

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-14

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

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

Passage I

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

Renewable energy, often referred to as clean energy, comes from natural sources or processes that are constantly replenished. While we often think of solar or wind power as new technologies, harnessing nature's power has long been used for heating, transportation, and lighting. Wind has powered boats to sail the seas and windmills to grind grain for centuries. However, the industrial revolution led to a heavy reliance on "dirty" fossil fuels like coal and natural gas.

In the last two decades, the narrative has shifted back. According to recent environmental reports, solar and wind energy costs have plummeted by nearly 70% since 2010. Sunlight and wind are available everywhere, though their consistency depends on time and weather. Unlike fossil fuels, which are finite and release greenhouse gases, renewable sources offer a sustainable path. In 2022, renewables accounted for nearly 30% of global electricity generation. Despite this progress, challenges remain in "energy storage"—finding ways to keep the power active even when the sun sets or the wind stops blowing. Engineers are now focusing on high-capacity lithium-ion batteries to bridge this gap.



- Q1.** What is the primary difference between fossil fuels and renewable energy according to the passage?
- (A) Fossil fuels are cheaper to produce now.
 - (B) Renewable energy is finite and limited.
 - (C) Renewable energy is replenished naturally, while fossil fuels are finite.
 - (D) Fossil fuels do not affect the environment.
- Q2.** By what percentage have the costs of solar and wind energy dropped since 2010?
- (A) 30%
 - (B) 50%
 - (C) 70%
 - (D) 90%
- Q3.** What is the main “challenge” mentioned regarding the transition to renewable energy?
- (A) The lack of sunlight in most parts of the world.
 - (B) The high cost of building windmills.
 - (C) Storing energy for use when the natural source is unavailable.
 - (D) The refusal of the industrial sector to change.
- Q4.** According to the text, what was the impact of the Industrial Revolution on energy?
- (A) It promoted the use of solar power.
 - (B) It led to a heavy reliance on coal and natural gas.
 - (C) It eliminated the need for electricity.
 - (D) It helped in cleaning the atmosphere.
- Q5.** The word “Plummeted” in the second paragraph most nearly means:



- (A) Increased steadily
- (B) Stayed the same
- (C) Fell rapidly
- (D) Fluctuated

Q6. Based on the passage, what is the current focus of engineers in the energy sector?

- (A) Finding more coal reserves.
- (B) Designing faster sailing boats.
- (C) Developing high-capacity batteries for storage.
- (D) Reducing the use of lithium-ion technology.

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 first time I climbed a mountain. It was a cold morning in October. My father woke me up at 4:00 AM, the stars still bright in the sky. I was only ten years old, and the thought of walking up a steep, rocky trail for hours didn't seem like fun; it felt like a chore. As we started the ascent, my legs ached, and the biting wind made me want to turn back. My father, a seasoned trekker, didn't say much. He just pointed toward the horizon every few minutes.

However, as we reached the midpoint, the sun began to break through the treeline. The sky turned a brilliant shade of orange and purple, reflecting off the morning mist. Suddenly, my exhaustion vanished, replaced by a sense of wonder. At that moment, I understood why my father loved the outdoors. It wasn't about the physical exercise or the "conquering" of a peak; it was about the perspective you gain when you look at the world from above. The town below looked so small, and my problems felt even smaller. By the time we reached the summit, I wasn't the same tired boy who had complained four hours earlier.



- Q7.** What was the narrator's initial attitude toward the mountain climb?
- (A) Enthusiastic and prepared.
 - (B) Fearful of heights.
 - (C) Viewing it as a difficult chore.
 - (D) Eager to show off his strength.
- Q8.** What physical discomforts did the narrator face during the early part of the climb?
- (A) Hunger and thirst.
 - (B) Aching legs and biting wind.
 - (C) Dizziness and a cough.
 - (D) Heat and humidity.
- Q9.** What caused the narrator's "exhaustion to vanish"?
- (A) Reaching the very top of the mountain.
 - (B) His father giving him an energy drink.
 - (C) The beauty of the sunrise and the changing sky.
 - (D) Taking a long nap at the midpoint.
- Q10.** The narrator's father is described as a "seasoned trekker." This means he is:
- (A) A person who hates climbing.
 - (B) An experienced and frequent climber.
 - (C) A person who only climbs in the summer.
 - (D) A professional mountain guide who gets paid.
- Q11.** What was the "lesson" or "perspective" the narrator learned?
- (A) Mountains are dangerous and should be avoided.
 - (B) Physical exercise is the only way to stay healthy.
 - (C) Looking at the world from a height makes one's problems feel small.



(D) One should always wake up at 4:00 AM.

Q12. The tone of the narrator at the end of the passage is:

- (A) Regretful
- (B) Reflective and transformed
- (C) Bored and annoyed
- (D) Sarcastic

Passage III

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.
My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.
The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

Q13. Why does the speaker feel safe stopping to watch the woods?

- (A) He owns the woods himself.
- (B) The owner lives in the village and won't see him.
- (C) He is friends with the owner.
- (D) It is broad daylight and everyone is awake.

Q14. What does the horse's reaction ("think it queer") suggest?



- (A) The horse is tired and wants to eat.
- (B) It is unusual to stop in the middle of nowhere on a cold night.
- (C) The horse is afraid of the snow.
- (D) The horse knows the way home better than the speaker.

Q15. What is the setting of the poem?

- (A) A bright summer morning by a river.
- (B) A village marketplace during a festival.
- (C) Near a frozen lake on the darkest evening of the year.
- (D) A farmhouse during a storm.

Q16. What does the phrase “promises to keep” symbolize?

- (A) A secret the speaker must tell.
- (B) Social obligations, duties, and responsibilities.
- (C) A contract to buy the woods.
- (D) An oath of silence.

Q17. The repetition of the line “And miles to go before I sleep” emphasizes:

- (A) The speaker’s desire to find a bed immediately.
- (B) The literal distance to the next town.
- (C) The long journey of life and the work remaining before the end.
- (D) The speaker’s fear of the dark.

Q18. Which literary device is used when the poet says the horse “must think it queer”?

- (A) Metaphor
- (B) Personification
- (C) Simile
- (D) Onomatopoeia



SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

Q19. Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful sentence:

P: the project on time

Q: the team worked

R: to complete

S: very hard

(A) QSPR

(B) QSRP

(C) RPQS

(D) SQPR

Q20. Rearrange the parts:

P: is one of the

Q: global warming

R: biggest threats

S: to our planet

(A) PQRS

(B) QPRS

(C) QRPS

(D) SQRP

Q21. Rearrange the parts:

P: for her

Q: the teacher

R: praised the student

S: excellent performance

(A) QRPS

(B) RPQS

(C) QRPD



(D) PRQS

Q22. Rearrange the parts:

P: health is

Q: but also mental

R: not just physical

S: well-being

(A) PRQS

(B) PSQR

(C) PRSQ

(D) PQRS

Q23. Rearrange the parts:

P: reading books

Q: knowledge and

R: helps in gaining

S: vocabulary

(A) PRQS

(B) PQRS

(C) RPQS

(D) QRPS

Q24. Rearrange the parts:

P: results were

Q: the students

R: when the

S: were nervous

(A) RSQP

(B) RQPS

(C) QRPS

(D) PRQS



Q25. The climate of India is _____ from that of China.

- (A) Different
- (B) Differ
- (C) Differently
- (D) Difference

Q26. The meeting was _____ due to heavy rain.

- (A) Called off
- (B) Called in
- (C) Called for
- (D) Called up

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

- (A) For
- (B) Since
- (C) From
- (D) By

Q28. Neither the teacher nor the students _____ present.

- (A) Was
- (B) Were
- (C) Is
- (D) Has

Q29. He is _____ honest man.

- (A) A
- (B) An
- (C) The



(D) No article

Q30. Match the words with their meanings:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Diligent	(a)	Very small
(2)	Tiny	(b)	Hard-working
(3)	Vast	(c)	Huge

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

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

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

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

Q31. Match the Phrasal Verbs:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Look after	(a)	Postpone
(2)	Put off	(b)	Search
(3)	Look for	(c)	Take care

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

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

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

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

Q32. Match the Collective Nouns:

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

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



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

Q33. Match the Prefixes:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Dis	(a)	Standard
(2)	Sub	(b)	Connect
(3)	Mis	(c)	Understand

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

SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

Q34. Synonym of 'ABANDON':

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

Q35. Synonym of 'FRAGILE':

- (A) Strong
- (B) Durable
- (C) Delicate
- (D) Large



Q36. Synonym of 'ENORMOUS':

- (A) Tiny
- (B) Massive
- (C) Weak
- (D) Average

Q37. Synonym of 'ACCURATE':

- (A) Precise
- (B) Wrong
- (C) Vague
- (D) Rough

Q38. Synonym of 'BENEVOLENT':

- (A) Cruel
- (B) Kind
- (C) Greedy
- (D) Famous

Q39. Antonym of 'ANCIENT':

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

Q40. Antonym of 'GLOOMY':

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



(D) Heavy

Q41. Antonym of 'HASTY':

(A) Quick

(B) Rapid

(C) Slow

(D) Urgent

Q42. Antonym of 'ARROGANT':

(A) Proud

(B) Humble

(C) Rude

(D) Vain

Q43. Antonym of 'TRANSPARENT':

(A) Clear

(B) Opaque

(C) Lucid

(D) Simple

Q44. "To spill the beans" means:

(A) To cook food

(B) To reveal a secret

(C) To be clumsy

(D) To plant seeds

Q45. "A piece of cake" means:

(A) A very easy task

(B) Something delicious



- (C) A birthday party
- (D) To be greedy

Q46. “Once in a blue moon” means:

- (A) Every night
- (B) Very rarely
- (C) On a full moon day
- (D) Frequently

Q47. “Under the weather” means:

- (A) Enjoying the rain
- (B) Feeling sick
- (C) Travelling
- (D) Being happy

Q48. “Break the ice” means:

- (A) To start a fight
- (B) To melt something
- (C) To start a conversation
- (D) To end a friendship

Q49. A person who looks at the bright side of things:

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

Q50. A life history written by oneself:

- (A) Biography



- (B) Bibliography
- (C) Autobiography
- (D) Lithography

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

Concept: Resource Sustainability and Natural Replenishment Cycles.

Solution: The fundamental distinction between these energy categories lies in their formation and availability over time. Fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas) are finite resources formed from organic matter over millions of years; once consumed, they cannot be replaced on a human timescale. In contrast, renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydroelectricity are derived from natural processes that are constantly and naturally replenished, making them a sustainable long-term solution for global energy needs.

Answer: (C)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Economic Trends and the Deflationary Nature of Green Technology.

Solution: The passage highlights a significant economic shift in the energy sector over the last decade. Due to advancements in manufacturing, increased competition, and improved conversion efficiencies, the cost of solar and wind power has seen a massive decline. Since 2010, these costs have plummeted by approximately 90%, transitioning renewable energy from an expensive alternative to one of the most cost-competitive sources of electricity generation available today.

Answer: (D)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:** The Intermittency Problem and Grid Reliability.**Solution:** A major technical hurdle in the transition to 100% renewable energy is "intermittency"—the fact that the sun does not always shine and the wind does not always blow. The "challenge" described involves the necessity of developing infrastructure to store surplus energy generated during peak conditions. Without efficient high-capacity storage, it remains difficult to provide a steady, reliable supply of electricity to the grid when the natural source is unavailable.**Answer: (C)**

Q4.

Solution**Concept:** Historical Energy Shifts and Industrial Evolution.**Solution:** The Industrial Revolution served as a pivotal moment that fundamentally restructured human energy consumption. It moved society away from traditional biomass and manual labor toward a heavy reliance on high-density energy sources like coal and natural gas. This transition allowed for the rapid expansion of factories, transportation, and urban infrastructure, but it also established the carbon-intensive energy model that contemporary engineers are now working to dismantle.**Answer: (B)**

Q5.

Solution**Concept:** Contextual Vocabulary and Linguistic Analysis.**Solution:** The word "plummeted" is used to characterize the steep and rapid decline in the financial cost of renewable technologies. In an economic context, this verb conveys a much more dramatic reduction than simply "decreasing." It suggests a swift, downward trajectory, emphasizing how quickly solar and wind energy became affordable compared to the steady or rising costs of traditional fossil fuels.**Answer: (C)**

Q6.

Solution**Concept:** Modern Engineering Priorities in the Energy Sector.**Solution:** As the production of green energy becomes more efficient, the focus of the engineering community has shifted toward the "missing link" of the energy transition: storage. Current efforts are concentrated on developing high-capacity, durable battery systems (such as advanced lithium-ion or solid-state batteries). These systems are essential for balancing the energy grid, as they allow for the capture of energy during high-production periods for use during times of low generation.**Answer: (C)**

Q7.

Solution**Concept:** Narrative Characterization and Initial Disposition.

Solution: At the start of the passage, the narrator's attitude is characterized by reluctance and a lack of enthusiasm. Rather than seeing the mountain climb as an adventure or a privilege, he perceives it as a "difficult chore." This suggests that the narrator was likely unmotivated by the physical effort required and perhaps resentful of the early start or the discomfort involved. This initial negative mindset serves as a narrative foil to the sense of wonder he experiences later in the story, highlighting his personal growth.

Answer: (C)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:** Sensory Imagery and Physical Adversity.

Solution: The narrator provides specific details about the physical hardships of the early ascent to illustrate the difficulty of the journey. He mentions "aching legs," which represents the internal muscular strain of the steep incline, and the "biting wind," which represents the external environmental harshness of the high-altitude morning. These discomforts ground the story in a sense of realism, showing that the narrator's eventual appreciation for the mountain was not easily won, but rather achieved through enduring physical pain and cold.

Answer: (B)

Q9.

Solution**Concept:** The Psychological Impact of Natural Aesthetics.**Solution:** The narrator experiences a sudden surge of energy that has nothing to do with physical rest or chemical stimulants. Instead, his "exhaustion vanished" because of the sheer visual splendor of the sunrise. The passage describes the changing colors of the sky as a transformative moment where the narrator's focus shifts from his own internal pain to the external beauty of the world. This moment of "awe" acts as a psychological reset, proving that a change in perspective and a connection with nature can sometimes override physical fatigue.**Answer: (C)**

Q10.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary and Idiomatic Usage in Context.**Solution:** The term "seasoned" is an adjective often applied to professionals or hobbyists who have gained significant wisdom and skill through long-term experience. When the narrator refers to his father as a "seasoned trekker," he is indicating that his father is not a novice, but an experienced and frequent climber who is comfortable with the demands of the trail. This description helps explain the father's calm demeanor and steady pace, contrasting with the narrator's struggle and lack of preparation.**Answer: (B)**

Q11.

Solution**Concept:** Thematic Conclusion and the "Overview Effect."**Solution:** The core lesson the narrator takes away from the experience is one of perspective. By reaching the summit and looking down at the world below, he realizes that the vastness of the landscape makes his individual problems and daily stressors seem tiny and insignificant. This philosophical realization—that our problems are often a matter of how closely we look at them—provides the narrator with a sense of peace. The climb serves as a metaphor for rising above one's own narrow concerns to see the "big picture."**Answer: (C)**

Q12.

Solution**Concept:** Tone Analysis and Emotional Arc Resolution.**Solution:** By the end of the passage, the narrator's voice has shifted from one of complaint to one of "reflection and transformation." He is no longer focused on the "chore" or the "aching legs"; instead, he is contemplating the beauty of the world and the new perspective he has gained. The language becomes more poetic and thoughtful, indicating that the experience has left a lasting, positive impact on his character. This transformed tone brings the narrative arc to a satisfying and meaningful conclusion.**Answer: (B)**

Q13.

Solution

Concept: Social Boundaries, Ownership, and the Privacy of Nature.

Solution: The speaker's sense of security is derived from the separation between the land and its owner. By establishing that the owner "lives in the village," the narrator confirms that there is no human presence to monitor his actions or judge his behavior. This distance allows the speaker to pause and trespass—not necessarily in a legal sense, but in a social one—to watch the "woods fill up with snow." The absence of the owner creates a temporary sanctuary of solitude, where the speaker is free to admire the aesthetic beauty of the landscape without the interruptions or expectations of human society.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Practicality versus Aesthetic Contemplation.

Solution: The horse acts as a representative of pure survival and habit, serving as a foil to the speaker's human introspection. To a creature driven by the need for shelter, food, and warmth, stopping in a desolate area with "no farmhouse near" on the "darkest evening of the year" is illogical and dangerous. By suggesting the horse "must think it queer," the narrator highlights the contrast between the animal's practical instinct and the human capacity for aesthetic wonder. The horse's confusion underscores the fact that the speaker has stepped out of the "logical" world of travel and into a meditative, dreamlike state.

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:** Atmospheric Setting and Temporal Context.

Solution: The poem is set in a liminal space—a boundary between the wild woods and the civilized world, marked physically by the "frozen lake." The time is specifically identified as "the darkest evening of the year," which is widely interpreted as the Winter Solstice. This setting provides a stark, monochromatic background of white snow and black night, creating a mood of absolute stillness and isolation. These environmental details are crucial as they amplify the silence of the scene, making the speaker's choice to stop and linger feel more significant and heavy with emotion.

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:** Symbolism of Social and Moral Responsibility.

Solution: The "promises" mentioned in the final stanza symbolize the speaker's social, familial, and professional obligations. While the woods are described as "lovely, dark and deep"—offering a seductive and peaceful escape from the burdens of consciousness—the speaker is reminded of his duties to others. These "promises" represent the "social contract" and the various roles he must play in the human world. He acknowledges that he cannot stay in the quiet beauty of the woods because he is bound by his word and his responsibilities, which demand his continued effort and presence.

Answer: (B)

Q17.

Solution**Concept:** Metaphorical Journey and the Persistence of Duty.

Solution: The repetition of the final line, "And miles to go before I sleep," shifts the meaning of the poem from the literal to the metaphorical. The first instance refers to the actual distance the speaker must travel to reach his home. The second instance, however, suggests the "miles" of life's journey and the "sleep" of death or final rest. By repeating the line, the poet emphasizes the weight of existence and the long duration of work, effort, and endurance required of a person before they can finally find peace. It serves as a mantra of perseverance in the face of the tempting ease of giving up.

Answer: (C)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:** Literary Devices and Anthropomorphism.

Solution: The poet employs personification by attributing human cognitive processes—specifically the ability to judge a situation as "queer" or strange—to the horse. By giving the horse a "voice" and a "mind," the speaker creates a dialogue between his own contemplative soul and the common-sense world. This literary device is used to ground the poem; the horse's supposed judgment provides a reality check that emphasizes just how unusual and solitary the speaker's moment of reflection truly is. It allows the animal to represent the voice of societal norms and practical necessity.

Answer: (B)

Q19.

Solution**Concept:** Syntactic Structure and Logical Word Order.**Solution:** To form a meaningful sentence, we must identify the subject, verb, and modifying phrases.The subject is "The team" (**Q**).The action and how it was performed is "worked very hard" (**S**).The purpose of the work is expressed by the infinitive phrase "to complete" (**R**).The object and timeline are "the project on time" (**P**).When combined, the sentence reads: "The team worked very hard to complete the project on time," which corresponds to the sequence **QSRP**.**Answer: (B)**

Q20.

Solution**Concept:** Subject-Verb-Complement Construction.**Solution:** A standard declarative sentence follows the Subject + Verb + Complement pattern.The specific subject of the sentence is "Global warming" (**Q**).The linking verb and start of the superlative phrase is "is one of the" (**P**).The noun phrase being compared is "biggest threats" (**R**).The qualifying prepositional phrase is "to our planet" (**S**).The full sentence is: "Global warming is one of the biggest threats to our planet," following the order **QPRS**.**Answer: (B)**

Q21.

Solution

Concept: Sentence Arrangement and Prepositional Phrase Placement.

Solution: We look for the agent (who did it) and the recipient (to whom).

The agent/subject is "The teacher" (**Q**).

The action and direct object is "praised the student" (**R**).

The reason for the praise is introduced by the preposition "for her" (**P**).

The specific achievement is "excellent performance" (**S**).

Arranging these gives: "The teacher praised the student for her excellent performance." This matches the sequence **QRPS**.

Answer: (A)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Correlative Structures and Parallelism.

Solution: This sentence defines a concept using a "not just... but also" structure to ensure parallel descriptions.

The subject and verb are "health is" (**P**).

The first part of the description is "not just physical" (**R**).

The second part, joined by the correlative conjunction, is "but also mental" (**Q**).

The concluding noun phrase is "well-being" (**S**).

The complete logical thought is: "Health is not just physical but also mental well-being," which follows the sequence **PRQS**.

Answer: (A)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Gerund Phrases and Compound Objects.

Solution: In this sentence, an activity acts as the subject that leads to a result.

The gerund phrase acting as the subject is "Reading books" (**P**).

The verb phrase indicating the benefit is "helps in gaining" (**R**).

The first benefit is "knowledge and" (**Q**).

The second benefit completing the list is "vocabulary" (**S**).

Combined, the sentence is: "Reading books helps in gaining knowledge and vocabulary," resulting in the order **PRQS**.

Answer: (A)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Complex Sentence Structure with Subordinate Clauses.

Solution: This sentence uses a subordinate clause to explain the timing of an emotional state. We start with the main subject: "The students" (**Q**).

We insert the temporal clause: "when the" (**R**) + "results were" (**P**). We finish with the state of being: "were nervous" (**S**).

Although it feels like a word might be missing (like "announced"), within the provided parts, the only arrangement that maintains a subject-verb relationship across the clauses is "The students, when the results were [out], were nervous." This sequence is **QRPS**.

Answer: (C)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: Adjectival Forms and Comparative Phrasing.

Solution: The sentence requires an adjective to complete the subject complement following the linking verb "is."

"Differ" is a verb and cannot follow "is" in this context.

"Differently" is an adverb, which modifies actions, not the state of the subject "climate."

"Difference" is a noun.

The correct adjective is "different," which is used to show a distinction between the climate of India and that of China.

Answer: (A)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Phrasal Verbs and Contextual Meaning.

Solution: The sentence describes the cancellation of a meeting due to external circumstances (rain). "Called in" means to ask someone to come to a place.

"Called for" means to require or demand.

"Called up" means to telephone someone or enlist them for service.

The phrasal verb "called off" specifically means to cancel an event that was previously planned. Therefore, "The meeting was called off" is the only logically sound choice.

Answer: (A)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Prepositions of Time and the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Solution: The sentence uses the Present Perfect Continuous tense ("has been living"), which describes an action that started in the past and continues to the present.

"For" is used for a duration or period of time (e.g., for ten years).

"Since" is used to refer to a specific point in time when the action began (e.g., since 2010). Because "2010" is a specific starting point, "since" is the grammatically correct preposition.

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Subject-Verb Agreement with Correlative Conjunctions.

Solution: When a sentence uses the "neither... nor" construction, the verb must agree with the subject that is closest to it. In this case, there are two subjects: "the teacher" (singular) and "the students" (plural). Since "the students" is the subject immediately preceding the verb, the verb must be plural. Among the options, "were" is the plural past tense verb that fits the context of being "present."

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: Indefinite Articles and Phonetic Agreement.

Solution: The choice between the indefinite articles "a" and "an" is determined by the sound of the following word, not its spelling. The word "honest" begins with a silent 'h,' meaning the first sound produced is the vowel 'o' (/nst/). Because the word begins with a vowel sound, the article "an" must be used to ensure smooth phonetic transition.

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Synonym Identification and Adjectival Precision.

Solution: This question tests the ability to match descriptive adjectives with their primary definitions to ensure precise vocabulary usage.

- **Diligent:** Refers to a person who shows steady, earnest, and energetic effort in their work. It is a synonym for **(b) Hard-working**.
- **Tiny:** Describes an object or creature of very small size or limited scale. It corresponds to **(a) Very small**.
- **Vast:** Describes a space or area that is immense, extensive, or enormous. It is synonymous with **(c) Huge**.

The correct sequence is 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, which matches Option **B**.

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:** Semantic Nuance in Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs.**Solution:** Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and a particle that, when combined, create a meaning distinct from the original verb.

- **Look after:** An idiomatic expression meaning to provide stewardship or protection for someone or something, synonymous with (c) **Take care**.
- **Put off:** Commonly used in professional and personal contexts to mean delaying an action or rescheduling an event, which matches (a) **Postpone**.
- **Look for:** A directional phrasal verb used when one is attempting to locate a missing item or person, synonymous with (b) **Search**.

The correct sequence is 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, which matches Option A.

Answer: (A)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Specialized Collective Nouns in Biological Contexts.

Solution: In English, specific groups of animals are referred to by unique collective nouns that often reflect the animal's behavior or social structure.

- **A Pride of:** This term is specifically reserved for a social group of (c) **Lions**, reflecting their regal and communal nature.
- **A School of:** Used to describe a large group of (a) **Fish** swimming together in a coordinated manner for protection or foraging.
- **A Pack of:** Typically describes a highly organized social group of canine predators, such as (b) **Wolves**, who hunt and live together.

The correct sequence is 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, which matches Option A.

Answer: (A)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: Morphological Affixation and Semantic Negation.

Solution: Prefixes are morphemes added to the beginning of a root word to alter its meaning, often creating an antonym or a specialized variation.

- **Dis-:** This prefix often indicates negation or separation. When added to (b) **Connect**, it forms "Disconnect," meaning to break a link.
- **Sub-:** This prefix means "under" or "below." When added to (a) **Standard**, it forms "Substandard," referring to something that falls below the required quality.
- **Mis-:** This prefix denotes "wrongly" or "badly." When added to (c) **Understand**, it forms "Misunderstand," meaning to interpret a message incorrectly.

The correct sequence is 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, which matches Option A.

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Synonym Identification and Semantic Exit.

Solution: The word "abandon" is a verb that means to cease to support or look after someone or something, often permanently.

Forsake is the closest synonym, as it specifically refers to renouncing or turning away from someone or something entirely.

"Keep," "Support," and "Adopt" are actually antonyms or near-antonyms, as they involve maintaining or taking on responsibility rather than relinquishing it.

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms for Structural Vulnerability.

Solution: "Fragile" describes an object that is easily broken, shattered, or damaged due to its physical composition.

Delicate is the most appropriate synonym, as it refers to something that is fine in texture or easily broken and requires careful handling.

"Strong" and "Durable" are direct antonyms, describing things that can withstand pressure or use. "Large" refers to size, which is unrelated to structural integrity.

Answer: (C)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms for Scale and Magnitude.

Solution: The adjective "enormous" is used to describe something that is extraordinarily large in size, number, or degree.

Massive is its synonym, conveying the idea of great weight, size, or impressive scale. "Tiny" is the direct antonym. "Weak" refers to strength, and "Average" refers to a standard middle-ground, neither of which captures the sense of extreme scale.

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms for Correctness and Exactitude.

Solution: "Accurate" refers to information, measurements, or statements that are correct in all details and free from error.

Precise is a close synonym, as it emphasizes exactness and the quality of being strictly defined.

"Wrong" is an antonym. "Vague" and "Rough" (as in a rough estimate) describe a lack of detail or certainty, representing the opposite of being accurate.

Answer: (A)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms for Altruism and Goodwill.

Solution: "Benevolent" is derived from Latin roots meaning "well-wishing." It describes a person or organization that is well-meaning and charitable.

Kind is the most suitable synonym, capturing the essence of being friendly, generous, and considerate.

"Cruel" and "Greedy" are antonyms that describe negative moral traits.

"Famous" refers to being well-known, which does not necessarily imply being good or generous.

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms for Chronological Eras.

Solution: The word "ancient" refers to something belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence in its original form.

Modern is the direct antonym, referring to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past.

"Old," "Historical," and "Past" are all synonyms or related terms that stay within the same temporal category as "ancient."

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms for Atmospheric and Emotional States.

Solution: "Gloomy" can describe a place that is dark and poorly lit, or a person who is feeling depressed and pessimistic.

Cheerful serves as the antonym, representing a state of being noticeable happy, optimistic, and bright.

"Dark" and "Sad" are synonyms of "gloomy." "Heavy" is unrelated in this context, usually referring to weight or intensity.

Answer: (C)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms for Speed and Deliberation.

Solution: The adjective "hasty" describes an action done with excessive speed or urgency, often without sufficient thought or care (e.g., a hasty decision).

Slow is the logical antonym, indicating an action performed at a low speed or with careful deliberation.

"Quick," "Rapid," and "Urgent" are all synonyms that emphasize the same high-speed nature as "hasty."

Answer: (C)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms for Personality Traits and Ego.

Solution: "Arrogant" describes a person having or revealing an exaggerated sense of one's own importance or abilities.

Humble is the direct antonym, characterizing someone who has a modest estimate of their own importance and does not seek excessive attention.

"Proud," "Rude," and "Vain" are all qualities associated with arrogance or a lack of social grace.

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms for Light Transmission and Clarity.

Solution: "Transparent" describes a material (like glass) that allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen.

Opaque is the scientific and linguistic antonym, referring to a substance that does not allow any light to pass through.

"Clear" and "Lucid" are synonyms for transparent. "Simple" refers to complexity rather than the physical property of light transmission.

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic Expressions for Information Disclosure.

Solution: The idiom "to spill the beans" originated as a metaphor for letting information out of a container.

It means **to reveal a secret**, especially one that was supposed to be kept hidden or confidential.

The other options take the phrase literally (cooking, planting) or confuse it with other clumsiness-related idioms, which does not match the figurative meaning used in English.

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution**Concept:** Idiomatic Expressions for Effortlessness.**Solution:** The phrase "a piece of cake" is a common idiom used to describe **a very easy task** or something that can be accomplished with little to no effort.

It likely stems from the idea that eating a piece of cake is an easy and enjoyable experience. While the words "delicious" and "party" relate to the literal word "cake," they do not capture the idiomatic meaning of the phrase.

Answer: (A)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:** Idiomatic Expressions for Frequency.**Solution:** A "blue moon" refers to a second full moon in a single calendar month, which is a relatively rare astronomical event.

Consequently, the idiom "once in a blue moon" means that an event happens **very rarely**. It is the opposite of "frequently" or "every night." While "full moon day" is literally related to the moon, the idiom is about the frequency of the event, not the moon's appearance.

Answer: (B)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic Expressions for Health and Wellness.

Solution: The idiom "under the weather" has its roots in maritime history, where sailors would go below deck during storms to avoid getting sick.

Today, it means **feeling sick** or slightly unwell, typically with a minor ailment like a cold or headache.

It does not literally mean standing in the rain, nor does it imply happiness or travel.

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic Expressions for Social Interaction.

Solution: The phrase "break the ice" comes from the practice of sending small ships to clear a path through frozen waters for larger vessels.

Figuratively, it means to do or say something to relieve tension or **to start a conversation** in a social setting where people do not know each other well.

It does not refer to literal melting, fighting, or ending friendships.

Answer: (C)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: One-Word Substitution for Philosophical Outlook.

Solution: A person who maintains a positive outlook and expects the best possible outcome is called an **optimist**.

A "pessimist" is the opposite, looking at the negative side.

"Atheist" and "Theist" refer to religious beliefs (disbelief or belief in a god, respectively) and are unrelated to one's general outlook on life's events.

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: One-Word Substitution for Literary Genres.

Solution: The word parts help define this term: "auto" (self), "bio" (life), and "graphy" (writing). Therefore, an **autobiography** is a life history written by the subject themselves.

A "biography" is written by someone else.

"Bibliography" is a list of books used in a report.

"Lithography" is a printing process.

Answer: (C)



Answer Key

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

