

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-12

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 2025 Global Education Census report indicates a significant pivot toward vocational training in secondary schools. Data shows that 42% of students now opt for skill-based subjects over traditional humanities. However, the 'Infrastructure Gap' remains a hurdle; while 80% of urban schools are equipped with digital labs, only 22% of rural institutions possess the necessary hardware. Experts suggest that a failure to bridge this 58% disparity could lead to a 'lost generation' of workers in the automated economy.

Q1. What is the specific 'disparity' percentage mentioned between urban and rural school infrastructure?

- (A) 42%
- (B) 80%
- (C) 58%
- (D) 22%



Q2. According to the report, what is the primary shift in student preference?

- (A) A move toward traditional humanities
- (B) A pivot toward vocational and skill-based training
- (C) An increase in rural school enrollment
- (D) A decrease in digital lab usage

Q3. The term 'lost generation' in the text refers to:

- (A) Students who prefer humanities
- (B) Rural workers unable to participate in an automated economy
- (C) Urban students with too much digital access
- (D) Teachers who refuse to use hardware

Q4. What is identified as the 'hurdle' in the transition to skill-based education?

- (A) Lack of student interest
- (B) High cost of traditional subjects
- (C) The Infrastructure Gap
- (D) The 2025 Census report

Q5. Based on the data, which of the following is true?

- (A) 42% of students prefer humanities.
- (B) More than half of rural schools have digital labs.
- (C) Hardware access is nearly universal in urban schools.
- (D) Vocational training is being ignored.

Q6. The tone of the passage can best be described as:

- (A) Celebratory



- (B) Analytical and Cautionary
- (C) Indifferent
- (D) Purely imaginative

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 of the great drought. The earth had cracked into a thousand parched lips, begging for a drop of rain. My father would stand by the empty well every evening, his face a map of hidden anxieties. One afternoon, a single dark cloud appeared on the horizon, small as a man's hand. We watched it with a hunger that was almost physical. When the first heavy drop struck the dust, it sounded like a drumbeat of hope.

- Q7.** The narrator uses the metaphor "parched lips" to describe:
- (A) The thirsty villagers
 - (B) The cracked, dry earth
 - (C) The father's anxiety
 - (D) The empty well
- Q8.** What was the family's reaction to the appearance of the small cloud?
- (A) Fear of a coming storm
 - (B) Intense, physical-like longing
 - (C) Indifference due to its small size
 - (D) Anger at the heat
- Q9.** The father's face is described as a "map of hidden anxieties" to suggest:



- (A) He was good at geography
- (B) His worries were visible through his expressions
- (C) He was hiding a secret map
- (D) He was not worried about the drought

Q10. The sound of the first raindrop is compared to:

- (A) A whisper
- (B) A drumbeat of hope
- (C) A falling stone
- (D) A man's hand

Q11. Which of the following best describes the setting of the story?

- (A) A lush forest
- (B) A busy city during a storm
- (C) A rural area suffering from a water crisis
- (D) A coastal town

Q12. The "hunger" mentioned in the passage is most likely:

- (A) A desire for food
- (B) A metaphorical craving for relief and rain
- (C) A literal stomach pain
- (D) A greed for wealth



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.

“The world is too much with us; late and soon, / Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;— / Little we see in Nature that is ours; / We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon! / This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon; / The winds that will be howling at all hours.” — William Wordsworth

Q13. What does the phrase "Getting and spending" refer to?

- (A) Charitable giving
- (B) Materialism and consumerism
- (C) Physical exercise
- (D) Scientific research

Q14. The poet uses the oxymoron "sordid boon" to describe:

- (A) A great victory
- (B) A gift that is actually immoral or damaging
- (C) A beautiful sunrise
- (D) The howling winds

Q15. According to the poet, why can we no longer see much in Nature?

- (A) Nature has become ugly.
- (B) We are too preoccupied with worldly, material affairs.
- (C) It is too dark to see.
- (D) The sea is too far away.



Q16. The personification in "This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon" serves to:

- (A) Show the sea's anger
- (B) Illustrate the intimate connection between natural elements
- (C) Describe a storm
- (D) Explain the tides scientifically

Q17. What is the central complaint of the speaker in this extract?

- (A) The weather is too windy.
- (B) Humanity has lost its spiritual connection to nature.
- (C) People are spending too much time at sea.
- (D) Nature is too powerful for humans.

Q18. The mood of this literary extract is primarily:

- (A) Joyful and lighthearted
- (B) Critical and lamenting
- (C) Appreciative and calm
- (D) Humorous



SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

Q19. Choose the correct sequence of the following parts to form a meaningful sentence.

Rearrange: P: for the exam / Q: had studied / R: the students / S: diligently

(A) RPQS

(B) RQSP

(C) SQRP

(D) PRQS

Q20. Choose the correct sequence of the following parts to form a meaningful sentence.

Rearrange: P: that he was / Q: the teacher / R: disappointed / S: said

(A) QSRP

(B) QSPR

(C) PRSQ

(D) SQRP

Q21. Choose the correct sequence of the following parts to form a meaningful sentence.

Rearrange: P: is a virtue / Q: which / R: patience / S: everyone should possess

(A) RPQS

(B) PQRS

(C) RQPS

(D) SPRQ

Q22. Choose the correct sequence of the following parts to form a meaningful sentence.

Rearrange: P: reached the station / Q: before the train / R: they had / S: left

(A) RPQS

(B) RQSP



(C) PRQS

(D) QSRP

Q23. Choose the correct sequence of the following parts to form a meaningful sentence.

Rearrange: P: in the garden / Q: colorful flowers / R: are blooming / S: many

(A) SQRP

(B) QSRP

(C) SRPQ

(D) PQRS

Q24. Choose the correct sequence of the following parts to form a meaningful sentence.

Rearrange: P: the mystery / Q: to solve / R: was unable / S: the detective

(A) SRQP

(B) SQRP

(C) PSQR

(D) RQPS

Q25. Choose the correct sequence of the following parts to form a meaningful sentence.

Rearrange: P: the truth / Q: to tell / R: is always / S: the best policy

(A) PQRS

(B) QPRS

(C) RPQS

(D) SRQP

Q26. Filler: The manager's _____ remarks during the meeting offended several employees.

(A) Gracious

(B) Acerbic



- (C) Laudatory
- (D) Meticulous

Q27. Filler: Despite his wealth, he lived a very _____ life, spending very little on himself.

- (A) Extravagant
- (B) Frugal
- (C) Ostentatious
- (D) Affluent

Q28. Filler: The scientist was _____ about the results until the peer review was complete.

- (A) Certain
- (B) Circumspect
- (C) Boisterous
- (D) Indifferent

Q29. Filler: She _____ the offer because the salary was below her expectations.

- (A) Turned up
- (B) Turned down
- (C) Turned off
- (D) Turned in

Q30. Filler: The _____ aroma of fresh bread filled the kitchen.

- (A) Putrid
- (B) Piquant
- (C) Palatable



(D) Pungent

SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

Q31. Match the (Words) with their (Meanings):

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(a)	Fragile	(1)	Colossal
(b)	Gigantic	(2)	Delicate
(c)	Ancient	(3)	Plentiful
(d)	Abundant	(4)	Archaic

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

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

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

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

Q32. Match the (Person) with the (Description):

List I	Term	List II	Description
(a)	Optimist	(1)	One who hates women
(b)	Pessimist	(2)	One who looks at the dark side
(c)	Altruist	(3)	One who looks at the bright side
(d)	Misogynist	(4)	One who loves humanity

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

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

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

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



Q33. Match the (Idiom) with its (Meaning):

List I	Term	List II	Description
(a)	To feel blue	(1)	To be angry
(b)	To see red	(2)	To be inexperienced
(c)	To be green	(3)	To be a coward
(d)	To be yellow	(4)	To be sad

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

Q34. Choose the Antonym of ALTRUISTIC:

- (A) Selfless
(B) Greedy
(C) Kind
(D) Helpful

Q35. Choose the Antonym of VAGUE:

- (A) Obscure
(B) Distinct
(C) Dim
(D) Uncertain

Q36. Choose the Synonym of METICULOUS:

- (A) Careless
(B) Precise



- (C) Shabby
- (D) Ambitious

Q37. Choose the Synonym of EPHEMERAL:

- (A) Permanent
- (B) Transient
- (C) Stable
- (D) Eternal

Q38. Choose the Synonym of ADVERSITY:

- (A) Prosperity
- (B) Happiness
- (C) Misfortune
- (D) Capability

Q39. Choose the Antonym of ALTRUISTIC:

- (A) Selfless
- (B) Benevolent
- (C) Philanthropic
- (D) Egoistic

Q40. Choose the Antonym of AMBIGUOUS:

- (A) Vague
- (B) Precise
- (C) Obscure
- (D) Uncertain



Q41. “To leave no stone unturned” means:

- (A) To be very lazy
- (B) To look for a lost treasure
- (C) To use all available means to achieve something
- (D) To build a stone wall

Q42. “A blessing in disguise” means:

- (A) A misfortune that eventually results in something good
- (B) An expensive gift given by a stranger
- (C) To hide one’s true identity at a party
- (D) A religious ceremony performed in secret

Q43. “To see eye to eye” means:

- (A) To stare at someone angrily
- (B) To have a medical eye examination
- (C) To agree fully with someone
- (D) To be physically tall

Q44. Idiom: A bolt from the blue

- (A) A sudden unexpected event
- (B) A blue lightning
- (C) A planned trip
- (D) A colorful sky

Q45. Idiom: To burn the midnight oil

- (A) To waste energy



- (B) To work late into the night
- (C) To light a lamp
- (D) To sleep early

Q46. “To smell a rat” means:

- (A) To hunt for a rodent
- (B) To suspect something is wrong or dishonest
- (C) To have a keen sense of smell
- (D) To be in a dirty environment

Q47. Idiom: Face the music

- (A) To listen to a concert
- (B) To accept the consequences
- (C) To play an instrument
- (D) To enjoy life

Q48. Idiom: At the eleventh hour

- (A) At 11:00 AM
- (B) At the last possible moment
- (C) Early in the morning
- (D) After midnight

Q49. Substitution: One who hates mankind

- (A) Philanthropist
- (B) Misanthrope
- (C) Polyglot
- (D) Optimist



Q50. Substitution: A place where birds are kept

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



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: The "Infrastructure Gap" in the 2025 Global Education Census refers to the significant divide in access to digital learning tools between different geographic regions. This disparity is a critical metric for assessing educational equity in an increasingly automated global economy.

Solution: According to the text, 80% of urban schools are equipped with digital labs, while only 22% of rural institutions possess the necessary hardware. The passage explicitly identifies the difference between these two figures (80% – 22%) as a 58% disparity.

Final Answer: 58%

Answer: (C)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: The "primary shift" refers to the change in student enrollment and interest patterns identified in the 2025 Global Education Census. This shift is characterized by a move toward practical, skill-oriented education as students prepare for a changing job market.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that there is a "significant pivot toward vocational training in secondary schools," with 42% of students now choosing skill-based subjects over traditional humanities.

Final Answer: A pivot toward vocational and skill-based training

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The term "lost generation" is a sociological metaphor used in the text to describe a specific demographic at risk of economic exclusion. It highlights the long-term consequences of failing to provide equitable access to technology.

Solution: In the context of the automated economy mentioned, the "lost generation" refers to those in rural areas who, due to the infrastructure gap (only 22% access), will lack the necessary skills to participate in future labor markets.

Final Answer: Rural workers unable to participate in an automated economy

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: A "hurdle" in this context refers to a systemic barrier or obstacle that prevents the successful implementation of a policy or educational trend across an entire population.

Solution: The passage identifies the **'Infrastructure Gap'** as the primary hurdle, noting that while students want to learn skills, the lack of hardware in rural institutions prevents this transition.

Final Answer: The Infrastructure Gap

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: This question tests the ability to verify specific quantitative and qualitative data points provided in a text while dismissing distractor options that misinterpret the statistics.

Solution: Option (C) is the most accurate; with 80% of urban schools equipped with digital labs, hardware access is extremely high (nearly universal) compared to the 22% in rural areas. Option (A) is incorrect as 42% prefer skills (meaning 58% likely prefer humanities/others), and (B) is false as 22% is less than half.

Final Answer: Hardware access is nearly universal in urban schools.

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: The tone of a passage is determined by the author's choice of words, the inclusion of data, and the presence of any warnings or calls to action regarding the subject matter.

Solution: The passage is **Analytical** because it uses specific census data and percentages to explain a trend. It is also **Cautionary** because it warns of a "failure to bridge" the gap and the resulting "lost generation."

Final Answer: Analytical and Cautionary

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: A **metaphor** is a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison. In this passage, the author uses personification to give the ground human characteristics to emphasize the severity of the drought.

Solution Analysis: The text states: "The earth had cracked into a thousand parched lips..." This comparison illustrates the deep fissures in the ground caused by lack of water, making the **dry earth** appear as if it is "begging" for rain.

Final Answer: The cracked, dry earth

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: The passage uses sensory language and emotional imagery to convey the desperation of the characters during a natural crisis.

Solution Analysis: The narrator describes watching the cloud "with a **hunger that was almost physical**." This indicates that their need for rain was so intense it felt like a bodily craving or a deep, desperate longing.

Final Answer: Intense, physical-like longing

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: A "map of hidden anxieties" is a metaphorical description used to show how internal emotions can be traced or read on a person's physical features.

Solution Analysis: Just as a map shows various paths and landmarks, the father's face showed various lines and expressions that revealed his deep-seated ****worries and anxieties**** about the drought, even if he didn't speak them aloud.

Final Answer: His worries were visible through his expressions

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Similes and metaphors are used to link a physical sound to an emotional state, creating a more powerful impact on the reader.

Solution Analysis: The text explicitly states: "When the first heavy drop struck the dust, it sounded like a ****drumbeat of hope****." This suggests that the sound was not just a noise, but a signal that their period of suffering was ending.

Final Answer: A drumbeat of hope

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: The setting of a story includes both the physical location and the environmental conditions that influence the plot and characters.

Solution Analysis: References to a "well," "the earth," "dust," and a "great drought" point toward a ****rural or agricultural setting**** experiencing a severe water crisis.

Final Answer: A rural area suffering from a water crisis

Answer: (C)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Contextual meaning involves understanding how a word is used figuratively within a specific narrative to represent a larger emotional or spiritual state.

Solution Analysis: The "hunger" the characters feel while watching the cloud is not for food (literal hunger), but a ****metaphorical craving for rain**** and the relief it would bring to their parched land and anxious lives.

Final Answer: A metaphorical craving for relief and rain

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: In Wordsworth's sonnet, "The world" represents the commercial and industrial society of the early 19th century. The phrase "Getting and spending" encapsulates the cycle of earning money and purchasing material goods.

Solution Analysis: By "Getting and spending," the poet refers to the obsessive pursuit of wealth and the consumption of products. He argues that this focus on ****materialism and consumerism**** exhausts our "powers" (our spiritual and creative energies), leaving us unable to appreciate the natural world.

Final Answer: Materialism and consumerism

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: An ****oxymoron**** is a figure of speech that joins two contradictory terms. A "boon" is a blessing or a gift, while "sordid" means ignoble, dirty, or immoral.

Solution Analysis: The poet calls our detachment from nature a "sordid boon." He suggests that while the material progress of society might seem like a "boon" (a benefit), it is actually ****sordid**** because it has cost us our spiritual "hearts." It is a ****gift that is actually damaging**** to our humanity.

Final Answer: A gift that is actually immoral or damaging

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Wordsworth emphasizes that human perception is clouded by societal values. We have "given our hearts away," meaning our emotional and spiritual focus is no longer aligned with the environment.

Solution Analysis: The poet claims we see little in Nature that is "ours" because we are ****too preoccupied with worldly, material affairs****. Because we are so caught up in the "getting and spending" of the industrial world, we have become "out of tune" with the natural beauty around us.

Final Answer: We are too preoccupied with worldly, material affairs.

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: ****Personification**** gives human qualities to non-human entities. By describing the Sea as a woman "baring her bosom," Wordsworth elevates nature to a living, feeling being.

Solution Analysis: This imagery is used to ****illustrate the intimate and vulnerable connection**** between the natural elements (the Sea and the Moon). It serves to show the beauty and openness of nature that humanity is currently ignoring or failing to appreciate.

Final Answer: Illustrate the intimate connection between natural elements

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: The central theme of this Romantic poem is the conflict between the "man-made world" and the "natural world."

Solution Analysis: The speaker's primary grievance is that **humanity has lost its spiritual connection to nature**. He laments that we have traded our souls for material possessions and have become indifferent to the powerful movements of the sea and the winds.

Final Answer: Humanity has lost its spiritual connection to nature.

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: The "mood" is the atmosphere or emotional state created by the literary work. The vocabulary used (e.g., "lay waste," "sordid," "howling") dictates the feeling of the piece.

Solution Analysis: The mood is **critical and lamenting**. Wordsworth is not just describing a scene; he is actively criticizing society's choices and mourning (lamenting) the loss of the deep, pagan-like appreciation for the earth that once existed.

Final Answer: Critical and lamenting

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: To rearrange segments into a coherent sentence, identify the **Subject** (The students), the **Verb** (had studied), the **Adverb** (diligently), and the **Object/Prepositional Phrase** (for the exam).

Solution Analysis: The logical flow follows the structure: *Subject + Verb + Adverb + Purpose*.

- **R:** The students
- **Q:** had studied
- **S:** diligently
- **P:** for the exam

Full Sentence: "The students had studied diligently for the exam."

Final Answer: RQSP

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: In sentences reporting speech, the structure is usually: *Reporting Subject + Reporting Verb + that + Subordinate Clause*.

Solution Analysis:

- **Q:** The teacher (Subject)
- **S:** said (Reporting Verb)
- **P:** that he was (Conjunction + Subject + Verb)
- **R:** disappointed (Adjective/Complement)

Full Sentence: "The teacher said that he was disappointed."

Final Answer: QSPR

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: This sentence defines a noun using a relative clause. The structure is: *Noun + Verb + Complement + Relative Pronoun + Clause*.

Solution Analysis:

- **R:** Patience
- **P:** is a virtue
- **Q:** which
- **S:** everyone should possess

Full Sentence: "Patience is a virtue which everyone should possess."

Final Answer: RPQS

Answer: (A)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: This sentence uses the **Past Perfect** tense to describe an action completed before another past action. Structure: *Subject + had + Verb + before + Subject + Verb*.

Solution Analysis:

- **R:** They had
- **P:** reached the station
- **Q:** before the train
- **S:** left

Full Sentence: "They had reached the station before the train left."

Final Answer: RPQS

Answer: (A)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: The structure follows: *Quantifier + Adjective + Noun + Verb + Location.*

Solution Analysis:

- **S:** Many
- **Q:** colorful flowers
- **R:** are blooming
- **P:** in the garden

Full Sentence: "Many colorful flowers are blooming in the garden."

Final Answer: SQRP

Answer: (A)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: The sentence identifies a subject and their inability to perform an action. Structure: *Subject + Verb + Adjective + Infinitive Phrase.*

Solution Analysis:

- **S:** The detective
- **R:** was unable
- **Q:** to solve
- **P:** the mystery

Full Sentence: "The detective was unable to solve the mystery."

Final Answer: SRQP

Answer: (A)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: This sentence is a variation of a famous proverb. It starts with an infinitive phrase as the subject.

Solution Analysis:

- **Q:** To tell
- **P:** the truth
- **R:** is always
- **S:** the best policy

Full Sentence: "To tell the truth is always the best policy."

Final Answer: QPRS

Answer: (B)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary requires identifying the "tone" of the sentence. The keyword here is **"offended,"** which implies the remarks were harsh, sharp, or critical in nature.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Gracious:** Kind and pleasant (Opposite of the required tone).
- **(B) Acerbic: Correct.** Means sharp, biting, or sour in tone; perfectly explains why employees were offended.
- **(C) Laudatory:** Expressing praise (Would not cause offense).
- **(D) Meticulous:** Showing great attention to detail (Neutral/Positive).

Full Sentence: "The manager's **acerbic** remarks during the meeting offended several employees."

Final Answer: Acerbic

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: The word **"Despite"** indicates a contrast. We are looking for a word that is the opposite of being wealthy/spending a lot, specifically matching the description **"spending very little on himself."**

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Extravagant:** Spending money excessively (Matches wealth, but not the description).
- **(B) Frugal: Correct.** Means simple, plain, and costing little; being economical with money.
- **(C) Ostentatious:** Designed to impress or attract notice (Opposite of spending little).
- **(D) Affluent:** Having a great deal of money (Synonym for wealthy, doesn't provide contrast).

Full Sentence: "Despite his wealth, he lived a very **frugal** life, spending very little on himself."

Final Answer: Frugal

Answer: (B)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: The phrase ****"until the peer review was complete"*** suggests that the scientist was being careful, guarded, or unwilling to take risks with their conclusions before they were verified.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Certain:** Completely sure (Unlikely before a review is finished).
- **(B) Circumspect: Correct.** Means wary and unwilling to take risks; cautious.
- **(C) Boisterous:** Noisy, energetic, and cheerful (Irrelevant to scientific conduct).
- **(D) Indifferent:** Having no particular interest or sympathy (Scientists are rarely indifferent to their results).

Full Sentence: "The scientist was ****circumspect**** about the results until the peer review was complete."

Final Answer: Circumspect

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: This question tests knowledge of **Phrasal Verbs**. The context is the rejection of an offer due to a low salary.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Turned up:** To arrive or appear.
- **(B) Turned down: Correct.** To reject or refuse an offer or request.
- **(C) Turned off:** To stop the operation of something (like a light) or to lose interest.
- **(D) Turned in:** To hand something in or to go to bed.

Full Sentence: "She **turned down** the offer because the salary was below her expectations."

Final Answer: Turned down

Answer: (B)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary requires matching the adjective to the noun it modifies. In this case, the noun is **"aroma of fresh bread,"** which is universally considered a pleasant, appetizing, and inviting scent.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Putrid:** Decaying or rotting and emitting a fetid smell (Incorrect for fresh bread).
- **(B) Piquant: Correct.** While it often refers to a pleasantly sharp or appetizing flavor, it is frequently used to describe a pleasantly stimulating or "zingy" aroma that rouses the appetite.
- **(C) Palatable:** Pleasant to the **taste** (Usually refers to the eating experience rather than the smell).
- **(D) Pungent:** Having a sharply strong taste or smell (Often used for overpowering or "stinging" smells like onions or vinegar, rather than the soft scent of bread).

Full Sentence: "The **piquant** aroma of fresh bread filled the kitchen."

Final Answer: Piquant

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Matching questions test your ability to identify relationships between words with similar meanings (**synonyms**) across different contexts, ranging from size and age to quality and quantity.

Solution Analysis: We examine each word in List I and find its nearest equivalent in List II:

- **(a) Fragile:** Refers to something easily broken or damaged. Its synonym is **(2) Delicate**.
- **(b) Gigantic:** Refers to something of very great size or huge. Its synonym is **(1) Colossal** (meaning extremely large or great).
- **(c) Ancient:** Refers to something belonging to the very distant past. Its synonym is **(4) Archaic** (meaning very old or old-fashioned).
- **(d) Abundant:** Refers to something existing or available in large quantities. Its synonym is **(3) Plentiful**.

Mapping Table:

List I	List II	Relationship
(a)	(2)	Fragile ≈ Delicate
(b)	(1)	Gigantic ≈ Colossal
(c)	(4)	Ancient ≈ Archaic
(d)	(3)	Abundant ≈ Plentiful

Conclusion: By matching the descriptors of size, age, and quantity, we find that only Option (A) correctly aligns all four pairs.

Answer: (A)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: This matching exercise tests your knowledge of **personality traits and behavioral terms**, specifically focusing on psychological outlooks and social attitudes. These terms are rooted in Latin and Greek etymology (e.g., *miso-* meaning "hate" and *gyne* meaning "woman").

Solution Analysis: We match each term from List I with its corresponding definition in List II:

- **(a) Optimist:** Derived from the Latin *optimus* (best). It refers to **(3) One who looks at the bright side** of things and expects positive outcomes.
- **(b) Pessimist:** Derived from the Latin *pessimus* (worst). It refers to **(2) One who looks at the dark side** and expects the worst.
- **(c) Altruist:** A person showing selfless concern for the well-being of others. It corresponds to **(4) One who loves humanity** (or acts for the benefit of others).
- **(d) Misogynist:** Combining the Greek roots *miso* (hatred) and *gyne* (woman). It refers to **(1) One who hates women**.

Mapping Table:

List I	List II	Relationship
(a)	(3)	Optimist → Bright side
(b)	(2)	Pessimist → Dark side
(c)	(4)	Altruist → Loves humanity
(d)	(1)	Misogynist → Hates women

Conclusion: Aligning these psychological and social descriptions leads us to the sequence found in Option (A).

Answer: (A)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: Many English idioms use **colors** to represent specific human emotions or states of being. Understanding these symbolic associations is essential for mastering figurative language in competitive exams.

Solution Analysis: We match each color-based idiom from List I with its corresponding emotional meaning in List II:

- **(a) To feel blue:** This color is traditionally associated with depression or low spirits. It means **(4) To be sad**.
- **(b) To see red:** Historically linked to the flushing of the face during a temper tantrum or the "red" of blood. It means **(1) To be angry**.
- **(c) To be green:** This refers to young, unripe fruit or plants. In a human context, it means **(2) To be inexperienced** or a novice.
- **(d) To be yellow:** This color has a long-standing association with a lack of courage or treachery. It means **(3) To be a coward**.

Mapping Table:

List I	List II	Relationship
(a)	(4)	Blue → Sadness
(b)	(1)	Red → Anger
(c)	(2)	Green → Inexperience
(d)	(3)	Yellow → Cowardice

Conclusion: Based on the emotional symbolism of colors, the correct sequence is found in Option (A).

Answer: (A)



Q34.

Solution

Concept: An **antonym** is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. **Altruistic** describes a person who shows a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others.

Solution Analysis:

- (A) **Selfless:** Concerned more with others than oneself (Synonym).
- (B) **Greedy: Correct.** Having an intense and selfish desire for wealth or power; the direct opposite of altruism.
- (C) **Kind:** Having a friendly or generous nature (Synonym).
- (D) **Helpful:** Giving or ready to give help (Synonym).

Final Answer: Greedy

Answer: (B)

Q35.

Solution

Concept: **Vague** refers to something that is uncertain, indefinite, or unclear in character or meaning.

Solution Analysis:

- (A) **Obscure:** Not discovered or known about (Synonym).
- (B) **Distinct: Correct.** Readily distinguishable by the senses; clear and sharp.
- (C) **Dim:** Not shining brightly or clearly (Synonym in a visual context).
- (D) **Uncertain:** Not able to be relied on; not known (Synonym).

Final Answer: Distinct

Answer: (B)



Q36.

Solution

Concept: ****Meticulous**** means showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Careless:** Not giving sufficient attention to avoiding harm or errors (Antonym).
- **(B) Precise: Correct.** Marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail.
- **(C) Shabby:** In poor condition through long or hard use (Irrelevant).
- **(D) Ambitious:** Having or showing a strong desire and determination to succeed (Irrelevant).

Final Answer: Precise

Answer: (B)

Q37.

Solution

Concept: ****Ephemeral**** refers to something that lasts for a very short time.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Permanent:** Lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely (Antonym).
- **(B) Transient: Correct.** Lasting only for a short time; impermanent.
- **(C) Stable:** Not likely to change or fail (Antonym).
- **(D) Eternal:** Lasting or existing forever (Antonym).

Final Answer: Transient

Answer: (B)



Q38.

Solution

Concept: ****Adversity**** refers to difficulties or misfortune.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Prosperity:** The state of being prosperous (Antonym).
- **(B) Happiness:** The state of being happy (Antonym).
- **(C) Misfortune: Correct.** An unfortunate state or event; bad luck.
- **(D) Capability:** The power or ability to do something (Irrelevant).

Final Answer: Misfortune

Answer: (C)

Q39.

Solution

Concept: An ****antonym**** is a word with the opposite meaning. ****Altruistic**** refers to a selfless concern for the well-being of others.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Selfless:** Placing others' needs above one's own (Synonym).
- **(B) Benevolent:** Well-meaning and kindly (Synonym).
- **(C) Philanthropic:** Seeking to promote the welfare of others (Synonym).
- **(D) Egoistic: Correct.** Refers to being self-centered or conceited; the direct opposite of being altruistic.

Final Answer: Egoistic

Answer: (D)



Q40.

Solution

Concept: ****Ambiguous**** describes language or a situation that is open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Vague:** Uncertain, indefinite, or unclear (Synonym).
- **(B) Precise: Correct.** Marked by exactness and accuracy of expression; clearly defined.
- **(C) Obscure:** Not discovered or known about; uncertain (Synonym).
- **(D) Uncertain:** Not able to be relied on; not known (Synonym).

Final Answer: Precise

Answer: (B)

Q41.

Solution

Concept: An **idiom** is a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words.

Solution Analysis: The phrase ****"to leave no stone unturned"*** originates from an ancient Greek legend. It means to try every possible course of action or to ****use all available means**** in order to achieve a specific goal or find something.

Final Answer: To use all available means to achieve something

Answer: (C)



Q42.

Solution

Concept: This idiom describes a specific type of paradox where a negative event leads to a positive outcome.

Solution Analysis: **"A blessing in disguise"** refers to a situation that initially seems like a **misfortune** or a bad thing, but eventually results in a **good outcome** or a beneficial situation that was not expected.

Final Answer: A misfortune that eventually results in something good

Answer: (A)

Q43.

Solution

Concept: This idiom uses the visual of two people looking at each other at the same level to symbolize mental or emotional alignment.

Solution Analysis: **"To see eye to eye"** means to share the same position or opinion on a matter; it is used when two or more people **agree fully** with one another.

Final Answer: To agree fully with someone

Answer: (C)



Q44.

Solution

Concept: The idiom **“a bolt from the blue”** refers to a "bolt" of lightning coming from a clear "blue" sky—something that is physically impossible to predict.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) A sudden unexpected event: Correct.** It is used to describe news or an event that happens without any prior warning.
- **(B), (C), (D):** These are literal or unrelated distractors.

Final Answer: A sudden unexpected event

Answer: (A)

Q45.

Solution

Concept: **“To burn the midnight oil”** dates back to times before electricity, when people had to use oil lamps to see while working or studying late.

Solution Analysis:

- **(B) To work late into the night: Correct.** It signifies putting in extra effort or studying long after normal working hours.

Final Answer: To work late into the night

Answer: (B)



Q46.

Solution

Concept: An **idiom** is an expression where the overall meaning is figurative and cannot be understood by simply defining the individual words. The phrase "to smell a rat" historically alludes to a dog or cat sniffing out the presence of a hidden pest, even if they cannot see it yet.

Solution Analysis: In a figurative sense, "smelling a rat" refers to a gut feeling or an instinctive sense that something is not quite right in a situation.

- **(A) To hunt for a rodent:** This is a literal interpretation of the words, which is incorrect for an idiom.
- **(B) To suspect something is wrong or dishonest: Correct.** It means to have a suspicion that a person or situation is deceptive, illegal, or insincere.
- **(C) To have a keen sense of smell:** Incorrect literal interpretation.
- **(D) To be in a dirty environment:** While rats are associated with dirt, this is not the figurative meaning of the phrase.

Conclusion: If someone makes an offer that seems "too good to be true," you might "smell a rat," meaning you suspect there is a hidden trick or dishonesty involved.

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: **“Face the music”** originated from military or theatrical contexts where an individual had to stand before others (and the orchestra) to receive criticism or a penalty.

Solution Analysis:

- **(B) To accept the consequences: Correct.** It means to deal with the unpleasant results of one’s own actions or mistakes without trying to avoid them.

Final Answer: To accept the consequences

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: The idiom **“At the eleventh hour”** comes from the Biblical Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard, where laborers were hired at the very last hour of the twelve-hour workday.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) At 11:00 AM:** Incorrect literal interpretation.
- **(B) At the last possible moment: Correct.** It is used to describe an action taken or a decision made just before it is too late.
- **(C), (D):** Incorrect time-based distractors.

Final Answer: At the last possible moment

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: ****One-word substitution**** involves replacing a phrase with a single word that captures its full meaning. This often involves Greek or Latin roots. The root "*miso-*" means hate, and "*anthropos-*" means mankind.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Philanthropist:** One who loves and helps mankind (Antonym).
- **(B) Misanthrope: Correct.** A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society.
- **(C) Polyglot:** A person who knows and uses several languages.
- **(D) Optimist:** A person who tends to be hopeful and confident about the future.

Final Answer: Misanthrope

Answer: (B)



Q50.

Solution

Concept: Specialized enclosures have specific names based on the Latin roots of the animals they house. The root "*avis*" means bird.

Solution Analysis:

- **(A) Aquarium:** A place where fish and aquatic plants are kept ("*aqua*" = water).
- **(B) Aviary: Correct.** A large enclosure, cage, or building of some sort for keeping birds.
- **(C) Apiary:** A place where bees are kept ("*apis*" = bee).
- **(D) Zoo:** A facility in which animals are confined within enclosures and displayed to the public.

Final Answer: Aviary

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

