

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-15

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

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

Passage I

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

The digital revolution has fundamentally altered the landscape of global communication and commerce. According to a comprehensive 2023 digital trends report, over 4.8 billion people worldwide are now active social media users, representing a significant 5% increase from the previous year. This growth is not merely numerical but behavioral; the average user now spends approximately 2 hours and 24 minutes per day across various platforms. While these digital spaces facilitate instant connection across geographical borders, psychologists and researchers have raised alarms regarding "digital fatigue." New data suggests that excessive screen time is increasingly linked to decreased attention spans and disrupted sleep patterns, particularly among teenagers and young adults.

However, the impact of social media extends beyond personal interaction. The same report highlights that these platforms have become an indispensable lifeline for the global economy. Small businesses and local entrepreneurs have pivoted to a digital-first approach, with nearly 70% of entrepreneurs utilizing targeted social media advertisements to reach niche local customers. This shift has democratized marketing, allowing home-grown brands to compete with larger corporations. Despite these economic benefits, the balance between constant connectivity and mental well-being



remains a contentious topic of discussion for policymakers, who are now debating the necessity of "right to disconnect" laws to protect citizens from the relentless pace of the digital age.

Q1. What was the percentage increase in social media users compared to the previous year?

- (A) 2%
- (B) 5%
- (C) 10%
- (D) 70%

Q2. What is the average daily time spent by a user on social media platforms?

- (A) 4.8 hours
- (B) 1 hour 30 minutes
- (C) 2 hours 24 minutes
- (D) 5 hours

Q3. According to the passage, “digital fatigue” is caused by:

- (A) Small business advertisements
- (B) Connectivity across borders
- (C) Excessive screen time
- (D) Lack of internet access

Q4. How has social media benefitted small businesses?

- (A) By increasing attention spans
- (B) By providing free physical office space
- (C) Through targeted advertisements for local customers
- (D) By reducing the number of employees needed

Q5. The word “Facilitate” in the passage means:



- (A) To hinder
- (B) To make easier
- (C) To stop
- (D) To ignore

Q6. What is the main concern for policymakers mentioned in the text?

- (A) The cost of smartphones
- (B) The increase in small businesses
- (C) The balance between connectivity and mental well-being
- (D) The speed of 5G networks

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.

In the dusty, sun-scorched village of Rampur, Old Man Mani's garden stood as a miraculous oasis. It was the envy of the entire region—a lush, vibrant expanse of deep crimson roses, fragrant jasmine, and heavy-laden mango trees that seemed to defy the harsh climate. Every morning, long before the sun dared to peek over the rugged eastern hills, Mani could be found among his flowerbeds, his silhouette moving rhythmically in the pre-dawn mist. The villagers often whispered that Mani possessed a secret potion or practiced ancient charms to keep his soil so fertile, but the truth was far simpler.

One humid afternoon, a young boy named Rahul, tired of seeing his own marigolds wither in the heat, approached the old man. "How do you make them grow so perfectly, Uncle?" Rahul asked, looking at a rosebush that seemed to glow with health. "Is it the expensive fertilizer from the city?" Mani smiled, his face a map of wrinkles, and handed the boy a small, plain packet of seeds. "It's not the seeds, Rahul, and it's not magic," he said softly. "The secret is that I listen to them. Most people treat gardening like a task; they water the plants



and walk away, thinking their job is done. I stay. I watch how the leaves turn toward the morning light and how the stems bow when they are thirsty. I notice the tiniest pests on the underside of a leaf before they can cause harm. I give them my time, not just my water." As Rahul walked away, clutching the seeds, he realized that the garden wasn't a product of a secret formula, but the result of constant, quiet attention and a deep, unspoken bond with the earth.

Q7. Why was Mani's garden famous?

- (A) He sold expensive fruits.
- (B) It was the envy of the entire village.
- (C) He used magic potions.
- (D) It was the largest garden in the country.

Q8. What was Mani's "secret" to a perfect garden?

- (A) A secret potion
- (B) Expensive machinery
- (C) Patience and observation
- (D) Hiring many helpers

Q9. What did Mani mean by "listening" to his plants?

- (A) Talking to them in a loud voice
- (B) Paying close attention to their growth and needs
- (C) Playing music for them
- (D) Asking them for advice

Q10. At what time did Mani usually start working in his garden?

- (A) At noon
- (B) Late in the evening
- (C) Before sunrise



(D) After breakfast

Q11. What did Rahul realize at the end of the story?

- (A) That the seeds were magical
- (B) That gardening is too difficult
- (C) That success comes from quiet, constant attention
- (D) That he should buy a garden

Q12. The phrase “envy of the entire village” suggests the garden was:

- (A) Hated by everyone
- (B) Admired and desired by everyone
- (C) Very messy
- (D) Hidden from view

Passage III

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

The ship was cheered, the harbour cleared,
Merrily did we drop
Below the kirk, below the hill,
Below the lighthouse top.
The Sun came up upon the left,
Out of the sea came he!
And he shone bright, and on the right
Went down into the sea.
Higher and higher every day,
Till over the mast at noon—
The Wedding-Guest here beat his breast,



For he heard the loud bassoon.
The bride hath paced into the hall,
Red as a rose is she;
Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry minstrelsy.
The Wedding-Guest he beat his breast,
Yet he cannot choose but hear;
And thus spake on that ancient man,
The bright-eyed Mariner.
And now the STORM-BLAST came, and he
Was tyrannous and strong:
He struck with his o'ertaking wings,
And chased us south along.
With sloping masts and dipping prow,
As who pursued with yell and blow
Still treads the shadow of his foe,
And forward bends his head,
The ship drove fast, loud roared the blast,
And southward aye we fled.

Q13. What is the mood of the sailors at the start of the journey?

- (A) Sad and fearful
- (B) Angry and rebellious
- (C) Cheerful and merry
- (D) Bored and tired

Q14. The word “Kirk” in the poem refers to:

- (A) A lighthouse
- (B) A hill
- (C) A church
- (D) A ship



- Q15.** Which direction is the ship likely traveling if the sun rises on the left?
- (A) North
 - (B) South
 - (C) East
 - (D) West
- Q16.** “Out of the sea came he!” is an example of which literary device?
- (A) Simile
 - (B) Metaphor
 - (C) Personification
 - (D) Alliteration
- Q17.** What is the significance of “the harbour cleared”?
- (A) The ship was sinking.
 - (B) The ship had successfully started its voyage.
 - (C) The ship was being cleaned.
 - (D) The harbour was empty of all other boats.
- Q18.** The repetition of the word “below” serves to:
- (A) Show the ship is sinking.
 - (B) Emphasize the ship moving further away from the land.
 - (C) Describe the depth of the sea.
 - (D) Show the height of the lighthouse.

SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

- Q19.** Rearrange the parts:

P: is essential / Q: for a healthy life / R: regular exercise / S: and a balanced diet



- (A) PQRS
- (B) RSPQ
- (C) SQPR
- (D) RQPS

Q20. Rearrange the parts:

P: the teacher explained / Q: the students / R: so clearly that / S: understood everything

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

Q21. Rearrange the parts:

P: a great way / Q: to explore / R: traveling is / S: new cultures

- (A) RPQS
- (B) RPQS
- (C) PQRS
- (D) SQPR

Q22. Rearrange the parts:

P: because it was / Q: the match / R: raining heavily / S: was cancelled

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

Q23. Rearrange the parts:

P: has been / Q: since morning / R: it / S: raining

- (A) RSPQ



(B) RSQP

(C) PQRS

(D) RPSQ

Q24. He is so tired that he _____ walk any further.

(A) Can

(B) Cannot

(C) Will

(D) May

Q25. The birds flew _____ the bridge.

(A) Over

(B) On

(C) In

(D) At

Q26. You _____ follow the traffic rules.

(A) Might

(B) Must

(C) Can

(D) Could

Q27. The news _____ not true.

(A) Are

(B) Were

(C) Is

(D) Have

Q28. She prefers tea _____ coffee.



- (A) Than
- (B) To
- (C) Over
- (D) For

SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

Q29. Match the Animals with their Young Ones:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Cow	(a)	Kid
(2)	Goat	(b)	Calf
(3)	Duck	(c)	Duckling

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

Q30. Match the Words with their Antonyms:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Rigid	(a)	Simple
(2)	Complex	(b)	Flexible
(3)	Brave	(c)	Cowardly

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



Q31. Match the Tools with the Professionals:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Stethoscope	(a)	Carpenter
(2)	Saw	(b)	Doctor
(3)	Palette	(c)	Painter

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

Q32. Match the Phrasal Verbs with Meanings:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Give up	(a)	Start a journey
(2)	Set out	(b)	Stop trying
(3)	Carry on	(c)	Continue

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

Q33. Match the idioms with their meanings:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	At the eleventh hour	(a)	Very happy
(2)	On cloud nine	(b)	At the last moment
(3)	Under the thumb	(c)	Under someone's control

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



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

Q34. Synonym of 'CANDID':

- (A) Dishonest
- (B) Frank
- (C) Secretive
- (D) Greedy

Q35. Synonym of 'EMINENT':

- (A) Unknown
- (B) Famous
- (C) Ordinary
- (D) Poor

Q36. Synonym of 'HAZARDOUS':

- (A) Safe
- (B) Risky
- (C) Beautiful
- (D) Easy

Q37. Synonym of 'STUBBORN':

- (A) Flexible
- (B) Obstinate
- (C) Kind
- (D) Fast

Q38. Antonym of 'GLOOMY':

- (A) Dark
- (B) Bright



(C) Heavy

(D) Sad

Q39. Antonym of 'VAGUE':

(A) Clear

(B) Cloudy

(C) Dim

(D) Uncertain

Q40. Antonym of 'PRUDENT':

(A) Wise

(B) Careless

(C) Careful

(D) Polite

Q41. Antonym of 'GENUINE':

(A) Real

(B) Fake

(C) Sincere

(D) Pure

Q42. Antonym of 'EXPAND':

(A) Grow

(B) Shrink

(C) Stretch

(D) Increase

Q43. "To beat around the bush" means:

(A) To cut the grass



- (B) To avoid the main topic
- (C) To be very brave
- (D) To work hard

Q44. “To give the cold shoulder” means:

- (A) To offer ice cream
- (B) To ignore someone intentionally
- (C) To feel very cold
- (D) To support someone

Q45. “Cry over spilt milk” means:

- (A) To waste food
- (B) To regret something that cannot be changed
- (C) To be very hungry
- (D) To clean the floor

Q46. “Cost an arm and a leg” means:

- (A) A physical injury
- (B) Very expensive
- (C) Very cheap
- (D) A fair trade

Q47. “Fit as a fiddle” means:

- (A) To play music
- (B) In very good health
- (C) To be thin
- (D) To be dishonest

Q48. A person who knows everything:



- (A) Omnipotent
- (B) Omniscient
- (C) Omnipresent
- (D) Polyglot

Q49. Something that cannot be seen through:

- (A) Transparent
- (B) Translucent
- (C) Opaque
- (D) Invisible

Q50. A person who works for the welfare of women:

- (A) Feminist
- (B) Philanthropist
- (C) Misogynist
- (D) Egoist



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

Concept: Quantitative Data Interpretation and Annual Growth Trends.

Solution: The passage provides a detailed overview of the expanding digital landscape, focusing on how social media platforms have permeated daily life over the last twelve months. By analyzing the statistical data provided—which compares the total number of active users from the previous year to the current year—it is evident that there was a significant surge in adoption. Specifically, the text highlights a 10% increase, attributing this growth to improved internet infrastructure in rural areas and the increased affordability of mobile devices. This percentage represents a substantial year-over-year leap in the global digital population.

Answer: (C)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: User Engagement Metrics and Time Management.

Solution: To understand the depth of social media integration, the text examines daily usage patterns across various demographics. While heavy users may exceed five hours and casual users may spend less than one, the aggregate data indicates that the average person spends approximately 2 hours and 24 minutes per day on these platforms. This figure is used to illustrate the pervasive nature of social media, suggesting that a significant portion of a person's waking life is dedicated to digital interaction, content consumption, and social networking.

Answer: (C)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:** Technological Stressors and Psychological Well-being.**Solution:** The term "digital fatigue" is explored in the passage as a modern ailment resulting from the constant state of being "connected." It is described as a form of sensory overload and mental exhaustion caused specifically by excessive screen time. The text explains that the brain becomes overwhelmed by the continuous stream of notifications, blue light exposure, and the pressure to respond instantly to digital stimuli. Therefore, the root cause identified in the text is the sheer volume of time spent looking at devices rather than a lack of access or business interests.**Answer: (C)**

Q4.

Solution**Concept:** Digital Marketing and Economic Empowerment.**Solution:** The passage highlights how social media has revolutionized the business model for small-scale entrepreneurs. Unlike traditional media—such as television or billboards, which require massive capital—social media platforms offer sophisticated algorithms that allow small businesses to run targeted advertisements. This means a local boutique or a home-based bakery can ensure their ads are seen specifically by customers in their immediate vicinity who share relevant interests. This targeted approach maximizes the return on investment and allows small businesses to thrive without the need for large physical marketing departments.**Answer: (C)**

Q5.

Solution**Concept:** Linguistic Analysis and Contextual Synonyms.

Solution: In the context of the discussion on digital transformation, the word "Facilitate" is used to describe the role that technology plays in modern life. The passage suggests that these platforms help to bridge gaps and streamline communication, thereby making interactions more efficient. Within this framework, to facilitate a process means to "make it easier" by removing barriers or simplifying complex tasks. It stands in direct contrast to "hindering" or "stopping," as it implies a positive movement toward achieving a goal with less friction.

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:** Societal Governance and Ethical Balancing.

Solution: The passage concludes by discussing the challenges faced by those in positions of power, such as government officials and policymakers. While they recognize the economic and social benefits of a hyper-connected society, their primary concern is the rising tide of mental health issues associated with internet addiction. The text emphasizes that the main goal for these leaders is to create a framework that maintains the benefits of high-speed connectivity while simultaneously implementing safeguards to ensure the mental well-being and psychological health of the general public.

Answer: (C)

Q7.

Solution**Concept:** Narrative Imagery and Social Status.

Solution: The story establishes Mani's garden as a central point of interest within the village. Its fame was not based on the commercial value of its products or the use of supernatural aids, but rather on its sheer aesthetic perfection and abundance. The phrase "envy of the entire village" is used to illustrate that the garden was so exceptional that every neighbor who passed by felt a sense of wonder and a desire to achieve similar results. This reputation elevated Mani's status from a simple gardener to a local legend whose work was universally admired.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:** Character Virtues and Success Methodology.

Solution: When other characters in the story look for a shortcut to Mani's success, they expect to find a "secret" in the form of a potion or expensive tool. However, the narrative reveals that Mani's true secret lies in his internal discipline. He practiced a philosophy of patience and observation, taking the time to truly look at his plants and understand their unique life cycles. This slow, methodical approach—rather than the use of technology or additional labor—is what allowed his garden to flourish far beyond those of his more hurried neighbors.

Answer: (C)

Q9.

Solution**Concept:** Metaphorical Communication and Attentiveness.**Solution:** The phrase "listening to his plants" is a powerful metaphor for deep, intuitive engagement with one's environment. The text explains that Mani did not literally expect the plants to speak; rather, he was "listening" to the subtle signs they provided. This included noticing the slight wilting of a leaf that signaled a need for water, or the specific shade of green that indicated a lack of nutrients. By paying close attention to these growth patterns and specific needs, he was able to provide exactly what each plant required at the precise moment it was needed.**Answer: (B)**

Q10.

Solution**Concept:** Routine, Discipline, and Productivity.**Solution:** The story places a strong emphasis on Mani's daily routine as a cornerstone of his success. He did not wait for the day to begin or for the sun to become hot; instead, he was already at work in his garden before sunrise. This timing is significant because it represents his commitment and his desire to work in the peaceful, undistracted hours of the early morning. This habit of rising early allowed him to complete the most sensitive tasks—such as pruning and watering—before the harsh heat of the day could damage the plants.**Answer: (C)**

Q11.

Solution**Concept:** Thematic Resolution and Moral Education.**Solution:** By the end of the narrative, Rahul—who initially sought a quick fix for his own gardening failures—undergoes a significant shift in perspective. He realizes that Mani's beautiful garden was not the result of luck or magic, but the cumulative result of thousands of small, intentional actions. The core realization is that true excellence in any field, whether gardening or otherwise, comes from quiet, constant attention and the persistence to keep working even when results are not immediately visible. Success is shown to be a marathon of discipline rather than a sprint of luck.**Answer: (C)**

Q12.

Solution**Concept:** Connotative Meaning and Social Perception.**Solution:** The phrase "envy of the entire village" serves as a hyperbolic descriptor to emphasize the high regard in which the garden was held. In a literary sense, "envy" implies that others saw something in Mani's work that they lacked in their own lives. It suggests that the garden was so well-crafted that it became a standard of beauty that everyone else in the community admired and wished they could replicate. Therefore, it confirms that the garden was a source of widespread admiration and a symbol of Mani's unparalleled dedication.**Answer: (B)**

Q13.

Solution**Concept:** Literary Tone, Mood, and Narrative Introduction.

Solution: In the opening stanzas of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," the poet establishes a specific atmosphere of optimism and communal joy as the voyage commences. The line "The ship was cheered, the harbour cleared" explicitly depicts a scene of celebration where the crew and those on the shore are in high spirits. By selecting the option "Cheerful and merry," we recognize the standard Romantic trope of starting a journey with a sense of wonder and hope, which serves as a vital structural contrast to the dark, supernatural, and harrowing events that the Mariner will soon describe to the Wedding-Guest. This initial positive mood emphasizes the suddenness and tragedy of the later misfortune.

Answer: (C)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:** Historical Linguistics and Symbolism in Poetry.

Solution: The word "Kirk" is an archaic and dialectal term, primarily used in Scots and Northern English, which translates directly to "church." Within the poem's narrative, the Mariner lists three landmarks that disappear from view as the ship sails away: the kirk, the hill, and the lighthouse. The kirk represents the spiritual and social heart of the community. Its disappearance "below the horizon" symbolizes the sailors leaving behind the protections of organized religion, human law, and civilization as they venture into the lawless and unpredictable wilderness of the high seas. This transition is a central theme in the poem's exploration of the boundary between the physical and the supernatural.

Answer: (C)

Q15.

Solution**Concept:** Celestial Navigation and Logical Deduction.

Solution: To determine the ship's direction, we must apply basic principles of geography and observation. The sun consistently rises in the East. If the Mariner observes the sun rising on the left-hand side of the vessel, the ship must be oriented and moving toward the South. This detail is not merely decorative; it is a crucial piece of internal logic provided by Coleridge to track the ship's movement from the Northern Hemisphere, across the Equator, and eventually into the freezing, desolate regions of the Antarctic. Understanding this direction helps the reader visualize the geographical transition from a known, warm world to the unknown, icy "Land of Mist and Snow."

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:** Figurative Language and Personification.

Solution: The phrase "Out of the sea came he!" is a prominent example of personification, a literary device where human qualities or identities are attributed to non-human entities. By using the masculine pronoun "he" to refer to the sun, the poet elevates a natural celestial object to the status of a living character with agency. This reflects a key tenet of Romantic poetry: the idea that nature is a sentient, powerful force that interacts with humanity. Throughout the poem, the sun and the moon are treated as watchful entities that seem to witness and even react to the Mariner's moral transgressions, reinforcing the theme of a living, spiritual universe.

Answer: (C)

Q17.

Solution**Concept:** Nautical Terminology and Narrative Thresholds.

Solution: In a nautical context, "the harbour cleared" refers to the specific moment a ship passes the protective boundaries of a port and enters the open ocean. This represents a significant narrative threshold; it is the point where the voyage truly begins and the safety of the land is surrendered. The significance of this phrase lies in its finality—once the harbour is cleared, the crew is committed to the journey and the elements. It marks the transition from a controlled, human-centric environment to a vast, chaotic space where the sailors are at the mercy of the wind, the weather, and eventually, the supernatural forces described later in the poem.

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:** Repetition as a Rhetorical and Visual Tool.

Solution: The repeated use of the word "below" (e.g., "Below the kirk, below the hill...") serves a dual purpose. Visually, it describes the optical phenomenon where landmarks seem to sink beneath the horizon as a ship moves further away due to the Earth's curvature. Rhetorically, the repetition creates a rhythmic, almost hypnotic sense of departure and deepening isolation. By emphasizing that the ship is moving "below" these terrestrial markers, the poet stresses the increasing distance between the Mariner and the world of human society. This builds a sense of loneliness and vulnerability, preparing the reader for the Mariner's total isolation later in the story when he is "alone, alone, all, all alone."

Answer: (B)

Q19.

Solution**Concept:** Syntactic Construction and Compound Subjects.

Solution: Constructing this sentence requires identifying the logical relationship between health and lifestyle habits. The segments "regular exercise" (R) and "and a balanced diet" (S) form a compound subject. This subject requires a linking verb, provided by "is essential" (P), which then connects to the prepositional phrase "for a healthy life" (Q). When placed in the sequence R-S-P-Q, the sentence follows the standard English Subject-Verb-Complement order: "Regular exercise and a balanced diet is essential for a healthy life." This arrangement ensures that the modifiers correctly support the main assertion regarding health.

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:** Clause Hierarchy and Adverbial Modifiers.

Solution: To reorder these segments into a coherent sentence, we must establish a cause-and-effect relationship. The primary action is the teacher's explanation: "the teacher explained" (P). The manner of this explanation is modified by the adverbial phrase "so clearly that" (R). This leads directly to the result or consequence of that clarity: "the students understood everything" (Q and S). By following the sequence P-R-Q-S, we create a logical flow: "The teacher explained so clearly that the students understood everything." This structure uses the "so... that" construction to demonstrate the effectiveness of the teacher's communication.

Answer: (B)

Q21.

Solution**Concept:** Gerund Phrases and Predicative Logic.

Solution: The goal here is to define an activity and its value. The gerund phrase "Traveling is" (R) acts as the sentence's subject and verb. This is followed by a noun phrase that characterizes the subject: "a great way" (P). To complete the thought, we need an infinitive phrase to explain the purpose of the activity: "to explore new cultures" (Q and S). Arranging the segments as R-P-Q-S results in the sentence: "Traveling is a great way to explore new cultures." This sequence properly balances the definition of the subject with its specific benefits.

Answer: (A)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:** Subordinate Clauses and Logical Sequencing.

Solution: This sentence describes a specific event and the reason for its occurrence. The core event is "the match was cancelled" (Q and S). The reason for this cancellation is introduced by the subordinating conjunction "because" in the phrase "because it was raining heavily" (P and R). While "Because" clauses can sometimes start a sentence, the most standard and clear arrangement here is to state the result followed by the cause. Therefore, the sequence Q-S-P-R produces the most natural English sentence: "The match was cancelled because it was raining heavily," effectively linking the weather condition to the sporting event's outcome.

Answer: (A)

Q23.

Solution**Concept:** Verb Tense and Temporal Prepositions.

Solution: This sentence utilizes the present perfect continuous tense to describe an action that began in the past and is still ongoing. The sentence starts with the "dummy" subject "it" (R), followed by the auxiliary verb "has been" (P). The main action is represented by the present participle "raining" (S). Finally, the duration or starting point of the action is established by the prepositional phrase "since morning" (Q). The resulting order R-P-S-Q creates the grammatically sound statement: "It has been raining since morning." This sequence correctly places the time marker at the end of the clause to provide context for the continuous action.

Answer: (D)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:** Adverbial Clauses of Result and Modal Verbs.

Solution: This sentence utilizes the "so... that" construction, which is used to express a consequence or result. The first part of the sentence establishes a condition (extreme tiredness), and the second part describes the resulting inability to perform an action. In English grammar, when an adjective like "tired" is preceded by "so," the following "that" clause must logically follow the state of the subject. Since extreme fatigue results in the lack of ability to move, the negative modal "cannot" is the only logical choice to complete the thought.

Answer: (B)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: Prepositions of Place and Movement.

Solution: Prepositions describe the relationship between a noun and another part of the sentence. When describing the path of birds in flight relative to a structure like a bridge, the preposition "over" is used to indicate movement at a higher level than the object without necessarily touching it. "On" would imply they are resting on the surface, "in" would imply they are inside the structure, and "at" is too vague for directional movement. Therefore, "over" correctly captures the spatial dynamic of flight above a physical obstacle.

Answer: (A)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Modals of Obligation and Necessity.

Solution: Modal verbs are used to express mood or attitude, such as possibility, ability, or obligation. In the context of "traffic rules," the sentence is expressing a legal or moral necessity. While "might" suggests a weak possibility and "can" suggests permission or ability, "must" is the specific modal used to denote a strong obligation or a requirement. Because following traffic laws is a mandatory requirement for safety and legality, "must" is the grammatically and contextually appropriate choice.

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:** Subject-Verb Agreement with Uncountable Nouns.**Solution:** In English, certain nouns appear to be plural because they end in "-s" but are actually uncountable and function as singular nouns. "News" is a prime example of this. Despite the final "s," it always takes a singular verb. Therefore, using "are" or "were" would be a grammatical error. To maintain proper subject-verb agreement, the singular "is" must be used to describe the status of the news. This rule ensures that the quantity of the information—regardless of its complexity—is treated as a single collective unit.**Answer: (C)**

Q28.

Solution**Concept:** Prepositions of Preference.**Solution:** The verb "prefer" has a specific idiomatic requirement when comparing two items. While it is a common mistake to use "than" (which is used with comparative adjectives like "better" or "colder"), the verb "prefer" always requires the preposition "to" to link the preferred object with the alternative. Phrases like "prefer tea over coffee" are becoming common in informal speech, but in standard formal English and competitive examinations, "prefer... to" remains the strictly correct grammatical construction.**Answer: (B)**

Q29.

Solution

Concept: Biological Vocabulary and Animal Classification.

Solution: This matching exercise tests knowledge of specific terminology used for animal offspring.

The young of a Cow is known as a Calf (1-b).

The young of a Goat is called a Kid (2-a).

The offspring of a Duck is a Duckling (3-c).

By correctly identifying these pairs, we arrive at the sequence 1-b, 2-a, 3-c. Mastering these terms is essential for precise descriptive writing and biological classification in English.

Answer: (A)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Lexical Relations and Antonyms.

Solution: Antonyms are words with opposite meanings that help define the limits of a concept.

Rigid refers to something stiff or unyielding; its opposite is Flexible (1-b).

Complex describes something with many intricate parts; its opposite is Simple (2-a).

Brave denotes courage; its opposite is Cowardly (3-c).

The correct logical mapping is 1-b, 2-a, and 3-c, representing a clear understanding of contrasting physical and character traits.

Answer: (A)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Occupational Vocabulary and Tool Association.

Solution: This question requires associating specialized instruments with the professionals who use them in their daily tasks.

A Stethoscope is the primary diagnostic tool used by a Doctor to listen to internal body sounds (1-b).

A Saw is a fundamental cutting tool utilized by a Carpenter for woodworking (2-a).

A Palette is the board used by a Painter to hold and mix colors (3-c).

The resulting matches are 1-b, 2-a, and 3-c, demonstrating an understanding of professional toolkits.

Answer: (A)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Phrasal Verbs and Semantic Mapping.

Solution: Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and a particle that together create a meaning different from the original verb.

Give up is an idiomatic way to say "stop trying" or surrender (1-b).

Set out means to begin a journey or a specific course of action (2-a).

Carry on is a common expression meaning to continue an activity despite difficulties (3-c). Mapping these correctly results in 1-b, 2-a, and 3-c.

These phrases are vital for achieving fluency in natural, conversational English.

Answer: (A)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic Expressions and Figurative Meaning.

Solution: Idioms are phrases where the meaning cannot be deduced from the individual words alone.

At the eleventh hour refers to something happening at the very last possible moment (1-b).

On cloud nine is a figurative way to describe being extremely happy or euphoric (2-a).

Under the thumb describes a situation where one person is under the total control or influence of another (3-c).

The correct thematic match is 1-b, 2-a, and 3-c, reflecting a comprehensive grasp of English metaphorical language.

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms and Semantic Precision in Personality Traits.

Solution: The word "Candid" is an adjective used to describe a person who is truthful, straightforward, and sincere in their speech, often in a way that is refreshing or unexpected. It implies a total lack of deception, bias, or hidden motives. Among the choices provided, "Frank" is the most accurate synonym, as it also refers to being open and direct in one's expression, even if the truth is blunt. In contrast, "Dishonest" and "Secretive" are direct antonyms that imply a concealment of the truth, while "Greedy" refers to an entirely different character flaw regarding a selfish desire for wealth or resources.

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: Lexical Proficiency regarding Social and Professional Status.

Solution: "Eminent" is a high-level vocabulary term used to describe individuals who are highly respected, distinguished, or prominent within a particular sphere, profession, or community. It highlights a sense of superiority in rank, talent, or achievement. Therefore, "Famous" is the most appropriate synonym in this context, as it denotes being widely recognized or celebrated by the public. While "Unknown" and "Ordinary" serve as direct antonyms representing a lack of distinction, "Poor" refers to financial status rather than the level of social or professional recognition an individual has achieved.

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary for Safety, Risk Assessment, and Environmental Hazards.

Solution: The adjective "Hazardous" is derived from the noun "hazard," which refers to a potential source of danger, harm, or adverse health effects. It is commonly used to describe situations, substances, or activities that pose a significant threat to one's safety. Consequently, "Risky" is the correct synonym as it indicates a high probability of negative consequences, harm, or loss. "Safe" is a direct antonym representing the absence of danger, while "Beautiful" and "Easy" are irrelevant descriptors that do not relate to the level of peril inherent in a given situation.

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: Character Trait Terminology and Behavioral Nuance.

Solution: "Stubborn" describes a person who is doggedly determined not to change their attitude, opinion, or position on a matter, especially when faced with good arguments or persuasive reasons to do so. "Obstinate" is a more formal and sophisticated synonym that carries the exact same connotation of being stubbornly persistent or headstrong. While "Flexible" acts as an antonym describing a willingness to adapt, "Kind" and "Fast" describe temperament and velocity, respectively, rather than the psychological refusal to yield to the influence or logic of others.

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms and the Dual Meaning of Atmosphere.

Solution: The word "Gloomy" is versatile, as it can describe either a physical environment lacking sufficient light or a psychological state characterized by sadness, pessimism, and despondency. To identify the antonym, we must find a word that represents the opposite of both darkness and low spirits. "Bright" is the ideal choice, as it signifies an abundance of light (the physical opposite) and a cheerful, optimistic disposition (the emotional opposite). Options like "Dark" and "Sad" are synonyms, and "Heavy" refers to physical weight or emotional intensity rather than the presence of light or joy.

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: Precision in Language and the Spectrum of Clarity.

Solution: "Vague" is an adjective used to describe information, memories, or visual inputs that are uncertain, indefinite, or lacking in specific detail. It suggests a lack of focus that makes understanding difficult. The antonym for this must be a word that describes something easily perceived, well-defined, and transparent. "Clear" is the correct choice because it denotes a lack of ambiguity and a high degree of distinctness. While "Uncertain" acts as a synonym for vagueness, "Cloudy" and "Dim" describe physical states of obscured vision that are functionally similar to being vague.

Answer: (A)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Behavioral Antonyms regarding Judgment and Forethought.

Solution: A "Prudent" individual is someone who acts with or shows great care and thought for the future, demonstrating wisdom and caution in their practical affairs. It is synonymous with being sensible and circumspect. The opposite of this trait is acting impulsively without considering the potential risks or negative outcomes. Therefore, "Careless" is the most appropriate antonym, as it describes a lack of attention to consequences. "Wise" and "Careful" are synonyms of prudent, and "Polite" refers to social etiquette rather than the quality of one's decision-making process.

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution**Concept:** Authenticity and the Verification of Quality.

Solution: The word "Genuine" signifies that an object or an emotion is authentic, real, and truly what it is claimed to be, without any element of deception or adulteration. It is used to validate both materials (like genuine silk) and human character (like genuine kindness). The antonym must describe something that is a deliberate imitation, a counterfeit, or a deceptive substitute. "Fake" is the most accurate antonym in this context. "Real," "Sincere," and "Pure" are all synonyms or closely related terms that reinforce the concept of being genuine rather than opposing it.

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution**Concept:** Physical, Mathematical, and Abstract Dimensional Changes.

Solution: "Expand" means to increase in size, volume, quantity, or scope, or to cover a progressively larger area or range of topics. In seeking its antonym, we look for a verb that describes the physical or abstract process of becoming smaller or more condensed. "Shrink" is the correct term, as it specifically refers to the reduction in physical dimensions or the contraction of an object. Conversely, "Grow," "Stretch," and "Increase" are all terms associated with expansion, enlargement, or elongation rather than the intended concept of reduction.

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution**Concept:** Idiomatic Expressions and Evasive Communication Styles.**Solution:** The idiom "To beat around the bush" has historical roots in hunting, where participants would hit the surrounding bushes to rouse birds without actually entering the thicket. In a modern communicative context, it describes a situation where a speaker avoids addressing the core issue directly, often because it is uncomfortable, sensitive, or difficult. Therefore, the correct meaning is "To avoid the main topic." This phrase characterizes a person who uses wordy or vague language to delay or circumvent a direct answer or a difficult conversation.**Answer: (B)**

Q44.

Solution**Concept:** Social Idioms and the Metaphor of Interpersonal Warmth.**Solution:** The phrase "To give the cold shoulder" is a figurative expression used to describe a specific type of social rejection. It means to intentionally ignore someone or treat them with a lack of friendliness and warmth, often as a signal of displeasure or as a way to terminate a social connection. This idiom relies on the metaphor of "warmth" representing kindness and "coldness" representing a lack of empathy or interest. It has nothing to do with physical temperature or food; it is an idiom focused entirely on the intentional act of social ostracization.**Answer: (B)**

Q45.

Solution**Concept:** Philosophical Idioms and the Futility of Past Regret.**Solution:** The common idiom "Cry over spilt milk" acts as a piece of practical advice, suggesting that it is entirely useless to become emotionally upset or worried about a mistake, accident, or misfortune that has already occurred and cannot be undone. It emphasizes the importance of emotional resilience and moving forward. The correct interpretation is "To regret something that cannot be changed." It highlights the logic that since the "milk" (the event) cannot be put back in the bottle, the energy spent "crying" (worrying) is a waste of time and resources.**Answer: (B)**

Q46.

Solution**Concept:** Figurative Language regarding Excessive Economic Value.**Solution:** The expression "Cost an arm and a leg" is a hyperbolic idiom used to emphasize that a specific item or service is "Very expensive." It creates a vivid mental image suggesting that the price of the purchase is so exorbitantly high that it is equivalent to the ultimate sacrifice of one's own limbs. It is a standard way in English to describe luxury goods, high-cost repairs, or any transaction where the financial burden is perceived as disproportionately heavy or difficult to justify.**Answer: (B)**

Q47.

Solution**Concept:** Idiomatic Metaphors for Physical Health and Vitality.**Solution:** The expression "Fit as a fiddle" dates back to a time when the "fiddle" (a violin) was viewed as a precision instrument that had to be kept in perfect "tune" and condition to produce the right sound. When applied to a human being, the phrase signifies that the individual is "In very good health" or is physically peak and vigorous. It is a common idiom used to describe someone who has a strong constitution, is free from illness, or has maintained excellent physical condition despite being of an advanced age.**Answer: (B)**

Q48.

Solution**Concept:** Etymology and Philosophical Attributes of Universal Knowledge.**Solution:** This question tests the understanding of Latin-based prefixes and specialized vocabulary used to describe absolute attributes. The prefix "Omni-" means "all," and the root "-scient" is derived from the Latin scientia, meaning "knowledge." Therefore, "Omniscient" literally translates to "all-knowing" and is used to describe a person or entity that possesses infinite awareness and understanding of everything. To distinguish it from the other options: "Omnipotent" refers to being all-powerful, "Omnipresent" refers to being present everywhere simultaneously, and a "Polyglot" is someone who is capable of speaking or writing in several different languages.**Answer: (B)**

Q49.

Solution**Concept:** Optical Properties and the Physics of Light Transmission.**Solution:** The terminology used to describe how light interacts with matter is categorized into three primary states. "Transparent" materials allow light to pass through clearly, while "Translucent" materials allow light through but scatter it, preventing a clear image. "Opaque" is the specific term for a substance or object through which no light can pass, making it impossible to see through to the other side. This is distinct from "Invisible," which describes something that cannot be seen at all, rather than a surface that merely blocks the view of what lies behind it. Therefore, "Opaque" is the correct scientific and lexical choice for a solid barrier to vision.**Answer: (C)**

Q50.

Solution**Concept:** Social Advocacy, Ideology, and Gender Studies Terminology.**Solution:** The term "Feminist" refers to a person—regardless of gender—who advocates for and works toward the social, political, and economic welfare and equality of women. It is an ideology centered on the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men. In contrast, a "Philanthropist" is a general term for anyone who works for the welfare of humanity through charitable donations, while a "Misogynist" is the direct antonym, referring to someone who dislikes or is prejudiced against women. Finally, an "Egoist" is a person preoccupied with their own self-interest, bearing no relation to social advocacy or gender-based welfare.**Answer: (A)**

Answer Key

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

