

# CUET-UG English Sample Paper-13

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.**

While global internet penetration has reached 67%, the 'quality of access' remains the new frontier of inequality. Data from 2024 suggests that while mobile connectivity is ubiquitous, the ability to utilize high-speed broadband for educational and economic advancement is concentrated in urban hubs. This 'usage gap' is more critical than the 'coverage gap.' Economic productivity in regions with fiber-optic integration is 12% higher than those relying solely on 4G satellite links.

**Q1.** The term 'ubiquitous' in the passage most nearly means:

- (A) Rare
- (B) Ever-present
- (C) Expensive
- (D) Complicated



**Q2.** According to the report, what is the 'new frontier of inequality'?

- (A) Total lack of mobile phones
- (B) The quality of internet access
- (C) The cost of electricity
- (D) Lack of satellite links

**Q3.** The 'usage gap' refers to:

- (A) People not having signal
- (B) The inability to use available high-speed tools for growth
- (C) The time spent on social media
- (D) The physical distance between cell towers

**Q4.** What is the primary difference in economic productivity mentioned?

- (A) 5%
- (B) 67%
- (C) 12%
- (D) 4G vs 5G

**Q5.** Which tone best describes the passage?

- (A) Narrative
- (B) Analytical
- (C) Sarcastic
- (D) Eulogistic



- Q6.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) 4G satellite links are faster than fiber-optic integration.
  - (B) Simply having a mobile signal does not guarantee economic equality.
  - (C) Rural hubs have better broadband than urban hubs.
  - (D) Internet penetration has decreased since 2024.

### 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 rain hammered against the tin roof like a thousand tiny hoofbeats. Elias sat by the hearth, the flickering amber light casting long, dancing shadows. Just as he turned the page of his worn journal, a sharp, rhythmic rapping echoed from the oak door—a sound too deliberate to be the wind.

- Q7.** The simile 'like a thousand tiny hoofbeats' describes:
- (A) The sound of horses
  - (B) The intensity of the rain
  - (C) The beating of Elias's heart
  - (D) The knocking on the door
- Q8.** The atmosphere created in the first two sentences is:
- (A) Joyful
  - (B) Chaotic
  - (C) Atmospheric and tense
  - (D) Boring



**Q9.** Why did Elias think the sound wasn't the wind?

- (A) It was too loud
- (B) It was too rhythmic and deliberate
- (C) He saw a shadow
- (D) The wind had stopped

**Q10.** The word 'hearth' refers to:

- (A) A table
- (B) A bookshelf
- (C) A fireplace
- (D) A window

**Q11.** Elias's reaction to the knock can be inferred as:

- (A) Indifferent
- (B) Alert and surprised
- (C) Angry
- (D) Terrified

**Q12.** The use of the word 'worn' to describe the journal suggests that:

- (A) Elias is a poor man.
- (B) The journal is a frequent companion to Elias.
- (C) Elias does not take care of his belongings.
- (D) The journal was found in the rain.



**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.**

Tell that its sculptor well those passions read / Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things, / The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed; / And on the pedestal, these words appear: / 'My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings; / Look on my Works, ye Mighty, and despair

**Q13.** The 'passions' mentioned survive on:

- (A) The King's heart
- (B) The sculptor's hand
- (C) The shattered statue
- (D) The desert sand

**Q14.** In the context of the poem, 'mocked' most likely means:

- (A) To ridicule
- (B) To create a lifelike imitation
- (C) To ignore
- (D) To destroy

**Q15.** What is the irony of the inscription on the pedestal?

- (A) Ozymandias was a kind king
- (B) There is nothing left but ruins to look upon
- (C) The sculptor is more famous than the king
- (D) The pedestal is broken



**Q16.** The phrase 'King of Kings' indicates the King's:

- (A) Humility
- (B) Hubris and arrogance
- (C) Religious devotion
- (D) Loneliness

**Q17.** The theme of this literary extract is:

- (A) The permanence of art
- (B) The transience of power
- (C) The beauty of the desert
- (D) The skill of sculptors

**Q18.** Who does the 'hand' in 'The hand that mocked them' refer to?

- (A) Ozymandias
- (B) The Sculptor
- (C) The Traveler
- (D) The Reader

## SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

**Q19.** Rearrange to form a sentence :P: Of the various sources of energy / Q: solar energy is the most / R: abundant and / S: environmentally friendly.

- (A) PQRS
- (B) PRQS
- (C) QPRS
- (D) SRQP



**Q20.** Rearrange to form a sentence :P: The government has / Q: to provide relief / R: failed miserably / S: to the flood victims.

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

**Q21.** Rearrange to form a sentence :P: He was so / Q: that he could / R: tired after work / S: barely stand up.

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

**Q22.** Rearrange to form a sentence :P: Not only did / Q: she win the race / R: she also / S: broke the record.

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

**Q23.** Rearrange to form a sentence :P: Technology is / Q: a double-edged sword / R: that can either / S: empower or enslave us.

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



**Q24.** Rearrange to form a sentence : P: the intricate web of global trade / Q: has been significantly disrupted / R: due to unforeseen logistical bottlenecks / S: and the rising costs of raw materials.

- (A) PQRS
- (B) PRQS
- (C) QPSR
- (D) SPRQ

**Q25.** The committee decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the proposal until further evidence was provided.

- (A) Abrogate
- (B) Defer
- (C) Exacerbate
- (D) Adhere

**Q26.** Despite the \_\_\_\_\_ conditions, the mountaineers reached the summit.

- (A) Adverse
- (B) Averse
- (C) Amiable
- (D) Ample

**Q27.** The speaker's \_\_\_\_\_ style kept the audience engaged for hours.

- (A) Laconic
- (B) Eloquent
- (C) Mundane
- (D) Diffident



**Q28.** She is \_\_\_\_\_ at playing the violin, having practiced for fifteen years.

- (A) Adapt
- (B) Adopt
- (C) Adept
- (D) Adeptness

**Q29.** The medicine provided \_\_\_\_\_ relief from the stinging pain.

- (A) Eternal
- (B) Ephemeral
- (C) Transient
- (D) Instantaneous

**Q30.** Match the Word with Meaning:

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(1)	Diligent	(a)	To spread widely
(2)	Disseminate	(b)	Hard-working
(3)	Prudent	(c)	Showing care for the future

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

**Q31.** Match the Phrasal Verb with Meaning:

List I	Phrasal Verb	List II	Meaning
(1)	Look into	(a)	To cancel
(2)	Call off	(b)	To investigate
(3)	Put up with	(c)	To tolerate



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

**Q32.** Match Column A (Word) with Column B (Its most appropriate Antonym):

List I	Word	List II	Antonym
(1)	Episodic	(a)	Dogmatic
(2)	Amenable	(b)	Continuous
(3)	Flexible	(c)	Stubborn

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

**Q33.** Identify the INCORRECTLY matched Masculine-Feminine pair from the options below:

- (A) Wizard : Witch  
 (B) Gander : Goose  
 (C) Bachelor : Spinster  
 (D) Fox : Vixeness

**Q34.** Choose the correctly matched Singular-Plural pair from the options below:

- (A) Phenomenon : Phenomenas  
 (B) Basis : Bases  
 (C) Mouse : Mouses  
 (D) Goose : Geoses



**SECTION 3: VOCABULARY**

**Q35.** Choose the Synonym of CANDID:

- (A) Secretive
- (B) Frank
- (C) Deceptive

**Q36.** Choose the Synonym of METICULOUS:

- (A) Careless
- (B) Precise
- (C) Messy

**Q37.** Choose the Synonym of ENIGMATIC:

- (A) Obvious
- (B) Mysterious
- (C) Loud

**Q38.** Choose the Synonym of ABANDON:

- (A) Keep
- (B) Forsake
- (C) Support

**Q39.** Choose the Synonym of PLACID:

- (A) Angry
- (B) Calm
- (C) Stormy



**Q40.** Choose the Antonym of ALTRUISTIC:

- (A) Selfless
- (B) Generous
- (C) Selfish

**Q41.** Choose the Antonym of FRUGAL:

- (A) Thrifty
- (B) Extravagant
- (C) Economical

**Q42.** Choose the Antonym of OBSOLETE:

- (A) Ancient
- (B) Modern
- (C) Outdated

**Q43.** Choose the Antonym of VAGUE:

- (A) Unclear
- (B) Indistinct
- (C) Precise

**Q44.** Choose the Antonym of OPTIMISM:

- (A) Hope
- (B) Pessimism
- (C) Enthusiasm

**Q45.** What does the idiom 'To leave no stone unturned' mean:

- (A) Lazy
- (B) Try every possible course



(C) Hide truth

**Q46.** What does the idiom 'A blessing in disguise' mean:

- (A) Lucky charm
- (B) Good thing that seemed bad
- (C) Hidden enemy

**Q47.** What does the idiom 'To burn the midnight oil' mean:

- (A) Waste energy
- (B) Work late
- (C) Sleep early

**Q48.** One word for:A person who loves books:

- (A) Philanthropist
- (B) Bibliophile
- (C) Polyglot

**Q49.** One word for:An office for which no salary is paid:

- (A) Honorary
- (B) Honorable
- (C) Gratis

**Q50.** One word for:The study of ancient remains:

- (A) Anthropology
- (B) Archaeology
- (C) Geology



**Detailed Solutions****Q1.****Solution****Concept:**

The passage discusses the evolution of the digital divide, shifting from simple "coverage" (having a signal) to "quality of access" and the "usage gap." In this context, the term "ubiquitous" describes the state of mobile connectivity in 2024, contrasting it with the more limited availability of high-speed fiber-optic broadband.

**Solution:**

The word "ubiquitous" comes from the Latin *ubique*, meaning "everywhere." In the sentence "mobile connectivity is ubiquitous," the author is stating that mobile signals are found nearly everywhere or are ever-present. This serves as a contrast to high-speed broadband, which is still "concentrated in urban hubs." Therefore, (B) "Ever-present" is the most accurate synonym.

**Final Answer:**

The term 'ubiquitous' in the passage most nearly means: Ever-present.

**Answer: (B)**



Q2.

**Solution****Concept:**

The passage introduces the concept of "Quality of Access" as the modern metric for the digital divide. While most people have a basic connection, the disparity now lies in the speed and reliability of that connection, which directly impacts a region's economic output and educational opportunities.

**Solution:**

According to the first sentence of the passage, "the 'quality of access' remains the new frontier of inequality." The text clarifies that while basic mobile connectivity is widespread, the high-speed broadband necessary for real advancement is not, creating a new layer of socioeconomic division. This aligns directly with option (B).

**Final Answer:**

According to the report, the 'new frontier of inequality' is the quality of internet access.

**Answer: (B)**

Q3.

**Solution****Concept:**

The passage distinguishes between the "coverage gap" (the physical availability of a signal) and the "usage gap." The usage gap highlights that even when a signal exists, there is a disparity in the ability to leverage that connection for meaningful advancement, often due to differences in speed (broadband vs. mobile) or infrastructure.

**Solution:**

The text states that while mobile connectivity is "ubiquitous" (meaning people have signals), the "usage gap" is more critical. This gap is defined by the limited "ability to utilize high-speed broadband for educational and economic advancement." Therefore, it refers to the barrier preventing people from using high-speed tools for growth, making (B) the correct choice.

**Final Answer:**

The 'usage gap' refers to: The inability to use available high-speed tools for growth.

**Answer: (B)**

Q4.

**Solution****Concept:**

Economic productivity in the context of this passage is linked to the infrastructure of digital connectivity. The text quantifies the advantage that high-speed, stable connections (fiber-optic) provide over more limited mobile or satellite connections (4G) by providing a specific percentage increase.

**Solution:**

The passage explicitly states: "Economic productivity in regions with fiber-optic integration is 12% higher than those relying solely on 4G satellite links." This direct statistical comparison identifies the 12% figure as the primary difference in productivity between these two types of digital infrastructure. Thus, option (C) is the correct answer.

**Final Answer:**

The primary difference in economic productivity mentioned is: 12

**Answer: (C)**



Q5.

**Solution****Concept:**

The tone of a passage reflects the author's attitude toward the subject matter. It is determined by word choice, the presence of data, and the overall structure of the argument. Common tones include narrative (storytelling), analytical (examining data and logic), sarcastic (mocking), and eulogistic (praising).

**Solution:**

The passage utilizes specific statistics (67%, 2024, 12%) to examine the relationship between internet quality and economic outcomes. It identifies a problem (the usage gap), provides evidence for its impact on productivity, and draws logical conclusions without emotional bias or personal storytelling. Because it focuses on breaking down complex data to understand a trend, the tone is Analytical.

**Final Answer:**

The tone that best describes the passage is: Analytical.

**Answer: (B)**



Q6.

**Solution****Concept:**

An inference is a logical conclusion drawn from the facts presented in a text, rather than a statement explicitly written. To identify the correct inference, one must examine the relationships between the data points provided—in this case, the relationship between connectivity type, location, and economic output.

**Solution:**

The passage states that while mobile connectivity is "ubiquitous" (everywhere), there remains a significant "usage gap" that impacts economic and educational advancement. Specifically, it notes that fiber-optic regions are 12% more productive than those with only 4G satellite links. From this, we can conclude that merely having access to a mobile signal (ubiquity) is insufficient to bridge the economic divide, as the quality and type of that signal are what drive productivity. This leads directly to choice (B).

**Final Answer:**

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage? Simply having a mobile signal does not guarantee economic equality.

**Answer: (B)**

Q7.

**Solution****Concept:**

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as" to create a vivid mental image or sensory experience. In literature, similes are often used to convey the intensity, rhythm, or texture of natural phenomena.

**Solution:**

The passage begins with "The rain hammered against the tin roof like a thousand tiny hoofbeats." Here, the author is comparing the auditory experience of heavy rain hitting a metal surface to the rhythmic, percussive sound of many horses' hooves. This comparison is intended to emphasize the volume and "hammering" force of the downpour. Therefore, the simile describes the intensity of the rain, making (B) the correct choice.

**Final Answer:**

The simile 'like a thousand tiny hoofbeats' describes: The intensity of the rain.

**Answer: (B)**

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Atmosphere or mood in literature refers to the emotional feelings inspired by a scene. It is established through "word painting"—using sensory details like sound (hammering rain), sight (flickering amber light, dancing shadows), and setting (a lonely hearth during a storm) to evoke a specific response from the reader.

**Solution:** The first two sentences combine the loud, persistent noise of a storm ("hammered," "hoofbeats") with the isolation of a dimly lit interior ("flickering amber light," "long, dancing shadows"). This contrast between the aggressive weather outside and the quiet, shadow-filled room inside creates a sense of moodiness and suspense. It is not joyful or boring, nor is it chaotic (as Elias is sitting calmly); rather, it is rich with mood and a growing sense of anticipation. Thus, "Atmospheric and tense" is the best description.

**Final Answer:** The atmosphere created in the first two sentences is: Atmospheric and tense.

**Answer: (C)**



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept:** In reading comprehension, identifying the reason behind a character's thought process requires looking for specific descriptors or modifiers used by the author. Here, the distinction is made between a natural, random occurrence (the wind) and a purposeful human action (knocking).

**Solution:** The passage describes the sound at the door as a "sharp, rhythmic rapping." It explicitly states that this sound was "too deliberate to be the wind." The use of the words "rhythmic" and "deliberate" implies a pattern and intent that natural elements like wind typically lack. Therefore, Elias concludes the sound is intentional because of its specific, controlled nature. This matches option (B).

**Final Answer:** Elias thought the sound wasn't the wind because: It was too rhythmic and deliberate.

**Answer: (B)**

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Contextual clues are essential for determining the meaning of unfamiliar words in a narrative. The passage mentions "flickering amber light" and Elias sitting "by the hearth," which suggests a source of warmth and light typically found inside a home during a storm.

**Solution:** In the sentence, the "flickering amber light" is a direct result of whatever is happening at the hearth. Historically and architecturally, a hearth is the floor of a fireplace, often extending into the room, or the fireplace itself. Since it is the source of light casting "dancing shadows" while Elias stays warm indoors, it serves the function of a fireplace. Therefore, (C) is the correct definition.

**Final Answer:** The word 'hearth' refers to: A fireplace.

**Answer: (C)**



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept:** An inference regarding a character's reaction requires analyzing the timing and nature of the events described. By looking at what the character was doing immediately before the interruption and how the interruption is characterized, we can deduce their likely state of mind.

**Solution:** Elias is described as being in a state of quiet focus, sitting by the fire and turning the page of a journal. The sudden "sharp, rhythmic rapping" is a stark contrast to the quiet atmosphere. The text notes he recognizes the sound as "too deliberate to be the wind," implying he has shifted his attention fully to the door. While there isn't enough evidence to suggest he is "terrified" or "angry," the suddenness of a purposeful knock during a storm while he was distracted by his book would naturally make him **\*\*Alert and surprised\*\***.

**Final Answer:** Elias's reaction to the knock can be inferred as: Alert and surprised.

**Answer: (B)**



Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Adjectives in literature often serve a dual purpose: they describe a physical object while simultaneously providing insight into a character's habits, history, or emotional state. The word "worn" suggests something that has been handled or used extensively over a long period.

**Solution:** In the context of a personal journal, "worn" typically implies that the book has been opened, closed, and carried many times. While it could theoretically mean it was poorly made or damaged by weather, the most logical literary inference—especially since Elias is currently reading it by the fire—is that it is a "frequent companion." The wear and tear are signs of significant use and sentimental value rather than neglect or poverty. Thus, (B) is the most appropriate interpretation.

**Final Answer:** The use of the word 'worn' to describe the journal suggests that: The journal is a frequent companion to Elias.

**Answer: (B)**

Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept:** In Percy Bysshe Shelley's poem "Ozymandias," the traveler observes that the emotions ("passions") of the long-dead king are still visible. The poet explores the irony of how art outlasts the person it depicts, even when that art is in a state of decay.

**Solution:** The passage states that the passions "yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things." The "lifeless things" refer to the fragments of the ruined monument—the "shattered visage" and the stone legs mentioned earlier in the poem. While the King's heart and the sculptor's hand are long gone, the stone remains as a record of those feelings. Therefore, the passions survive on the statue itself.

**Final Answer:** The 'passions' mentioned survive on: The shattered statue.

**Answer: (C)**



Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The word "mock" has two primary meanings in literary contexts: the modern sense of "to ridicule or tease" and the archaic/artistic sense of "to mimic or copy" (similar to the word "mock-up"). Identifying the correct meaning requires looking at the relationship between the sculptor and the subject.

**Solution:** In the line "The hand that mocked them," the "hand" belongs to the sculptor. A sculptor's primary job is to replicate or imitate the features and "passions" of their subject in stone. While Ozymandias might have been a figure worthy of ridicule, in the technical context of creating a statue that captures a likeness so well that the passions "yet survive," the word refers to the act of artistic imitation. The sculptor "mocked" (copied/replicated) the king's expressions perfectly.

**Final Answer:** In the context of the poem, 'mocked' most likely means: To create a lifelike imitation.

**Answer: (B)**



Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Irony occurs when there is a significant contrast between what is expected and what actually exists or happens. In "Ozymandias," the poet uses **\*\*situational irony\*\*** to comment on the fleeting nature of political power and the ultimate dominance of time and nature over human ego.

**Solution:** The inscription commands the "Mighty" to look at the King's "Works" and "despair" (be intimidated by his greatness). However, the poem describes a scene of total desolation where the "Works" have crumbled into a "shattered visage" and "trunkless legs of stone." The irony lies in the fact that while Ozymandias intended the statue to be a monument to his eternal power, it has become a monument to his disappearance. There is nothing left for the "Mighty" to see but ruins and sand, making (B) the correct answer.

**Final Answer:** The irony of the inscription is: There is nothing left but ruins to look upon.

**Answer: (B)**



Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The title "King of Kings" is a historical and literary trope used to denote supreme power and absolute authority. In the context of the poem "Ozymandias," it serves to characterize the ruler's self-perception and his desire to be viewed as superior to all other monarchs who ever lived or would live.

**Solution:** By calling himself "King of Kings" and commanding the "Mighty" to "despair" at his works, Ozymandias displays an extreme level of pride and self-importance. This excessive pride, often leading to a person's eventual downfall or a disconnect from reality, is known as **hubris**. His belief that his power would be eternal and unmatched by any other ruler highlights his arrogance. Therefore, (B) is the most accurate description of what the phrase indicates.

**Final Answer:** The phrase 'King of Kings' indicates the King's: Hubris and arrogance.

**Answer: (B)**



Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The theme of a literary work is its underlying message or central idea. In "Ozymandias," Percy Bysshe Shelley explores the relationship between time, power, and art. While art (the statue) remains to tell a story, the power of the ruler and the empire he built have completely vanished.

**Solution:** The extract emphasizes that although Ozymandias called himself the "King of Kings" and built great "Works," those works are now "lifeless things" and ruins. The contrast between the boastful words on the pedestal and the "shattered" reality of the statue illustrates that no matter how great a ruler's power may be, it is temporary and will eventually be destroyed by time. This concept of temporary existence is known as **\*\*transience\*\***. Therefore, the primary theme is the transience of power.

**Final Answer:** The theme of this literary extract is: The transience of power.

**Answer: (B)**



Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept:** In the poem "Ozymandias," Shelley creates a layered description of the ruins. To understand the subjects of the line "The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed," one must distinguish between the creator of the statue and the subject of the statue.

**Solution:** The phrase "The hand that mocked them" refers to the person who physically carved the "passions" into the stone. As established in the previous lines ("Tell that its **\*\*sculptor\*\*** well those passions read"), it is the sculptor's hand that imitated or "mocked" (reproduced) the expressions of the king. In contrast, "the heart that fed" refers to the King (Ozymandias), whose heart nourished those passions during his life. Therefore, the "hand" belongs to the artist.

**Final Answer:** The 'hand' in 'The hand that mocked them' refers to: The Sculptor.

**Answer: (B)**



Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept:** To rearrange segments into a coherent sentence, we must identify the logical flow:

- **P (Contextual Phrase):** "Of the various sources of energy" sets the scope.
- **Q (Subject and Verb):** "solar energy is the most" introduces what is being discussed.
- **R (First Descriptor):** "abundant and" provides the first quality.
- **S (Final Descriptor):** "environmentally friendly" completes the superlative comparison.

**Solution:** By combining the segments in order:

- (P) Of the various sources of energy...
- (Q) solar energy is the most...
- (R) abundant and...
- (S) environmentally friendly.

The sequence results in: "Of the various sources of energy, solar energy is the most abundant and environmentally friendly." This is a grammatically perfect and logically sound sentence.

**Final Answer:** The correct arrangement is PQRS.

**Answer: (A)**



Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept:** To form a coherent sentence, we must arrange the segments according to standard English syntax (Subject + Verb + Adverb + Infinitive Phrase):

- **Subject + Auxiliary Verb:** The government has...
- **Main Verb + Adverb:** ...failed miserably...
- **Infinitive Phrase (Purpose):** ...to provide relief...
- **Object/Recipient:** ...to the flood victims.

**Solution:** Let's evaluate the segments:

- **P:** "The government has" (Subject + helping verb)
- **R:** "failed miserably" (Main verb + adverb describing the failure)
- **Q:** "to provide relief" (The specific action they failed to do)
- **S:** "to the flood victims." (The recipients of the intended relief)

Connecting these in the sequence **PRQS** results in: "The government has failed miserably to provide relief to the flood victims." This sequence is logically and grammatically correct.

**Final Answer:** The correct arrangement to form a meaningful sentence is PRQS.

**Answer: (A)**



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept:** To construct this sentence, we follow the "so... that" construction, which is used to show cause and effect. The structure generally follows: Subject + Verb + "so" + Adjective + "that" + Result.

**Solution:** Let's analyze the sequence of the segments:

- **P:** "He was so" — Introduces the subject and the intensifier "so."
- **R:** "tired after work" — Provides the adjective (tired) and the context (after work) required by the word "so."
- **Q:** "that he could" — Introduces the "that" clause and the auxiliary verb.
- **S:** "barely stand up." — Completes the "that" clause with the result of his tiredness.

Putting it together: "He was so (P) tired after work (R) that he could (Q) barely stand up (S)." This forms the sequence **PRQS**.

**Final Answer:** The correct arrangement to form a meaningful sentence is PRQS.

**Answer: (A)**



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This sentence requires the use of the correlative conjunction pair **\*\*"Not only... but also."\*\*** When a sentence starts with "Not only," it typically triggers subject-verb inversion (e.g., "did she" instead of "she did").

**Solution:** Breaking down the segments:

- **P:** "Not only did" — The opening correlative phrase with the inverted auxiliary verb.
- **Q:** "she win the race" — The first clause (Subject + Base Verb + Object).
- **R:** "she also" — The second part of the correlative structure (though the "but" is implied or omitted here, which is common in some constructions).
- **S:** "broke the record." — The second action completed by the subject.

Connecting these in order: "Not only did (P) she win the race (Q), she also (R) broke the record (S)." This forms a logically sound and grammatically emphatic sentence.

**Final Answer:** The correct arrangement to form a meaningful sentence is PQRS.

**Answer: (A)**



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept:** To arrange these segments, we identify the standard English sentence pattern: Subject + Verb + Complement + Relative Clause.

- **Subject + Verb:** Technology is...
- **Complement (Metaphor):** ...a double-edged sword...
- **Relative Clause (Explanation):** ...that can either empower or enslave us.

**Solution:** Evaluating the segments:

- **P:** "Technology is" — The subject and the linking verb.
- **Q:** "a double-edged sword" — The noun phrase serving as a complement.
- **R:** "that can either" — The start of a relative clause providing a condition.
- **S:** "empower or enslave us." — The conclusion of the "either/or" construction.

Combining them in order: "Technology is (P) a double-edged sword (Q) that can either (R) empower or enslave us (S)." This sequence follows the most logical and common rhetorical structure.

**Final Answer:** The correct arrangement to form a meaningful sentence is PQRS.

**Answer: (A)**



Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept:** To form a coherent sentence, we follow the logical progression of Subject → Verb Phrase → Cause/Reason:

- **Subject (P):** "the intricate web of global trade"
- **Verb Phrase (Q):** "has been significantly disrupted"
- **Primary Reason (R):** "due to unforeseen logistical bottlenecks"
- **Secondary Reason (S):** "and the rising costs of raw materials."

**Solution:** Combining the segments in order: "The intricate web of global trade (P) has been significantly disrupted (Q) due to unforeseen logistical bottlenecks (R) and the rising costs of raw materials (S)." This sequence (**PQRS**) maintains clear subject-verb agreement and logical grouping of the reasons for disruption. **Final Answer:** The correct arrangement is PQRS.

**Answer: (A)**



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The sentence describes a delay in action ("until further evidence was provided"). We need a word that means "to put off" or "postpone."

**Solution:**

- **Abrogate:** To repeal or do away with a law.
- **Defer:** To put off an action or event to a later time; postpone.
- **Exacerbate:** To make a problem or bad situation worse.
- **Adhere:** To stick to or believe in and follow the practices of.

The committee would defer the proposal while waiting for more evidence.

**Final Answer:**

The correct word is Defer.

**Answer: (B)**



Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The word "Despite" signals a contrast. If the mountaineers reached the summit, the conditions must have been difficult or harmful.

**Solution:**

- **Adverse:** Preventing success or development; harmful; unfavorable.
- **Averse:** Having a strong dislike of or opposition to something (usually used for people).
- **Amiable:** Friendly and pleasant.
- **Ample:** Enough or more than enough; plentiful.

Mountaineering is difficult under adverse (unfavorable/harsh) weather conditions.

**Final Answer:**

The correct word is Adverse.

**Answer: (A)**



Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The sentence indicates that the audience was "engaged for hours," which suggests the speaker was skilled, persuasive, or expressive in their speech.

**Solution:**

- **Laconic:** Using very few words (unlikely to keep an audience for hours).
- **Eloquent:** Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing.
- **Mundane:** Lacking interest or excitement; dull.
- **Diffident:** Modest or shy because of a lack of self-confidence.

An eloquent style is exactly what would keep an audience captivated.

**Final Answer:**

The correct word is Eloquent.

**Answer: (B)**



Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question tests the ability to distinguish between homophones (words that sound similar) and choose the correct grammatical form. We need an adjective to describe her skill level.

**Solution:**

- **Adapt (Verb):** To adjust to new conditions.
- **Adopt (Verb):** To legally take something as one's own or choose a course of action.
- **Adept (Adjective):** Very skilled or proficient at something.
- **Adeptness (Noun):** The quality of being adept.

Since the sentence requires an adjective to complete the phrase "She is [adjective]," and fifteen years of practice leads to high proficiency, Adept is the correct choice.

**Final Answer:**

The correct word is Adept.

**Answer: (C)**



Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The context involves medical relief for a "stinging pain." Usually, medicine is sought for its speed of effect or its duration. We must select the word that best fits the likely intended meaning of the relief provided.

**Solution:**

- **Eternal:** Lasting or existing forever (unrealistic for medicine).
- **Ephemeral:** Lasting for a very short time (usually implies a negative lack of permanence).
- **Transient:** Lasting only for a short time; impermanent.
- **Instantaneous:** Occurring or done in an instant or immediately.

In the context of pain relief, especially for a sharp "stinging" sensation, a medicine that works immediately is highly valued. While "transient" describes the nature of the pain itself, Instantaneous describes the speed of the relief provided by the medicine.

**Final Answer:**

The correct word is Instantaneous.

**Answer: (D)**



Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Matching words to their meanings requires understanding the definitions and typical usage of the vocabulary.

- **Diligent:** Characterized by care and perseverance in carrying out tasks.
- **Disseminate:** To scatter or spread something (usually information) widely.
- **Prudent:** Acting with or showing care and thought for the future.

**Solution:**

- (1) Diligent matches with (b) Hard-working.
- (2) Disseminate matches with (a) To spread widely.
- (3) Prudent matches with (c) Showing care for the future.

This corresponds to the sequence 1-b, 2-a, 3-c.

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (A)**



Q31.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and a particle (preposition or adverb) that together create a meaning different from the original verb.

- **Look into:** To examine the facts about a situation; investigate.
- **Call off:** To decide that a planned event will not take place; cancel.
- **Put up with:** To accept or continue to accept an unpleasant situation or person; tolerate.

**Solution:**

- (1) Look into matches with (b) To investigate.
- (2) Call off matches with (a) To cancel.
- (3) Put up with matches with (c) To tolerate.

This corresponds to the sequence 1-b, 2-a, 3-c.

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (A)**



Q32.

**Solution**

**Concept:** An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

- **Episodic:** Occurring occasionally or at irregular intervals. Opposite: **Continuous**.
- **Amenable:** Open and responsive to suggestion; easily persuaded. Opposite: **Stubborn**.
- **Flexible:** Capable of bending or being easily modified. Opposite: **Dogmatic** (inclined to lay down principles as incontrovertibly true, often in a rigid/unbending manner).

**Solution:**

- (1) Episodic matches with (b) Continuous.
- (2) Amenable matches with (c) Stubborn.
- (3) Flexible matches with (a) Dogmatic.

This corresponds to the sequence 1-(b), 2-(c), 3-(a).

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (A)**



Q33.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question tests knowledge of gender-specific nouns (Masculine-Feminine pairs) in English. Most animals and certain titles have distinct names for males and females.

**Solution:**

- **(A) Wizard : Witch** — Correct. A wizard is masculine; a witch is feminine.
- **(B) Gander : Goose** — Correct. A gander is a male goose; a goose is the general term but specifically the female.
- **(C) Bachelor : Spinster** — Correct. A bachelor is an unmarried man; a spinster is an unmarried woman.
- **(D) Fox : Vixeness** — **Incorrect.** The masculine is "Fox" and the feminine is "\*\*\*Vixen\*\*." There is no such word as "Vixeness."

**Final Answer:** The incorrectly matched pair is: Fox : Vixeness.

**Answer: (D)**



Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Irregular plurals in English often follow patterns from their languages of origin (like Latin or Greek) or involve internal vowel changes (mutation).

**Solution:**

- **(A) Phenomenon : Phenomenas** — Incorrect. The correct plural is **Phenomena**.
- **(B) Basis : Bases** — **Correct**. For words ending in *-is* of Greek origin, the plural ends in *-es*. (Pronounced *bay-seez*).
- **(C) Mouse : Mouses** — Incorrect. The correct plural is **Mice**.
- **(D) Goose : Gooses** — Incorrect. The correct plural is **Geese**.

**Final Answer:** The correctly matched pair is: Basis : Bases.

**Answer: (B)**



Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. Identifying the correct choice involves understanding the tone and definition of the target word.

**Solution:** **Candid** is an adjective used to describe someone who is truthful, straightforward, and open in speech or expression.

- **(A) Secretive:** The opposite of candid; inclined to conceal feelings or information.
- **(B) Frank:** To be open, honest, and direct in speech or writing (Synonym).
- **(C) Deceptive:** Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one; misleading.

Therefore, "Frank" is the most appropriate synonym for "Candid."

**Final Answer:** The synonym of CANDID is Frank.

**Answer: (B)**



Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept:** A synonym is a word that carries the same or a very similar meaning to another word. To identify the synonym for **Meticulous**, we look for a term that describes a high level of care and attention to detail.

**Solution:**

- **Meticulous (Adjective):** Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.
- **(A) Careless:** This is the **antonym** (opposite); it means not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors.
- **(B) Precise:** This means marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail. Since someone who is meticulous is also precise in their work, this is the correct **synonym**.
- **(C) Messy:** This is another antonym; it refers to a lack of organization or neatness.

**Final Answer:** The synonym of METICULOUS is Precise.

**Answer: (B)**



Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Synonyms are words that have nearly identical meanings. To solve this, we analyze the definition of **Enigmatic** and compare it with the provided options.

**Solution:**

- **Enigmatic (Adjective):** Derived from the noun "enigma," it describes something or someone that is difficult to interpret or understand; puzzling.
- **(A) Obvious:** This is the **antonym** (opposite); it refers to something easily perceived or understood.
- **(B) Mysterious:** This refers to something that is difficult or impossible to understand, explain, or identify. Since this matches the core meaning of being puzzling or unclear, it is the correct **synonym**.
- **(C) Loud:** This refers to the volume of sound and is irrelevant to the clarity or complexity of a concept.

**Final Answer:** The synonym of ENIGMATIC is Mysterious.

**Answer: (B)**



Q38.

**Solution**

**Concept:** To find the synonym of **Abandon**, we must identify the word that shares the meaning of leaving something behind, giving it up, or deserting it.

**Solution:**

- **Abandon (Verb):** To cease to support or look after someone or something; to desert or leave permanently.
- **(A) Keep:** This is the **antonym**; it means to retain possession of something.
- **(B) Forsake:** This means to abandon or give up on someone or something. Since it aligns perfectly with the act of leaving something behind, it is the correct **synonym**.
- **(C) Support:** This is the **antonym**; it means to give assistance to or hold up.

**Final Answer:** The synonym of ABANDON is Forsake.

**Answer: (B)**



Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Synonyms are words that share a similar meaning. To find the correct synonym for **Placid**, we look for a word that describes a state of peace or lack of disturbance.

**Solution:**

- **Placid (Adjective):** Not easily upset or excited; even-tempered; or a body of water that is calm and peaceful.
- **(A) Angry:** This is an **antonym**; it describes a state of strong annoyance or hostility.
- **(B) Calm:** This means free from agitation, excitement, or disturbance. Because it perfectly matches the serene nature of "placid," it is the correct **synonym**.
- **(C) Stormy:** This is an **antonym**; it implies turbulence, violence, or significant disturbance (often used for weather or emotions).

**Final Answer:** The synonym of PLACID is Calm.

**Answer: (B)**



Q40.

**Solution**

**Concept:** An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. To find the antonym for **Altruistic**, we must first define its meaning and then find its polar opposite.

**Solution:**

- **Altruistic (Adjective):** Showing a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others; unselfish.
- **(A) Selfless:** This is a **synonym**; it means concerned more with the needs of others than with one's own.
- **(B) Generous:** This is also a **synonym**; it describes a readiness to give more of something than is strictly necessary.
- **(C) Selfish:** This means lacking consideration for others and being chiefly concerned with one's own profit or pleasure. Because this is the direct behavioral opposite of being altruistic, it is the correct **antonym**.

**Final Answer:** The antonym of ALTRUISTIC is Selfish.

**Answer: (C)**



Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept:** An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. To find the antonym of **Frugal**, we must identify the term that describes excessive or wasteful spending.

**Solution:**

- **Frugal (Adjective):** Simple, plain, and costing little; sparing or economical with regard to money or food.
- **(A) Thrifty:** This is a **synonym**; it means using money and other resources carefully and not wastefully.
- **(B) Extravagant:** This means lacking restraint in spending money or using resources. Because it describes the opposite behavior of being careful with money, it is the correct **antonym**.
- **(C) Economical:** This is also a **synonym**; it refers to giving good value or service in relation to the amount of money, time, or effort spent.

**Final Answer:** The antonym of FRUGAL is Extravagant.

**Answer: (B)**



Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept:** An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. To find the antonym of **Obsolete**, we must look for a word that describes something current or in use.

**Solution:**

- **Obsolete (Adjective):** No longer produced or used; out of date.
- **(A) Ancient:** This is a near-synonym in some contexts; it refers to something from a very distant past.
- **(B) Modern:** This refers to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past. Since "modern" things are current and in use, it is the direct **antonym** of obsolete.
- **(C) Outdated:** This is a **synonym**; it means old-fashioned or no longer useful.

**Final Answer:** The antonym of OBSOLETE is Modern.

**Answer: (B)**



Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept:** An antonym is a word that carries the opposite meaning. To find the antonym of **Vague**, we look for a term that describes clarity, exactness, and detail.

**Solution:**

- **Vague (Adjective):** Of uncertain, indefinite, or unclear character or meaning.
- **(A) Unclear:** This is a **synonym**; it means not easy to see, hear, or understand.
- **(B) Indistinct:** This is also a **synonym**; it refers to something not clearly defined or outlined.
- **(C) Precise:** This means marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail. Because it represents the presence of clarity and definition, it is the correct **antonym**.

**Final Answer:** The antonym of VAGUE is Precise.

**Answer:** (C)



Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept:** An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. To find the antonym of **Optimism**, we look for a term that describes a negative or doubtful outlook on the future.

**Solution:**

- **Optimism (Noun):** Hopefulness and confidence about the future or the successful outcome of something.
- **(A) Hope:** This is a **synonym**; it is a feeling of expectation and desire for a certain thing to happen.
- **(B) Pessimism:** This is a tendency to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen; a lack of hope or confidence in the future. This is the direct **antonym**.
- **(C) Enthusiasm:** This is a related positive state; it refers to intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval.

**Final Answer:** The antonym of OPTIMISM is Pessimism.

**Answer: (B)**



Q45.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idioms are phrases where the meaning cannot be deduced literally from the individual words. To understand **"To leave no stone unturned,"** we look for the figurative meaning associated with thoroughness and effort.

**Solution:**

- **Meaning:** This idiom means to try every possible resource, examine every option, or do everything possible to find something or solve a problem. It implies exhaustive effort.
- **Origin:** It is often attributed to an ancient Greek legend about a general seeking a hidden treasure; he was advised by the Oracle to "move every stone" to find it.
- **(A) Lazy:** This is the opposite of the idiom's meaning.
- **(B) Try every possible course:** This perfectly matches the definition of being thorough and exhaustive in one's efforts.
- **(C) Hide truth:** This is unrelated; an idiom for hiding the truth might be "to sweep something under the rug."

**Final Answer:** The meaning of the idiom is "Try every possible course."

**Answer: (B)**



Q46.

**Solution**

**Concept:** An idiom is a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words. To understand **\*\*"A blessing in disguise,"\*\*** we look at the contrast between a "blessing" (something good) and a "disguise" (something intended to hide the true nature).

**Solution:**

- **Meaning:** This idiom refers to an unfortunate event or situation that eventually results in something positive happening later on. It is something that at first appears to be bad or unlucky, but is actually good.
- **Example:** Losing that job was a *blessing in disguise* because it forced me to find a much better career.
- **(A) Lucky charm:** This refers to an object believed to bring good luck, not a situation.
- **(B) Good thing that seemed bad:** This is the correct definition. It captures the essence of the "disguise" (the initial bad impression) and the "blessing" (the eventual good outcome).
- **(C) Hidden enemy:** This describes someone who pretends to be a friend but is actually harmful; often referred to as a "snake in the grass."

**Final Answer:** The meaning of the idiom is "Good thing that seemed bad."

**Answer: (B)**



Q47.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The idiom **"To burn the midnight oil"** dates back to a time before electricity, when people used oil lamps to see after dark. To "burn the oil" late into the night implied that someone was staying awake long after sunset to complete a task.

**Solution:**

- **Meaning:** To work or study late into the night. It implies dedication and intense effort toward a specific goal or deadline.
- **Example:** "She had to *burn the midnight oil* to finish her thesis before the Monday deadline."
- **(A) Waste energy:** While burning oil technically consumes energy, the idiom specifically refers to the *purpose* of the action (work), not the inefficiency of it.
- **(B) Work late:** This is the correct definition. It accurately captures the essence of extending one's working hours into the night.
- **(C) Sleep early:** This is the opposite of the idiom's meaning.

**Final Answer:** The meaning of the idiom is "Work late."

**Answer: (B)**



Q48.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question involves one-word substitutions, which are used to replace a lengthy phrase with a single concise term. Understanding Greek or Latin roots can often help identify the correct word.

**Solution:**

- **(A) Philanthropist:** Derived from *philos* (loving) and *anthropos* (human). It refers to a person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.
- **(B) Bibliophile:** Derived from *biblio* (book) and *phile* (loving). Therefore, a **bibliophile** is a person who collects or has a great love of books.
- **(C) Polyglot:** Derived from *poly* (many) and *glot* (tongue/language). It refers to a person who knows or uses several languages.

**Final Answer:** The one-word substitution for "A person who loves books" is Bibliophile.

**Answer: (B)**



Q49.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This is a one-word substitution task. It requires identifying the specific professional or legal term used to describe a position held without financial compensation.

**Solution:**

- **(A) Honorary:** This term describes a position, title, or role given as an honor, without the usual requirements or functions, and notably **\*\*without payment\*\***. For example, an "honorary treasurer" performs the role as a service rather than for a salary.
- **(B) Honorable:** This is an adjective used to describe a person or action that is worthy of honor or high respect. It is a title of respect (e.g., The Honorable Judge), but it does not dictate whether a salary is paid.
- **(C) Gratis:** This is an adverb or adjective meaning "free of charge" or "without charge." While it describes the lack of payment, it is usually applied to goods or services (like "meals provided gratis") rather than to a formal office or position.

**Final Answer:** The one-word substitution for "An office for which no salary is paid" is Honorary.

**Answer: (A)**



Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question involves one-word substitution within the field of science and history. Identifying the correct term requires distinguishing between different branches of study related to humans, the earth, and the past.

**Solution:**

- **(A) Anthropology:** The study of human societies, cultures, and their development over time. While it can involve the past, it focuses more broadly on human behavior and biology.
- **(B) Archaeology:** The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and other physical remains. This is the precise term for the **\*\*study of ancient remains\*\***.
- **(C) Geology:** The study of the Earth's physical structure, its history, and the processes that act on it (rocks, minerals, etc.), rather than human artifacts.

**Final Answer:** The one-word substitution for "The study of ancient remains" is Archaeology.

**Answer: (B)**



**Answer Key**

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

