

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-21

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 human brain's capacity for neuroplasticity—the ability to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections throughout life—is currently being tested by the omnipresence of digital stimuli. According to a 2025 meta-analysis published in *Nature Neuroscience*, the average human attention span has bifurcated. While "narrow-focus" attention (deep reading) has declined by 22% since 2018, "scatter-focus" attention (the ability to rapidly switch between disparate data sets) has seen a concurrent rise of 18%.

This cognitive shift is termed "The Shallows Effect." Critics argue that the brain's prefrontal cortex, responsible for executive function and moral reasoning, is being "under-clocked" due to the outsourcing of memory to cloud-based systems. Financially, the "Attention Economy" was valued at \$640 billion in 2024, with companies investing heavily in "Variable Reward Algorithms"—the same psychological triggers found in slot machines—to ensure user retention.

However, proponents of digital integration point to "Cognitive Offloading" as a developmental milestone. By delegating rote memorization to devices, the human mind is theoretically freed to engage in higher-order synthesis and creative problem-solving. Yet, the data remains ambiguous. A study of 10,000 undergraduates



revealed that those who took handwritten notes performed 30% better in conceptual synthesis than those who used laptops, despite the latter having more comprehensive transcripts. The challenge for the next decade is not the elimination of digital tools, but the cultivation of "Cognitive Hygiene"—deliberate practices designed to protect deep-focus neural pathways from systemic fragmentation.

- Q1.** What is the primary definition of 'Neuroplasticity' as used in the passage?
- (A) The brain's ability to memorize large data sets
 - (B) The brain's ability to reorganize itself via new neural connections
 - (C) The process of losing memory due to age
 - (D) The speed at which a person types on a digital interface
- Q2.** According to the 2025 meta-analysis, what has happened to 'scatter-focus' attention?
- (A) It has declined by 22%
 - (B) It has remained stagnant
 - (C) It has risen by 18%
 - (D) It has been replaced by handwritten notes
- Q3.** What was the valuation of the 'Attention Economy' in 2024?
- (A) \$22 billion
 - (B) \$640 billion
 - (C) \$30 billion
 - (D) \$10,000 billion
- Q4.** The "Shallows Effect" refers to:
- (A) Deep sea exploration
 - (B) The weakening of deep-reading capabilities due to digital habits
 - (C) An increase in moral reasoning



(D) The high cost of cloud-based storage

Q5. The word 'Ambiguous' in the third paragraph most nearly means:

(A) Clear and certain

(B) Unclear or open to multiple interpretations

(C) Negative

(D) Very large

Q6. The study of 10,000 undergraduates suggested that:

(A) Laptops are superior for conceptual synthesis

(B) Comprehensive transcripts lead to better grades

(C) Handwriting notes is more effective for deep understanding

(D) Digital tools should be eliminated entirely

Passage II

Read the passage below carefully. The questions that follow (Questions 7 to 12) are based on the information provided in this text. Choose the one best answer for each question.

The auction house was a mausoleum of forgotten ambitions. I stood before Lot 402—a clockwork nightingale from the late 19th century, its gold-leaf feathers chipped to reveal the cold, oxidised iron beneath. It was said to have belonged to a recluse who believed that true beauty could only exist in a vacuum, untainted by the messy breath of living things.

As the clock struck noon, the auctioneer's gavel fell with a finality that sent a shiver through the room. I had spent my inheritance on this mechanical ghost. Back in my study, I gingerly inserted the silver key. There was a sickening mechanical groan, a sound of gears protesting a century of silence. My fatigue, born of months of legal battles to acquire the piece, evaporated as the wings began to flutter.



But the song was not what the catalogs had promised. It wasn't a sweet melody; it was a discordant, frantic sequence of metallic clicks. It sounded like a code—a desperate, rhythmic tapping. I realized then that the recluse hadn't built a singer; he had built a prisoner. The nightingale was a clockwork diary, each gear tooth a syllable of his isolation. I didn't feel the triumph of a collector. I felt the intrusive shame of someone reading a letter not addressed to them. I reached for the key to wind it further, then stopped. Some silences are not meant to be broken; they are meant to be respected as the only honest remains of a life lived in shadows.

Q7. The narrator describes the auction house as a 'mausoleum' to suggest it is:

- (A) Very expensive
- (B) A place where dead or forgotten things are kept
- (C) A house for birds
- (D) A lively marketplace

Q8. What was the 'Nightingale' actually made of beneath the gold leaf?

- (A) Solid gold
- (B) Silver
- (C) Oxidised iron
- (D) Wood

Q9. The narrator's reaction to the bird's song was one of:

- (A) Pure joy
- (B) Disappointment and intrusive shame
- (C) Anger at the auctioneer
- (D) Boredom

Q10. The phrase 'messy breath of living things' reflects the recluse's:

- (A) Love for nature



- (B) Distaste for human interaction and biological reality
- (C) Medical condition
- (D) Expertise in biology

Q11. Identify the figure of speech: "The nightingale was a clockwork diary."

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

Q12. Why did the narrator stop winding the bird at the end?

- (A) The key broke
- (B) To respect the recluse's privacy and silence
- (C) They ran out of time
- (D) The bird flew away

Passage III

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

"The world is too much with us; late and soon, / Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;— / Little we see in Nature that is ours; / We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon! / This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon; / The winds that will be howling at all hours, / And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers; / For this, for everything, we are out of tune; / It moves us not."

Q13. What is the poet's primary complaint about humanity?

- (A) People are not spending enough money



- (B) Humans are too obsessed with materialism and disconnected from nature
- (C) The weather is too violent
- (D) The sea is dangerous

Q14. The phrase 'sordid boon' is an example of an oxymoron used to describe:

- (A) A great victory
- (B) A gift that is actually shameful or damaging
- (C) A natural disaster
- (D) A financial profit

Q15. What does 'The world is too much with us' mean?

- (A) The earth is too large
- (B) We are overwhelmed by worldly anxieties and society
- (C) There are too many people
- (D) Travel is easy

Q16. The winds are compared to 'sleeping flowers' to suggest they are:

- (A) Fragrant
- (B) Temporarily calm or still
- (C) Dead
- (D) Colourful

Q17. The tone of the poet is:

- (A) Celebratory
- (B) Critical and Lamenting
- (C) Humorous
- (D) Indifferent

Q18. The rhyme scheme of the first four lines is:



- (A) ABAB
- (B) ABBA
- (C) AABB
- (D) ABCD

SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

- Q19.** Rearrange the parts: P: such a / Q: that it / R: the impact was / S: shattered the glass
- (A) RPQS
(B) RQPS
(C) PQRS
(D) SQRP
- Q20.** Rearrange the parts: P: in the face of / Q: his equanimity / R: commendable / S: adversity was
- (A) QPSR
(B) QRPS
(C) QSPR
(D) PQRS
- Q21.** Rearrange the parts: P: only when / Q: did he / R: the results / S: he saw / realize the truth
- (A) PSRQ
(B) PQRS
(C) QSPR
(D) RSQP
- Q22.** Rearrange the parts: P: neither the / Q: nor the / R: was successful / S: first attempt / second
- (A) PSQR
(B) PQRS
(C) QSPR
(D) RPSQ



- Q23.** Rearrange the parts: P: to the / Q: contrary / R: popular belief / S: it is not true
- (A) PQRS
(B) SQPR
(C) QRPS
(D) PRQS
- Q24.** Rearrange the parts: P: had he / Q: no sooner / R: than it / S: arrived / started raining
- (A) QPSR
(B) QPAS
(C) QPRS
(D) PSQR
- Q25.** He is indigenous _____ this region.
- (A) Of
(B) To
(C) In
(D) For
- Q26.** He is _____ heir to the throne.
- (A) A
(B) An
(C) The
(D) No article
- Q27.** I have not seen him _____ the last two years.
- (A) Since
(B) From
(C) For



(D) By

Q28. The news _____ not as bad as we expected.

(A) Are

(B) Were

(C) Is

(D) Have been

Q29. If I _____ you, I would not accept the offer.

(A) Am

(B) Was

(C) Were

(D) Had been

Q30. Match the Word with its Antonym:

Column A	Word	Column B	Antonym
(1)	Ephemeral	(a)	Malevolent
(2)	Benevolent	(b)	Hesitation
(3)	Alacrity	(c)	Eternal

Choose the correct answer:

(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

Q31. Match the Idiom with Meaning: (1) To burn one's boats (2) To play second fiddle (3) To read between the lines | (a) To understand hidden meanings (b) To take a step from which there is no return (c) To take a subordinate role



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

Q32. Match the Synonym:

Column A	Word	Column B	Synonym
(1)	Loquacious	(a)	Reserved
(2)	Reticent	(b)	Talkative
(3)	Obdurate	(c)	Stubborn

Choose the correct answer:

- (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

Q33. Match Singular with Plural:

Column A	Singular	Column B	Plural
(1)	Oasis	(a)	Data
(2)	Datum	(b)	Oases
(3)	Erratum	(c)	Errata

Choose the correct answer:

- (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

Q34. Match the Prefix with the Word to form a meaningful antonym:

Column A	Prefix	Column B	Word
(1)	Ir-	(a)	Legible
(2)	Il-	(b)	Relevant
(3)	Im-	(c)	Probable

Choose the correct answer:

- (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

SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

Q35. Synonym of 'ABERRATION':

- (A) Normalcy
- (B) Deviation
- (C) Truth
- (D) Vision

Q36. Synonym of 'EQUIVOCAL':

- (A) Clear
- (B) Ambiguous
- (C) Equal
- (D) Loud

Q37. Synonym of 'PAGAN':



- (A) Religious
- (B) Irreligious/Heathen
- (C) Holy
- (D) Strict

Q38. Synonym of 'FASTIDIOUS':

- (A) Quick
- (B) Hard to please/Meticulous
- (C) Hungry
- (D) Lazy

Q39. Synonym of 'GREGARIOUS':

- (A) Shy
- (B) Sociable
- (C) Angry
- (D) Old

Q40. Antonym of 'MITIGATE':

- (A) Lessen
- (B) Aggravate/Increase
- (C) Calm
- (D) Relieve

Q41. Antonym of 'CAPRICIOUS':

- (A) Fickle
- (B) Stable/Consistent
- (C) Angry
- (D) Fast



Q42. Antonym of 'LUCID':

- (A) Clear
- (B) Murky/Confusing
- (C) Bright
- (D) Sharp

Q43. Antonym of 'PRODIGAL':

- (A) Wasteful
- (B) Frugal/Thrifty
- (C) Rich
- (D) Poor

Q44. Antonym of 'DORMANT':

- (A) Inactive
- (B) Active
- (C) Hidden
- (D) Cold

Q45. 'A Herculean task' means:

- (A) A very easy job
- (B) A task requiring great effort
- (C) A task involving Greek history
- (D) A quick job

Q46. 'To leave no stone unturned' means:

- (A) To be lazy
- (B) To try every possible way to achieve something
- (C) To work in a quarry



(D) To give up

Q47. 'The sword of Damocles' means:

(A) A brave warrior

(B) An imminent danger

(C) A sharp weapon

(D) A king's power

Q48. One word for: A person who believes that pleasure is the chief good.

(A) Stoic

(B) Hedonist

(C) Atheist

(D) Altruist

Q49. One word for: The study of ancient inscriptions.

(A) Paleography

(B) Epigraphy

(C) Archaeology

(D) Anthropology

Q50. One word for: An unconventional person (especially an artist).

(A) Bohemian

(B) Cosmopolitan

(C) Cynic

(D) Egoist



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

Concept: Neuroplasticity is the brain's ability to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections throughout life. This process allows the brain to adapt to new experiences, learn new skills, and recover from injuries.

Solution: The passage defines neuroplasticity as the ability of the brain to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections. This allows for learning and adaptation, which is central to human development and cognitive flexibility.

Final Answer: The brain's ability to reorganize itself via new neural connections

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: The 2025 meta-analysis highlights the changes in attention span. "Scatter-focus" refers to the ability to rapidly switch between different data sets, a cognitive skill that has risen by 18% since 2018.

Solution: According to the passage, "scatter-focus" attention has risen by 18% since 2018. This suggests an increase in people's ability to rapidly switch between information, possibly due to digital stimuli.

Final Answer: *It has risen by 18%*

Answer: (C)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The passage refers to the "Attention Economy," which was valued at \$640 billion in 2024. This market reflects the financial investments made by companies to retain users by leveraging digital attention.

Solution: The "Attention Economy" is valued at \$640 billion in 2024, according to the passage. This reflects the growing financial importance of capturing and retaining user attention through digital means.

Final Answer: \$640 billion

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: The "Shallows Effect" refers to the decline in deep reading skills due to the impact of digital habits and constant digital engagement, which distracts from more focused activities.

Solution: The "Shallows Effect" describes the weakening of deep-reading abilities as digital habits and fragmented attention become more prevalent, causing people to struggle with prolonged focus.

Final Answer: The weakening of deep-reading capabilities due to digital habits

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: The word "ambiguous" is used in the passage to describe the unclear or uncertain nature of the data regarding the effects of digital tools on cognition. It suggests that the evidence does not provide a clear-cut conclusion.

Solution: "Ambiguous" means that the data is unclear or open to multiple interpretations, reflecting the uncertainty around the impact of digital tools on cognitive functions like memory and focus.

Final Answer: *Unclear or open to multiple interpretations*

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: The study of 10,000 undergraduates shows that those who took handwritten notes performed better in conceptual synthesis, despite digital tools offering more comprehensive transcripts.

Solution: The study found that handwritten notes were more effective for deep understanding and conceptual synthesis compared to using laptops, which offer more comprehensive but less effective transcripts.

Final Answer: Handwriting notes is more effective for deep understanding

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The word "mausoleum" in this context refers to a place where things are forgotten or discarded, much like the ambitions of the past. It creates an image of something cold and lifeless, indicating the auction house is filled with forgotten objects and lost dreams.

Solution: The narrator describes the auction house as a "mausoleum" to evoke the feeling of a place where forgotten or lost things are kept. The use of the term suggests that the items being auctioned off have no more value or purpose, much like something that is dead.

Final Answer: *A place where dead or forgotten things are kept*

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: The nightingale is described as having "gold-leaf feathers," but beneath them, the material is revealed to be oxidized iron. This suggests that while the nightingale looks beautiful on the outside, it is actually cold and mechanical underneath.

Solution: The "Nightingale" is made of oxidized iron beneath its gold-leaf feathers. This is symbolic of the false appearance of beauty, hiding a much colder and more mechanical reality underneath.

Final Answer: *Oxidised iron*

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: The narrator's reaction is one of emotional disillusionment. Instead of experiencing the joy or triumph of collecting a rare item, the mechanical bird's song evokes shame, as it serves as a reminder of the recluse's isolation.

Solution: The narrator's reaction to the bird's song was one of disappointment and intrusive shame. The bird's song was not sweet or beautiful as expected; instead, it was discordant, reminding the narrator of the recluse's loneliness and suffering.

Final Answer: *Disappointment and intrusive shame*

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: The phrase "messy breath of living things" indicates that the recluse distastes the natural world and its biological realities. He wants to remove all traces of living, organic life to create an ideal, sterile space for beauty.

Solution: The phrase "messy breath of living things" reflects the recluse's distaste for human interaction and the messiness of biological life. The recluse believes that true beauty can only exist in a controlled, untouched environment, free from the chaotic presence of living beings.

Final Answer: *Distaste for human interaction and biological reality*

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: The figure of speech "The nightingale was a clockwork diary" uses a metaphor to describe the nightingale. The nightingale is not just a mechanical bird but a symbol of the recluse's life and isolation, as each movement of its gears represents a piece of his personal history.

Solution: The phrase "The nightingale was a clockwork diary" is a metaphor. It compares the mechanical bird to a diary, suggesting that the bird's movements represent the recluse's inner life and isolation, encoded in its mechanical function.

Final Answer: *Metaphor*

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: The narrator stops winding the bird because they realize that some things, like the recluse's isolation and the silence that accompanies it, should not be disturbed or tampered with. It's a matter of respecting the recluse's privacy.

Solution: The narrator stops winding the bird because they recognize that some silences are meant to be respected. The bird represents the recluse's isolation and solitude, and breaking that silence would be an intrusion on the recluse's private, personal world.

Final Answer: *To respect the recluse's privacy and silence*

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The poet's primary complaint is about humanity's obsession with material wealth and its disconnection from nature. The focus on "getting and spending" has caused people to lose touch with the natural world.

Solution: The poet laments that humanity is too consumed by materialism, and as a result, it has become disconnected from nature. People no longer see the beauty of the natural world around them because they are too preoccupied with worldly pursuits.

Final Answer: Humans are too obsessed with materialism and disconnected from nature

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: The phrase "sordid boon" is an oxymoron because it combines two opposing ideas—"sordid" means morally wrong or distasteful, while "boon" means a blessing or benefit. This highlights that the so-called gift of materialism is actually harmful.

Solution: The oxymoron "sordid boon" refers to the idea that materialism, while often seen as a gift or benefit ("boon"), is actually morally corrupt and harmful ("sordid"). The poet uses this contrast to criticize humanity's misplaced values.

Final Answer: *A gift that is actually shameful or damaging*

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: The phrase "The world is too much with us" means that humanity is overwhelmed by worldly concerns, such as material gain and societal pressures, rather than focusing on the natural world and spiritual matters.

Solution: "The world is too much with us" refers to the idea that people are overwhelmed by the stresses and distractions of daily life, leaving little room for an appreciation of nature or spiritual reflection.

Final Answer: We are overwhelmed by worldly anxieties and society

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: The winds are compared to "sleeping flowers" to suggest that they are temporarily calm or still. The metaphor suggests a peaceful, dormant state before they awaken to howl again.

Solution: The comparison of the winds to "sleeping flowers" suggests that the winds are calm at the moment, but like flowers waiting to bloom, they are poised to awaken and become wild and howling again.

Final Answer: *Temporarily calm or still*

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: The tone of the poet reflects a deep sense of criticism and lamentation about humanity's neglect of nature. The poet is not celebrating or indifferent to the situation but is deeply troubled by it.

Solution: The tone of the poet is critical and lamenting. The poet mourns humanity's disconnection from nature and the consequences of its materialistic pursuits.

Final Answer: *Critical and Lamenting*

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: The rhyme scheme of the first four lines of the poem is ABBA, as each pair of rhyming lines follows this pattern.

Solution: The rhyme scheme of the first four lines of the poem is ABBA, with "us" rhyming with "was" and "powers" rhyming with "ours."

Final Answer: *ABBA*

Answer: (B)

Q19.

Solution

Concept: Rearranging the parts of the sentence is an exercise in understanding sentence structure. The correct sequence should form a grammatically correct and logical sentence.

Solution: The correct arrangement of the parts is "RPQS," which forms the sentence: "The impact was such a force that it shattered the glass."

Final Answer: *RPQS*

Answer: (A)



Q20.

Solution

Concept: This is another rearranging question that tests understanding of sentence formation. We need to place the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.

Solution: The correct sequence is "QPSR," which forms the sentence: "His equanimity in the face of adversity was commendable."

Final Answer: *QPSR*

Answer: (A)

Q21.

Solution

Concept: Rearranging the sentence parts involves putting them in the correct order to form a grammatically correct sentence.

Solution: The correct arrangement is "PSRQ," which forms the sentence: "Only when he saw the results did he realize the truth."

Final Answer: *PSRQ*

Answer: (A)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: This question tests the ability to rearrange sentence parts logically.

Solution: The correct arrangement is "PSQR," forming the sentence: "Neither the first attempt nor the second was successful."

Final Answer: *PSQR*

Answer: (A)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: This rearrangement tests understanding of sentence structure and coherence.

Solution: The correct sequence is "PQRS," forming the sentence: "It is not true to the contrary of popular belief."

Final Answer: PQRS

Answer: (A)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: The rearranging of parts to form a coherent sentence is key in understanding grammar.

Solution: The correct arrangement is "QPSR," forming the sentence: "No sooner had he arrived than it started raining."

Final Answer: QPSR

Answer: (A)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: This question tests knowledge of the correct preposition used in the context of "indigenous."

Solution: The correct preposition is "to." The correct sentence is: "He is indigenous to this region."

Final Answer: To

Answer: (B)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: This question tests article usage, specifically with the word "heir."

Solution: The correct article is "an," as "heir" starts with a vowel sound.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

Q27.

Solution

Concept: This question tests the use of the preposition "since," which is used when referring to a point in time.

Solution: The correct preposition is "since," as it refers to a specific point in time (the last two years).

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: This question tests subject-verb agreement with the word "news."

Solution: The correct verb is "is," as "news" is a singular noun.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: This question tests knowledge of conditional sentences, specifically the use of the verb "were" in hypothetical situations.

Solution: The correct verb is "were," as it is used in the second conditional to express hypothetical or unreal situations.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: This question involves matching words with their antonyms.

Solution: - "Ephemeral" means short-lived, and its opposite is "Eternal." - "Benevolent" means kind, and its opposite is "Malevolent." - "Alacrity" means eagerness, and its opposite is "Hesitation."

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)

Q31.

Solution

Concept: This question tests knowledge of idioms and their meanings.

Solution: - "To burn one's boats" means to take a step from which there is no return. - "To play second fiddle" means to take a subordinate role. - "To read between the lines" means to understand hidden meanings.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: This question involves matching words with their synonyms.

Solution: - "Loquacious" means talkative. - "Reticent" means reserved. - "Obdurate" means stubborn.

Final Answer: $1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - c$

Answer: (A)

Q33.

Solution

Concept: This question involves matching singular words with their correct plural forms.

Solution: - "Oasis" becomes "Oases." - "Datum" becomes "Data." - "Erratum" becomes "Errata."

Final Answer: $1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - c$

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: This question involves matching prefixes with words to form meaningful antonyms.

Solution: - "Ir-" with "Legible" forms "Illegible." - "Il-" with "Relevant" forms "Irrelevant." - "Im-" with "Probable" forms "Improbable."

Final Answer: $1 - a, 2 - b, 3 - c$

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: "ABERRATION" refers to something that deviates from the normal or expected course. It is often used to describe something unusual or out of place.

Solution: The synonym for "ABERRATION" is "Deviation," as it refers to a departure from the usual or expected, which aligns with the meaning of "aberration."

Final Answer: *Deviation*

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: "Equivocal" means something that is ambiguous, unclear, or open to multiple interpretations.

Solution: The synonym for "EQUIVOCAL" is "Ambiguous," as both words describe something that is not clear and can be understood in different ways.

Final Answer: *Ambiguous*

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: "PAGAN" refers to someone who does not adhere to a major world religion, particularly Christianity or Islam. It can also refer to someone irreligious or a heathen.

Solution: The synonym for "PAGAN" is "Irreligious/Heathen," as both terms describe someone who does not follow conventional religious beliefs.

Final Answer: *Irreligious/Heathen*

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: "FASTIDIOUS" refers to someone who is hard to please or meticulous, often paying great attention to detail.

Solution: The synonym for "FASTIDIOUS" is "Hard to please/Meticulous," as it describes someone who has high standards or is very particular about things.

Final Answer: *Hard to please/Meticulous*

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: "GREGARIOUS" refers to someone who is sociable and enjoys the company of others.

Solution: The synonym for "GREGARIOUS" is "Sociable," as both words describe someone who enjoys interacting with others and is outgoing.

Final Answer: *Sociable*

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: "MITIGATE" means to make something less severe or to alleviate it.

Solution: The antonym of "MITIGATE" is "Aggravate/Increase," as these words refer to making something worse or more intense, which is the opposite of mitigating.

Final Answer: *Aggravate/Increase*

Answer: (B)

Q41.

Solution

Concept: "CAPRICIOUS" refers to someone or something that is unpredictable or prone to sudden changes in behavior.

Solution: The antonym of "CAPRICIOUS" is "Stable/Consistent," as these words describe something that is predictable and steady, opposite to capriciousness.

Final Answer: *Stable/Consistent*

Answer: (B)



Q42.

Solution

Concept: "LUCID" refers to something that is clear and easy to understand.

Solution: The antonym of "LUCID" is "Murky/Confusing," as both terms describe something unclear or hard to comprehend, the opposite of lucid.

Final Answer: *Murky/Confusing*

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution

Concept: "PRODIGAL" refers to someone who is wasteful, especially with money or resources.

Solution: The antonym of "PRODIGAL" is "Frugal/Thrifty," as these words describe someone who is careful with money and resources, the opposite of prodigality.

Final Answer: *Frugal/Thrifty*

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: "DORMANT" refers to something that is inactive or not currently functioning.

Solution: The antonym of "DORMANT" is "Active," as it refers to something that is functioning or in use, the opposite of dormant.

Final Answer: *Active*

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: "A Herculean task" refers to a task that requires great strength or effort, as Hercules was known for his immense strength.

Solution: The phrase "A Herculean task" means "A task requiring great effort," as it refers to something very challenging, much like the labors of Hercules.

Final Answer: *A task requiring great effort*

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: "To leave no stone unturned" means to try every possible way to achieve something, implying thoroughness and persistence.

Solution: The idiom "To leave no stone unturned" means "To try every possible way to achieve something," indicating a determined and exhaustive effort.

Final Answer: *To try every possible way to achieve something*

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: "The sword of Damocles" refers to an imminent danger, symbolizing a constant threat hanging over someone's head.

Solution: The phrase "The sword of Damocles" means "An imminent danger," as it refers to the constant and unavoidable threat faced by the character Damocles in the story.

Final Answer: *An imminent danger*

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: A "Hedonist" is a person who believes that pleasure is the highest good or ultimate goal.

Solution: A "Hedonist" is someone who believes that pleasure is the chief good, seeking pleasure as the main goal of life.

Final Answer: *Hedonist*

Answer: (B)

Q49.

Solution

Concept: The study of ancient inscriptions is called "Epigraphy."

Solution: "Epigraphy" is the study of ancient inscriptions, as described in the passage. It involves decoding and interpreting inscriptions from past civilizations.

Final Answer: *Epigraphy*

Answer: (B)



Q50.

Solution

Concept: A "Bohemian" is an unconventional person, often used to describe artists or free spirits who reject traditional norms.

Solution: A "Bohemian" refers to an unconventional person, especially one who is artistic and lives an unconventional lifestyle.

Final Answer: *Bohemian*

Answer: (A)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	B	4	B	5	B
6	C	7	B	8	C	9	B	10	B
11	B	12	B	13	B	14	B	15	B
16	B	17	B	18	B	19	A	20	A
21	A	22	A	23	A	24	A	25	B
26	B	27	C	28	C	29	C	30	A
31	A	32	A	33	A	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	A

