

# CUET-UG English Sample Paper-17

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 global shift towards renewable energy is accelerating at an unprecedented pace as nations strive to meet stringent carbon emission targets set by international climate agreements. At the heart of this transition are solar and wind energy, which have evolved from niche technologies into the backbone of modern power grids. In 2022, renewable energy sources accounted for approximately 30% of global electricity generation—a significant jump from just 19% in 2010. This growth has been driven by a dramatic reduction in the cost of photovoltaic cells and wind turbines, making green energy more cost-effective than coal in many parts of the world.

Experts and environmental agencies predict that if current investment trends continue, the share of renewables in the global energy mix could rise to 50% by 2030. However, this optimistic forecast is not without its hurdles. The primary challenge remains the "intermittency" of natural resources; the sun does not always shine, and the wind does not always blow. This requires a massive overhaul of existing power infrastructure to include high-capacity battery storage systems. Currently, the high cost of large-scale lithium-ion batteries and the environmental impact of mining the raw materials for them are points of intense debate.



Despite these challenges, the industrial world is signaling a committed move away from fossil fuels. Significant capital is being poured into "Green Hydrogen"—a fuel produced by using renewable electricity to split water into hydrogen and oxygen. Unlike traditional fuels, green hydrogen emits only water vapor when burned, offering a potential solution for heavy industries like shipping and steel manufacturing. As governments implement "Net Zero" policies, the transition to a sustainable energy future seems inevitable, though it will require a delicate balance of innovation, investment, and international cooperation.

**Q1.** What is the main theme of the passage?

- (A) The history of fossil fuels
- (B) The rise of renewable energy
- (C) The cost of electricity
- (D) How to build solar panels

**Q2.** What was the share of renewable energy in global electricity in 2010?

- (A) 30%
- (B) 50%
- (C) 19%
- (D) 10%

**Q3.** What is the predicted percentage of renewable electricity generation for 2030?

- (A) 30%
- (B) 19%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 75%

**Q4.** According to the passage, what is one of the hurdles in the energy transition?

- (A) Lack of sunlight



- (B) High cost of battery storage
- (C) Decreasing investment
- (D) Popularity of fossil fuels

**Q5.** Which two energy sources are mentioned as being at the forefront of the transition?

- (A) Coal and Oil
- (B) Solar and Wind
- (C) Nuclear and Gas
- (D) Hydro and Geothermal

**Q6.** The term “intermittency” in the passage refers to:

- (A) Constant supply
- (B) Irregularity or stopping and starting
- (C) High speed
- (D) Cheap availability

### 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.**

Walking into the heart of Chandni Chowk in Old Delhi is like stepping into a living time machine, where the past and present collide in a vibrant, chaotic symphony. Last Sunday, I found myself navigating through the labyrinthine narrow lanes, some barely wide enough for two people to pass without brushing shoulders. The air was thick and heavy, a sensory overload of the pungent aroma of ground spices, the sweet scent of frying jalebis, and the metallic tang of old machinery. In this place, the sleek glass facades of modern New Delhi feel like



a distant, faded memory.

Tucked away in a corner of a quiet alley—or as quiet as it gets in this district—I encountered Mr. Gupta. A man with silver hair and spectacles perched precariously on the bridge of his nose, he has run his tiny, cramped bookshop for over fifty years. The shop was a treasure trove of forgotten stories, with stacks of books reaching the ceiling. With trembling hands, he pulled out a rare prize: a leather-bound diary from the 1920s, its pages yellowed and smelling of dust. "This city has changed its skin many times," he sighed, his voice barely audible over the distant honking of rickshaws. "But the soul of this market remains in its noise, its chaos, and the way it refuses to be tamed."

As I eventually emerged from the maze, clutching a small bag of roasted almonds and the memory of Mr. Gupta's stories, I couldn't help but reflect on the contrast. Modern malls offer air-conditioned comfort and sterile efficiency, yet they lack the "warmth" of these crowded, ancient alleys. In the market, every face has a story, and every shop is a legacy. The noise wasn't just a nuisance; it was the heartbeat of a community that had survived for centuries, proving that some things are too precious to be replaced by modern convenience.

**Q7.** What is the narrator's attitude toward the market?

- (A) Annoyed by the noise
- (B) Nostalgic and appreciative
- (C) Scared of the crowds
- (D) Bored

**Q8.** The narrator compares entering the market to:

- (A) A modern mall
- (B) A time machine
- (C) A library
- (D) A kitchen



- Q9.** Who is Mr. Gupta?
- (A) A spice merchant
  - (B) A tourist guide
  - (C) An old bookkeeper
  - (D) A chef
- Q10.** What did Mr. Gupta show the narrator?
- (A) A bag of spices
  - (B) A 1920s leather-bound diary
  - (C) A new smartphone
  - (D) A map of the city
- Q11.** According to Mr. Gupta, what represents the “soul” of the market?
- (A) The expensive shops
  - (B) The noise and chaos
  - (C) The new buildings
  - (D) The silence
- Q12.** What does the word “Aroma” mean in the context of the passage?
- (A) Loud noise
  - (B) Pleasant smell
  - (C) Dark smoke
  - (D) Heavy 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.**

To speak is but a shallow trade,  
A hollow clink of fact on fact;  
But true discourse is differently made,  
A deep and subtle, holy act.

The converser works with gentle hand,  
A gardener in the field of thought,  
Who plants the seeds across the land  
Until a blooming mind is caught.

But Ego stands, a sturdy wall,  
The enemy of the bridge we build;  
When speaking only to stand tall,  
The heart's connection is left chilled.

Two ears were carved to catch the breeze,  
One mouth to let the spirit through;  
To listen brings the soul to ease,  
And gives the speaker's word its due.

In pauses where the silence dwells,  
The deepest truths begin to grow;  
For dialogue is the chime of bells  
That only those who listen know.

**Q13.** According to the passage, what is the “greatest enemy” of a good dialogue?



- (A) Lack of facts
- (B) The ego
- (C) Silence
- (D) Bad grammar

**Q14.** To what does the author compare a good converser?

- (A) A soldier
- (B) A gardener
- (C) A scientist
- (D) A teacher

**Q15.** What is the purpose of the quote by Zeno?

- (A) To encourage people to speak louder
- (B) To emphasize the importance of listening
- (C) To explain the anatomy of the head
- (D) To promote public speaking

**Q16.** The author suggests that talking is easy, but \_\_\_\_\_ is difficult.

- (A) Writing
- (B) Conversing
- (C) Thinking
- (D) Listening

**Q17.** What happens when we speak only to impress others?

- (A) We become famous
- (B) We fail to connect
- (C) We learn new things
- (D) We win the argument



**Q18.** The tone of this passage is:

- (A) Humorous
- (B) Instructive and Philosophical
- (C) Angry
- (D) Scientific

## SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

**Q19.** Rearrange the parts:

P: the mountains | Q: we | R: decided to | S: climb

- (A) QSRP
- (B) QRSP
- (C) PRQS
- (D) SQRP

**Q20.** Rearrange the parts:

P: a very | Q: is | R: health | S: important asset

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

**Q21.** Rearrange the parts:

P: should | Q: daily | R: exercise | S: everyone

- (A) SPRQ
- (B) PQRS
- (C) SQRP
- (D) RPQS



**Q22.** Rearrange the parts:

P: won the | Q: with ease | R: the team | S: match

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

**Q23.** Rearrange the parts:

P: to read | Q: it is | R: habit | S: a good

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

**Q24.** Rearrange the parts:

P: the flowers | Q: beautifully | R: in the garden | S: bloomed

- (A) PRSQ
- (B) PSRQ
- (C) QPSR
- (D) RPSQ

**Q25.** She has been living in this city \_\_\_\_\_ 2015.

- (A) for
- (B) since
- (C) from
- (D) during

**Q26.** I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework when the lights went out.

- (A) do



- (B) was doing
- (C) done
- (D) did

**Q27.** If it rains, the match \_\_\_\_\_ cancelled.

- (A) will be
- (B) would be
- (C) is
- (D) was

**Q28.** He is the \_\_\_\_\_ boy in the class.

- (A) tall
- (B) taller
- (C) tallest
- (D) most tall

**Q29.** You \_\_\_\_\_ park your car here; it is a “No Parking” zone.

- (A) must not
- (B) may not
- (C) cannot
- (D) should not

### SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

**Q30.** Synonym of : Lethargic

- (A) Very energetic
- (B) Feeling lazy or lacking energy
- (C) Intelligent



(D) Very angry

**Q31.** Synonym of : Meticulous

(A) Careless

(B) Very careful and precise

(C) Happy

(D) Dirty

**Q32.** Synonym of : Obsolete

(A) Brand new

(B) No longer in use; outdated

(C) Very expensive

(D) Strong

**Q33.** Synonym of : Cordial

(A) Rude

(B) Warm and friendly

(C) Cold

(D) Distant

**Q34.** Synonym of : Reluctant

(A) Eager

(B) Unwilling or hesitant

(C) Fast

(D) Ready

**Q35.** Synonym of : Abandon

(A) Keep

(B) Forsake/Leave



- (C) Hold
- (D) Cherish

**Q36.** Synonym of : Huge

- (A) Minute
- (B) Colossal
- (C) Weak
- (D) Narrow

**Q37.** Synonym of : Abolish

- (A) Create
- (B) Eliminate/End
- (C) Build
- (D) Start

**Q38.** Synonym of : Cunning

- (A) Honest
- (B) Sly/Crafty
- (C) Simple
- (D) Dull

**Q39.** Synonym of : Courageous

- (A) Fearful
- (B) Valiant
- (C) Quiet
- (D) Shy

**Q40.** Antonym of : Compulsory

- (A) Mandatory



- (B) Optional
- (C) Necessary
- (D) Rigid

**Q41.** Antonym of : Fragrant

- (A) Sweet
- (B) Smelly/Stinking
- (C) Floral
- (D) Fresh

**Q42.** Antonym of : Generous

- (A) Kind
- (B) Stingy/Mean
- (C) Helpful
- (D) Wealthy

**Q43.** Antonym of : Vague

- (A) Unclear
- (B) Clear/Definite
- (C) Dark
- (D) Shadowy

**Q44.** "To burn the midnight oil" means:

- (A) To waste oil
- (B) To work or study late into the night
- (C) To cook at night
- (D) To sleep early

**Q45.** "Under the weather" means:



- (A) Enjoying the rain
- (B) Feeling sick/unwell
- (C) Feeling very happy
- (D) Traveling

**Q46. "Once in a blue moon" means:**

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

**Q47. One Word Substitution for :**

**"Beat around the bush" means:**

- (A) To cut grass
- (B) To avoid the main topic
- (C) To hunt animals
- (D) To speak the truth

**Q48. One Word Substitution for :**

**A person who can speak two languages.**

- (A) Multilingual
- (B) Bilingual
- (C) Monolingual
- (D) Linguist

**Q49. One Word Substitution for :**

**A place where birds are kept.**

- (A) Aquarium
- (B) Aviary



(C) Apiary

(D) Zoo

**Q50.** One Word Substitution for :

**One who is all-powerful.**

(A) Omniscient

(B) Omnipotent

(C) Omnipresent

(D) Optimist



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

**Concept:** Identifying the primary focus and central theme of a non-fiction text regarding global energy trends.

**Solution:** The passage provides a comprehensive overview of the global shift away from traditional carbon-heavy fuels toward cleaner alternatives. It discusses historical data, future projections, and the technological leaders in the field. While it touches on costs and specific components, these are supporting details for the overarching narrative of the rise of renewable energy and the transformation of the power sector.

**Answer: (B)**

**Q2.****Solution**

**Concept:** Factual information retrieval and data analysis from statistical benchmarks provided in a text.

**Solution:** In the section discussing the evolution of the global energy mix, the passage explicitly states that in the year 2010, renewable energy sources accounted for 19

**Answer: (C)**



Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Analyzing future projections, industry growth trends, and environmental targets in the energy sector.

**Solution:** The text outlines ambitious global targets and current installation rates to project future capacity. According to these industry forecasts and international climate agreements, renewables are expected to provide 50

**Answer: (C)**

Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying economic, logistical, and technological barriers to the adoption of green technology.

**Solution:** While the cost of generating renewable energy has plummeted, the passage identifies the high cost of battery storage as a primary hurdle. Because solar and wind energy are weather-dependent and not constant, expensive large-scale storage solutions are required to maintain a steady supply of electricity when production is low, representing a significant financial barrier.

**Answer: (B)**



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Distinguishing between various types of energy production technologies and their market dominance.

**Solution:** The passage highlights that while various green technologies exist—including hydropower, geothermal, and biomass—Solar and Wind energy are currently at the "forefront" of the transition. This is due to their rapid technological advancement, significantly decreasing hardware prices, and the massive scale at which they are being deployed globally compared to other sources.

**Answer: (B)**

Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Understanding technical terminology and industry-specific vocabulary through contextual clues.

**Solution:** The term "intermittency" is used to describe the primary drawback of weather-dependent energy systems. Unlike fossil fuel or nuclear plants that can run continuously, solar panels only produce power when there is sunlight and turbines only spin when there is wind. Therefore, in this context, the term refers to the irregularity or the "stopping and starting" nature of the power supply.

**Answer: (B)**



Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Analyzing the narrator's emotional perspective and the specific literary tone used to describe a setting.

**Solution:** The narrator does not view the market's density or noise as a nuisance; instead, the descriptions are layered with warmth and a sense of belonging. By focusing on the historical continuity and the vibrant life within the stalls, the narrator exhibits a nostalgic and appreciative attitude. This perspective suggests that the market is a cherished link to the past, valued more for its character and history than for mere commercial utility.

**Answer: (B)**

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying and interpreting figurative language, specifically metaphors used to establish atmospheric depth.

**Solution:** The narrator explicitly compares the act of entering the market to stepping into a "time machine." This metaphor is employed to emphasize the stark contrast between the rapidly modernizing world outside and the preserved, traditional atmosphere within the market walls. It suggests that the sights, sounds, and customs found inside have remained unchanged for generations, effectively allowing a visitor to travel back in time.

**Answer: (B)**



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Character analysis and understanding the functional roles of secondary characters within a narrative.

**Solution:** Mr. Gupta is portrayed not as a temporary visitor or a simple merchant selling goods, but as a guardian of the market's history. As an old bookkeeper, his character represents the institutional memory of the place. His presence in the story serves to provide the narrator—and the reader—with a deeper understanding of the market's long-standing legacy and the many lives that have passed through it.

**Answer: (C)**

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying symbolic objects and factual plot points that support the theme of historical preservation.

**Solution:** To illustrate the market's deep roots, Mr. Gupta shows the narrator a 1920s leather-bound diary. This artifact is significant because it contains the written records of decades of daily life and commerce. By showcasing this specific item, the author highlights the transition from personal memory to recorded history, bridging the gap between the ancestors of the market and the current generation.

**Answer: (B)**



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Interpreting the author's philosophical definition of a place's "essence" or "soul" through dialogue.

**Solution:** According to Mr. Gupta's wisdom, the "soul" of the market is found in its noise and chaos. This interpretation suggests that a market is not merely a collection of buildings or expensive inventory, but a living entity fueled by human interaction. The constant movement and clamor are seen as signs of a healthy, thriving community, whereas silence would imply the death of the market's social and cultural relevance.

**Answer: (B)**

Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Vocabulary acquisition and determining meaning through sensory context and descriptive cues.

**Solution:** The word "aroma" appears in the passage alongside descriptions of roasting coffee, exotic spices, and blooming flowers. In this linguistic context, it refers to a pleasant or distinctive smell. The author uses this word to engage the reader's senses, creating a more immersive experience of the market that goes beyond visual description to include the olfactory environment.

**Answer: (B)**



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying psychological barriers to effective interpersonal communication and mutual understanding.

**Solution:** The passage argues that the "ego" is the greatest enemy of dialogue because it prioritizes self-validation over genuine exchange. When the ego dominates, an individual focuses on winning an argument or appearing intelligent rather than understanding the other person's perspective. This internal barrier prevents the vulnerability and openness required for a productive and meaningful conversation to occur.

**Answer: (B)**

Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Analyzing the use of analogies to illustrate complex social skills and behavioral ideals.

**Solution:** The author compares a good converser to a gardener to emphasize the qualities of patience and care. Just as a gardener does not force a plant to grow but rather creates the ideal conditions for it to flourish, a skilled conversationalist nurtures the dialogue by listening, asking thoughtful questions, and giving the other person the "sunlight" and space they need to express themselves.

**Answer: (B)**



Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Understanding the rhetorical purpose of historical and philosophical citations in an argumentative text.

**Solution:** The author includes the quote by Zeno—noting that we have two ears and one mouth so that we may listen more than we speak—to provide an ancient, authoritative foundation for the passage’s main argument. The quote serves as a mnemonic and a philosophical justification for the importance of active listening as a prerequisite for wisdom and successful social interaction.

**Answer: (B)**

Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Differentiating between passive biological functions and the active discipline required for social competence.

**Solution:** The author observes that while talking is often a reflexive and easy act that requires little effort, "listening" is a difficult and active discipline. True listening requires one to quiet their own thoughts, suppress the urge to interrupt, and focus entirely on another person’s message. Because it requires such significant self-control and cognitive effort, it is described as the more challenging half of a conversation.

**Answer: (D)**



Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Evaluating the negative consequences of performative communication on human relationships.

**Solution:** When the primary goal of speaking is to impress others or project a certain image, the dialogue becomes a performance rather than a connection. The passage suggests that this self-centered approach causes us to "fail to connect" with our audience. Authenticity is lost because the speaker is more concerned with the external reception of their words than the internal truth of the shared moment.

**Answer: (B)**

Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying the overall authorial tone and the intended impact of the writing style on the reader.

**Solution:** The tone of the passage is best described as "instructive and philosophical." The author is not merely sharing a story but is providing a set of guidelines for better living and communicating. By reflecting on the nature of the ego and the wisdom of the ancients, the text adopts a contemplative and educational stance aimed at encouraging the reader to improve their social interactions.

**Answer: (B)**



Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Sentence Syntax and Logical Ordering. In English, the standard sentence structure typically follows the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) pattern, often extended by infinitive phrases or prepositional phrases.

**Solution:** To form a coherent sentence, we must identify the subject "we" (Q), followed by the primary verb phrase "decided to" (R). This is logically followed by the infinitive "climb" (S) and the object of the action "the mountains" (P). The resulting sequence "We decided to climb the mountains" corresponds to QRSP.

**Answer: (B)**

Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Subject-Complement Structure. This involves identifying the noun that acts as the subject and the predicate nominative that defines or describes it using a linking verb.

**Solution:** The subject of the statement is "health" (R). The linking verb "is" (Q) connects the subject to the descriptive noun phrase. The phrase "a very important asset" consists of the intensifier/article "a very" (P) and the noun phrase "important asset" (S). Arranged as RQPS, the sentence reads: "Health is a very important asset."

**Answer: (A)**



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Modal Verbs and Adverbs of Frequency. Sentences providing advice or general rules often place the modal verb (should/must) after the subject and the adverb of frequency at the end or before the main verb.

**Solution:** The subject is "everyone" (S). It is followed by the modal verb "should" (P) which indicates a recommendation. The main action is "exercise" (R), and the adverb of frequency "daily" (Q) qualifies how often the action should occur. The logical sequence is SPRQ: "Everyone should exercise daily."

**Answer: (A)**

Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Transitive Verbs and Adverbial Phrases of Manner. A transitive verb requires a direct object, and the manner in which the action was performed is usually placed after the object.

**Solution:** The subject is "the team" (R). The transitive verb phrase is "won the" (P), which requires the object "match" (S) to complete the thought. Finally, the adverbial phrase "with ease" (Q) describes the manner of the victory. Thus, RPQS creates the logical sentence: "The team won the match with ease."

**Answer: (B)**

Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Introductory "It" and Infinitive Phrases. In English, "it" is often used as a dummy subject to introduce a statement where the real subject (the infinitive phrase) is placed at the end for emphasis.

**Solution:** The sentence begins with the dummy subject and verb "it is" (Q). This is followed by the complement "a good habit" (S and R). The sentence is completed by the infinitive phrase "to read" (P), which explains what the habit actually is. The arrangement QSRP results in: "It is a good habit to read."

**Answer: (A)**

Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Adverbial Placement in Descriptive Sentences. This follows the pattern of Subject + Intransitive Verb + Adverb of Manner + Prepositional Phrase of Place.

**Solution:** The subject of the sentence is "the flowers" (P). The action they performed is "bloomed" (S). The manner in which they bloomed was "beautifully" (Q), and the location of this occurrence was "in the garden" (R). Putting these together in the order PSRQ gives us: "The flowers bloomed beautifully in the garden."

**Answer: (B)**



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Prepositions of Time with Perfect Tenses. In the Present Perfect Continuous tense, specific rules govern the choice between "for" and "since."

**Solution:** "Since" is used to refer to a specific point in time when an action began (e.g., a year, a date, or a specific event), whereas "for" is used to describe a duration or length of time. Because "2015" is a specific starting point, "since" is the grammatically correct choice to indicate the beginning of the ongoing residency.

**Answer: (B)**

Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Past Continuous and Interrupted Actions. This structure is used to describe a continuous background action that was happening when a shorter, sudden action occurred.

**Solution:** The clause "when the lights went out" describes a sudden interruption in the past (Simple Past). The action that was already in progress at that moment must be expressed in the Past Continuous tense (was/were + verb-ing). Therefore, "was doing" is the correct form to show the narrator was in the middle of their homework when the interruption happened.

**Answer: (B)**



Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept:** First Conditional (Type 1) Sentences. This conditional structure is used to talk about real and possible situations in the future.

**Solution:** The structure for the First Conditional is "If + Simple Present, will + Base Verb." In this sentence, "If it rains" is the condition in the simple present. The consequence must use the future modal "will." Therefore, "will be" is used to indicate the likely future outcome of the match being cancelled if the condition of rain is met.

**Answer: (A)**

Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Superlative Degrees of Adjectives. Superlatives are used to compare one member of a group to the whole group (three or more entities).

**Solution:** The presence of the definite article "the" before the blank and the phrase "in the class" indicates that a comparison is being made among all students. For short adjectives like "tall," the superlative is formed by adding the suffix "-est." "Tallest" is the correct form to indicate he exceeds all other boys in height.

**Answer: (C)**



Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Modal Verbs of Prohibition. Different modals express different levels of necessity, permission, and prohibition.

**Solution:** The phrase "it is a No Parking zone" indicates a formal rule or legal restriction. The modal "must not" is used specifically to express strong prohibition or to state that something is against the rules. While "cannot" implies inability and "should not" implies advice, "must not" is the most appropriate choice for a strict command or regulation.

**Answer: (A)**

Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Vocabulary and descriptive adjectives identifying physical or mental states. This category involves understanding terms that describe a person's level of activity, stamina, or enthusiasm in a given moment.

**Solution:** The word "lethargic" is derived from the Greek "lethargos," which refers to a state of weariness, fatigue, or a profound lack of energy. When an individual is described as lethargic, they feel sluggish and find it mentally or physically difficult to perform tasks with their usual vigor. It is frequently used in both clinical settings to describe symptoms and in everyday contexts to describe general tiredness. It serves as the direct antonym to being energetic or lively. Therefore, the definition "feeling lazy or lacking energy" perfectly captures the essence of this term.

**Answer: (B)**



Q31.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Adjectives describing behavioral traits, professional work ethics, and attention to detail. This involves identifying words that characterize how a person approaches a specific task, responsibility, or craft.

**Solution:** "Meticulous" is an adjective used to describe an individual who exhibits extreme care and great attention to even the smallest, most granular details. A meticulous person is thorough, persistent, and often perfectionistic, ensuring that every element of a project is completed accurately and without error. This trait is highly valued in fields requiring high-quality work and technical precision, such as science, editing, or engineering. Consequently, "very careful and precise" is the accurate synonym, distinguishing it from general positive traits like happiness or negative ones like carelessness.

**Answer: (B)**

Q32.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Adjectives related to the lifecycle of technology, language, and cultural trends. This concept focuses on the temporal relevance, utility, and modern status of objects, ideas, or systems over time.

**Solution:** The term "obsolete" refers to something that is no longer in use or has fallen out of favor, typically because it has been replaced by a newer, more efficient, or more technologically advanced alternative. For example, floppy disks became obsolete with the advent of USB drives and cloud storage. It does not necessarily imply that the item is physically broken; rather, it indicates that the item is out of date and has lost its functional necessity or competitive edge in the modern world. Thus, "no longer in use; outdated" is the correct definition.

**Answer: (B)**

Q33.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Social vocabulary and adjectives describing interpersonal relationships and communication styles. This involves understanding the emotional tone and perceived "temperature" of a human social interaction.

**Solution:** "Cordial" is an adjective used to describe social interactions, greetings, or professional relationships that are polite, pleasant, and deeply respectful. While the term often carries a connotation of formal politeness, it is fundamentally characterized by a spirit of genuine kindness and hospitality. If a host offers a "cordial" welcome or if two rivals reach a "cordial" agreement, it implies they are being "warm and friendly" toward one another, which is the direct opposite of being rude, cold, or distant.

**Answer: (B)**

Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying emotional responses and psychological attitudes toward specific actions, requests, or decisions. This focuses on the degree of willingness or resistance a person demonstrates.

**Solution:** "Reluctant" describes a feeling of being disinclined to do something or having a lack of enthusiasm for a particular task. A person who is reluctant usually feels some level of internal resistance, doubt, or apprehension, which often results in a hesitant, slow, or cautious response to a request. It is the functional antonym of being "eager," "fast," or "ready." Therefore, the phrase "unwilling or hesitant" correctly defines the state of mind of someone who performs an action with a sense of reservation rather than voluntary excitement.

**Answer: (B)**

Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Synonyms and verb meanings related to the cessation of support or presence. This involves understanding words that describe leaving something behind permanently.

**Solution:** To "abandon" something means to give it up completely or to leave it without intending to return. In a literary or legal context, this often implies walking away from a responsibility, a person, or a physical location. Among the choices, "Forsake/Leave" is the most accurate synonym, as it captures the act of deserting or renouncing a connection, whereas words like "Keep" or "Cherish" are its direct opposites.

**Answer: (B)**

Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Adjectives of scale and magnitude. This category focuses on identifying terms that describe objects of extreme size or immense proportions.

**Solution:** The word "huge" is a general term for something very large. To find a precise synonym, we look for words that convey a similar sense of vastness. "Colossal" is derived from the word "colossus" (a giant statue) and refers to anything that is exceptionally great in size, extent, or degree. Other options like "Minute" (tiny) or "Narrow" describe the opposite physical characteristics.

**Answer: (B)**

Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Legal and formal terminology regarding the termination of laws, systems, or customs. This involves understanding verbs that describe the official ending of a practice.

**Solution:** To "abolish" means to formally put an end to a system, practice, or institution. This word is most commonly used in historical and political contexts, such as the abolition of slavery or the abolishing of a tax. The term "Eliminate/End" provides the closest meaning, as it signifies the total removal of the subject in question, while "Create" and "Start" represent the beginning of such systems.

**Answer: (B)**

Q38.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Adjectives describing intellectual traits and personality characteristics, specifically those relating to deceit or cleverness.

**Solution:** "Cunning" refers to having or showing skill in achieving one's ends by deceit or evasion. It describes a type of intelligence that is often used to trick others or to navigate situations in a self-serving way. "Sly" and "Crafty" are direct synonyms that capture this sense of devious cleverness. This is distinct from being "Honest" (truthful) or "Dull" (unintelligent/boring).

**Answer: (B)**



Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Adjectives of character identifying bravery and the willingness to face danger or difficulty.

**Solution:** "Courageous" describes a person who possesses the mental or moral strength to venture, persevere, and withstand danger, fear, or difficulty. A synonym for this is "Valiant," which specifically implies bravery in the face of great odds or in a noble cause. This trait stands in contrast to being "Fearful" or "Shy," which suggest a lack of boldness or an avoidance of confrontation.

**Answer: (B)**

Q40.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Antonyms and the distinction between required actions and those left to individual choice.

**Solution:** The word "compulsory" describes something that must be done because of a law or a rule; it is mandatory. To find the opposite, we look for a word that suggests the action is not required. "Optional" refers to something that is left to one's own choice or preference. Therefore, while "Mandatory" is a synonym, "Optional" is the correct antonym.

**Answer: (B)**



Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Antonyms related to olfactory (sense of smell) descriptions and environmental quality.

**Solution:** "Fragrant" is used to describe something that has a pleasant, sweet, or delicate smell, such as flowers or perfume. The opposite of a pleasant smell is an offensive one. "Smelly" or "Stinking" refers to a foul or unpleasant odor. While "Floral" and "Fresh" are related to positive scents, they do not serve as opposites to the original term.

**Answer: (B)**

Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Antonyms of personality traits regarding the sharing of resources and wealth.

**Solution:** A "generous" person is someone who is willing to give more of something, especially money or time, than is strictly necessary or expected. The opposite of this trait is the refusal to share or the desire to keep everything for oneself. "Stingy" or "Mean" describes an individual who is reluctant to give or spend, making it the perfect antonym for generosity.

**Answer: (B)**



Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Antonyms dealing with the clarity of information, thought, or visual perception.

**Solution:** "Vague" describes something that is uncertain, indefinite, or unclear in character or meaning. If a statement is vague, the listener is left with many questions. The opposite of this is "Clear" or "Definite," which refers to information that is easy to perceive, understand, or interpret without any doubt.

**Answer: (B)**

Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idiomatic expressions related to work habits and the expenditure of effort during late hours.

**Solution:** The phrase "to burn the midnight oil" dates back to a time before electricity when people used oil lamps to see. If someone was still burning their lamp at midnight, it meant they were working late. Today, the idiom is used to describe anyone who "works or studies late into the night" to meet a deadline or complete a difficult task.

**Answer: (B)**



Q45.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idioms used to describe physical health and well-being without using clinical terms.

**Solution:** Being "under the weather" is a common English idiom that means "feeling sick or unwell." It is typically used for minor illnesses like a cold, headache, or general exhaustion. It does not literally refer to the atmospheric weather or rain, but rather to the internal state of a person's health.

**Answer: (B)**

Q46.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idiomatic expressions concerning frequency and the rarity of specific events.

**Solution:** A "blue moon" is a rare astronomical event (the second full moon in a single calendar month). Because this happens so infrequently, the phrase "once in a blue moon" has come to mean "very rarely." It is used to describe an event that almost never happens or occurs only at very long intervals.

**Answer: (B)**



Q47.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idioms describing communication styles, specifically the avoidance of directness.

**Solution:** To "beat around the bush" means to discuss a matter without coming to the point. It often happens when someone is nervous, trying to be overly polite, or attempting to hide the truth. Instead of speaking directly about the main issue, they talk about unimportant details. Therefore, the correct meaning is "to avoid the main topic."

**Answer: (B)**

Q48.

**Solution**

**Concept:** One-word substitution for linguistic abilities and the classification of speakers based on the number of languages they know.

**Solution:** The prefix "bi-" means two. Therefore, a "bilingual" person is someone who is able to speak two languages fluently. This is distinguished from "monolingual" (one language) and "multilingual" (more than two languages). A "linguist" is someone who studies the structure of language, which is a different category of expertise.

**Answer: (B)**



Q49.

**Solution**

**Concept:** One-word substitution for specialized enclosures and habitats designed for specific animals.

**Solution:** An "aviary" is a large enclosure, cage, or building specifically designed for keeping birds, allowing them a larger living space where they can fly. It is distinct from an "aquarium" (for fish) or an "apiary" (where bees are kept). A "zoo" is a general facility for many types of animals, whereas an aviary is bird-specific.

**Answer: (B)**

Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept:** One-word substitution for theological or superlative attributes often used to describe a supreme being.

**Solution:** The prefix "omni-" means "all," and "potent" refers to power. Therefore, "omnipotent" means having unlimited or very great power—all-powerful. This is often grouped with "omniscient" (all-knowing) and "omnipresent" (present everywhere), but "omnipotent" specifically addresses the capacity of strength and authority.

**Answer: (B)**



**Answer Key**

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

