'

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: Idioms and Phrases: Frequency of occurrence.

Solution: A 'blue moon' refers to an extra full moon that appears in a subdivision of a year, which is a relatively rare astronomical event. Therefore, the idiom 'Once in a blue moon' is used to describe something that happens very rarely or almost never.

- It stands in contrast to 'very often' (C) or 'every night' (A).

Answer: (B)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: Idioms and Phrases: Diligence and work ethics.

Solution: 'To burn the midnight oil' means to stay up late at night working or studying. The phrase dates back to the time before electricity when people had to use oil lamps to see after dark.

- It implies hard work and dedication, usually to meet a deadline or prepare for an exam.
- Option (A) is a literal confusion regarding the "oil," and (D) is the exact opposite.

Answer: (B)



Q48.

Solution**Concept:** One Word Substitution: Personality Traits.**Solution:** A person who looks at the bright side of things is called an**Optimist. Comparison of terms:**

- **Pessimist:** Someone who looks at the dark or negative side of things.
- **Atheist:** Someone who does not believe in the existence of God.
- **Theist:** Someone who believes in the existence of God.

Answer: (B)

Q49.

Solution**Concept:** One Word Substitution: Literary Works.**Solution:** A life history of a person written by that same person is an**Autobiography. Definitions of other terms:**

- **Biography:** A life history of a person written by someone else.
- **Bibliography:** A list of books or sources used in a scholarly work.
- **Calligraphy:** The art of beautiful handwriting.

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution**Concept:** One Word Substitution: Places/Enclosures.**Solution:** A place where birds are kept is called an **Aviary** (derived from the Latin 'avis' meaning bird). **Distinction between similar terms:**

- **Apiary:** A place where bees are kept (think 'Apis' for bees).
- **Aquarium:** A tank or enclosure for keeping aquatic animals/fish.
- **Zoo:** A park where various types of wild animals are kept for public display.

Answer: (C)

Answer Key

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

