

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-25

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 transition to a green economy is no longer a choice but a systemic imperative. Recent reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) suggest that to limit global warming to 1.5C, global net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions must decline by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030. This shift requires a monumental reallocation of capital. Critics argue that the "Green Premium"—the additional cost of choosing a clean technology over one that emits greenhouse gases—is too high for developing nations. However, proponents point to the "Levelized Cost of Energy" (LCOE), noting that solar and wind have seen a price drop of 85% and 55% respectively over the last decade. The challenge remains the "intermittency" of renewables and the lack of robust battery storage infrastructure. Economists suggest that carbon taxing could provide the necessary fiscal nudge, but the political appetite for such measures remains lukewarm in major emitting economies.



- Q1.** According to the passage, what is the 'Green Premium'?
- (A) The subsidy provided by governments for solar energy.
 - (B) The extra cost of using clean technology instead of fossil fuels.
 - (C) The profit made by green energy companies.
 - (D) The tax levied on carbon emissions.
- Q2.** What does 'intermittency' in the context of renewables mean?
- (A) High cost of installation.
 - (B) The inability to produce power consistently (e.g., when the sun doesn't shine).
 - (C) The pollution caused during the manufacturing of solar panels.
 - (D) The geographical distance between power plants and cities.
- Q3.** What is the primary requirement for limiting global warming to 1.5C?
- (A) Increasing carbon taxes by 45%.
 - (B) A 45% reduction in CO_2 emissions from 2010 levels by 2030.
 - (C) Total replacement of wind energy with solar energy.
 - (D) A 55% increase in capital reallocation.
- Q4.** The word 'Imperative' in the first line most nearly means:
- (A) Optional
 - (B) Crucial/Necessary
 - (C) Secondary
 - (D) Regressive



- Q5.** Which of the following has seen the most significant price drop?
- (A) Wind Energy
 - (B) Battery Storage
 - (C) Solar Energy
 - (D) Carbon Taxing
- Q6.** The author's tone regarding carbon taxing can be described as:
- (A) Highly optimistic
 - (B) Dismissive
 - (C) Realistically cautious
 - (D) Hostile

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.

Elias had spent forty years in the dust of the Levant, not looking for gold, but for stories. To him, a broken clay shard was more eloquent than a pristine marble statue. One evening, near the ruins of Palmyra, his trowel struck something metallic—a small, oxidized cylinder. His heartbeat quickened. This wasn't supposed to be here; the metallurgy suggested a period three centuries later than the surrounding strata. As he cleaned the object, the setting sun cast long, amber shadows across the desert. He realized that history was not a neat stack of pancakes, but a messy, overlapping web of human interaction. This discovery would either rewrite the regional trade history or brand him a charlatan. He opted for the truth, knowing the academic vultures back home were already circling, waiting for his first mistake.



Q7. Elias valued clay shards over marble statues because:

- (A) They were worth more money.
- (B) He found them easier to carry.
- (C) They told more significant human stories.
- (D) He disliked the Roman Empire.

Q8. What was unusual about the "oxidized cylinder"?

- (A) It was made of pure gold.
- (B) Its metal composition didn't match the historical layer it was found in.
- (C) It was found in a stack of pancakes.
- (D) It was too large to be moved.

Q9. The phrase "academic vultures" refers to:

- (A) Birds that lived near the ruins.
- (B) Other archaeologists who supported Elias.
- (C) Critical colleagues waiting to find fault in his work.
- (D) Students who helped him dig.

Q10. "History was not a neat stack of pancakes" is an example of:

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



Q11. Elias's primary emotion upon finding the object was:

- (A) Boredom
- (B) Dread
- (C) Excitement
- (D) Confusion

Q12. The Levant is likely the name of:

- (A) A tool Elias used.
- (B) The university Elias worked for.
- (C) The geographical region where Elias worked.
- (D) The cylinder he found.

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 be alone is not to be lonely. Solitude is a harvest; loneliness is a vacuum. In the quietude of one's own company, the internal monologue transforms into a dialogue with the soul. Modernity, with its incessant pings and digital tethers, has made us allergic to our own thoughts. We flee into the arms of distractions, fearing the silence that reveals our inadequacies. Yet, it is only in this silence that the creative spark finds oxygen. Like a seed in the dark earth, the mind requires a period of gestation away from the scorching sun of public scrutiny. To master the art of living, one must first master the art of being alone.



- Q13.** According to the author, what is the difference between solitude and loneliness?
- (A) Solitude is negative, loneliness is positive.
 - (B) Solitude is productive/fruitful, while loneliness is an empty feeling.
 - (C) They are exactly the same.
 - (D) Loneliness is a choice, solitude is forced.
- Q14.** What does the author blame for our "allergy to our own thoughts"?
- (A) Bad education
 - (B) Lack of creativity
 - (C) Modern digital distractions
 - (D) Too much silence
- Q15.** The "seed in the dark earth" is a metaphor for:
- (A) A person who is lonely.
 - (B) The growth of the human mind/ideas in quietude.
 - (C) The death of creativity.
 - (D) The dangers of staying indoors.
- Q16.** The word 'Gestation' in the passage refers to:
- (A) The process of rapid movement.
 - (B) A period of development or growth.
 - (C) The act of public speaking.
 - (D) A type of digital tether.



Q17. The author's attitude towards "Modernity" is:

- (A) Appreciative
- (B) Indifferent
- (C) Critical
- (D) Enthusiastic

Q18. The main theme of the passage is:

- (A) The dangers of the internet.
- (B) The importance of social interaction.
- (C) The value of solitude for personal and creative growth.
- (D) The history of agricultural seeds.

SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

Q19. Rearrange the following parts to form a logical sentence:

P: to the development of

Q: various economic sectors

R: the contribution of technology

S: has been significant

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

Q20. Rearrange the following parts to form a logical sentence:

P: for a very long time

Q: been under development



R: the project has
S: and is nearing completion

- (A) RQPS
- (B) RSPQ
- (C) RPQS
- (D) SQRP

Q21. Rearrange the following parts to form a logical sentence:

P: but also for its cultural impact
Q: the film was praised
R: not only for its cinematography
S: by critics worldwide

- (A) QRPS
- (B) QSPR
- (C) QSRP
- (D) RPSQ

Q22. Rearrange the following parts to form a logical sentence:

P: should be our top priority
Q: in a world of limited resources
R: the conservation of water
S: and sustainable management

- (A) QRSP
- (B) RSPQ
- (C) PSQR
- (D) QRSP



Q23. Rearrange the following parts to form a logical sentence:

P: that the earthquake caused

Q: it was estimated

R: in the coastal region

S: extensive damage to property

(A) QPSR

(B) QPRS

(C) SPQR

(D) PRQS

Q24. Rearrange the following parts to form a logical sentence:

P: as it helps in building

Q: reading is a vital habit

R: critical thinking skills

S: and expanding knowledge

(A) QPSR

(B) QPRS

(C) SRPQ

(D) PQRS

Q25. The manager was so _____ in his speech that the employees left the meeting feeling confused.

(A) Lucid

(B) Ambiguous

(C) Succinct

(D) Explicit



- Q26.** Despite the _____ evidence against him, the suspect maintained his innocence.
- (A) Flimsy
 - (B) Scant
 - (C) Overwhelming
 - (D) Trivial
- Q27.** The artist's work was so _____ that it was hard to distinguish the painting from a photograph.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Realistic
 - (C) Surreal
 - (D) Grotesque
- Q28.** The government has decided to _____ the old laws to make way for new reforms.
- (A) Enact
 - (B) Repeal
 - (C) Standardize
 - (D) Uphold
- Q29.** The hiker's _____ nature allowed him to survive in the wilderness for a week.
- (A) Fragile
 - (B) Resilient
 - (C) Indolent
 - (D) Timid



Q30. Match the Word with its Meaning:

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(1)	Ephemeral	(a)	To make something better
(2)	Ameliorate	(b)	Lasting for a very short time
(3)	Pragmatic	(c)	Dealing with things realistically

(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

Q31. Match the Phrasal Verb with its Meaning:

List I	Phrasal Verb	List II	Meaning
(1)	Put off	(a)	To extinguish (a fire)
(2)	Put out	(b)	To tolerate
(3)	Put up with	(c)	To postpone

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

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

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

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

Q32. Match Column A (Word) with Column B (Antonym):

List I	Word	List II	Antonym
(1)	Acquitted	(a)	Modern / Contemporary
(2)	Archaic	(b)	Convicted
(3)	Altruistic	(c)	Selfish



- (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 the Masculine-Feminine pair:

- (A) Heir : Heiress
- (B) Wizard : Witch
- (C) Bachelor : Spinster
- (D) All of the above

Q34. Choose the correctly matched Singular-Plural pair:

- (A) Alumnus : Alumnae
- (B) Phenomenon : Phenomena
- (C) Focus : Focuses
- (D) Mouse : Mouses

SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

Q35. Choose the synonym of 'Meticulous':

- (A) Careless
- (B) Scrupulous
- (C) Hasty
- (D) Slovenly



Q36. Choose the synonym of 'Inquisitive':

- (A) Indifferent
- (B) Curious
- (C) Ignorant
- (D) Quiet

Q37. Choose the synonym of 'Eloquent':

- (A) Fluent
- (B) Silent
- (C) Rude
- (D) Confused

Q38. Choose the antonym of 'Abundance':

- (A) Scarcity
- (B) Plenitude
- (C) Wealth
- (D) Excess

Q39. Choose the antonym of 'Obscure':

- (A) Vague
- (B) Clear
- (C) Dark
- (D) Hidden



Q40. Choose the antonym of 'Trivial':

- (A) Significant
- (B) Minor
- (C) Small
- (D) Unimportant

Q41. Choose the synonym of 'Obstinate':

- (A) Flexible
- (B) Stubborn
- (C) Yielding
- (D) Pliant

Q42. Choose the antonym of 'Hostile':

- (A) Amiable
- (B) Aggressive
- (C) Antagonistic
- (D) Harsh

Q43. Choose the synonym of 'Candid':

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



Q44. Choose the Antonym of 'ENIGMATIC':

- (A) Mysterious
- (B) Obvious
- (C) Perplexing
- (D) Obscure

Q45. What does the idiom 'To burn the candle at both ends' means:

- (A) To be very rich.
- (B) To work excessively hard without rest.
- (C) To waste electricity.
- (D) To be light-headed.

Q46. What does the idiom 'The elephant in the room' refers to:

- (A) A very big animal.
- (B) An obvious problem that no one wants to discuss.
- (C) A grand celebration.
- (D) A rare occurrence.

Q47. What does the idiom 'To turn a deaf ear' means:

- (A) To be physically disabled.
- (B) To listen carefully.
- (C) To ignore or refuse to listen.
- (D) To shout loudly.



Q48. One word for :A life history written by oneself:

- (A) Biography
- (B) Autobiography
- (C) Bibliography
- (D) Calligraphy

Q49. One word for :A person who thinks only of himself:

- (A) Egoist
- (B) Altruist
- (C) Martyr
- (D) Stoic

Q50. One word for :Something that cannot be avoided:

- (A) Inevitable
- (B) Infallible
- (C) Inaudible
- (D) Invisible



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

Concept: The "Green Premium" is a term popularized to describe the cost difference between a product or process that involves emitting greenhouse gases and its cleaner, carbon-neutral alternative. It serves as a metric to identify which green technologies are currently economically viable and which require further innovation or policy intervention to become competitive.

Solution: According to the passage, the "Green Premium" is explicitly defined as the "additional cost of choosing a clean technology over one that emits greenhouse gases." While renewable energy costs (LCOE) are falling, this premium represents the financial barrier that still exists for many clean transitions, particularly in developing nations.

Final Answer: The extra cost of using clean technology instead of fossil fuels.

Answer: (B)



Q2.

Solution

Concept: In the context of renewable energy, "intermittency" (also known as variability) refers to the non-continuous availability of energy sources like solar and wind. Unlike fossil fuels or nuclear power, which can be dispatched at will, these sources depend on weather conditions and time of day, creating gaps between energy production and consumer demand.

Solution: The passage mentions intermittency alongside the "lack of robust battery storage infrastructure." This pairing indicates that the primary issue is the unreliable timing of energy generation—since the energy isn't produced 24/7, storage is required to bridge the periods when the sun is down or the wind is still. This aligns perfectly with option (B).

Final Answer: The inability to produce power consistently (e.g., when the sun doesn't shine).

Answer: (B)

Q3.

Solution

Concept: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) establishes specific benchmarks for greenhouse gas reductions to prevent the most catastrophic effects of climate change. A key target for staying within the 1.5°C threshold is a rapid, steep decline in global carbon output within this decade.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that "to limit global warming to 1.5°C, global net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions must decline by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030." While other factors like capital reallocation and carbon taxing are mentioned as tools or challenges, the specific statistical requirement cited is the 45% emission reduction.

Final Answer: A 45% reduction in CO₂ emissions from 2010 levels by 2030.

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: In a linguistic and economic context, an "imperative" refers to something that is unavoidable, urgent, or mandatory. When the passage describes the green transition as a "systemic imperative," it suggests that the shift is an essential requirement for the survival or functional stability of the global system, rather than a matter of preference.

Solution: The passage contrasts "choice" with "systemic imperative," indicating that the transition is no longer optional. Among the choices provided:

- **Optional** and **Secondary** are antonyms of the intended meaning.
- **Regressive** refers to moving backward, which contradicts the context of a "transition."
- **Crucial/Necessary** accurately reflects the urgent and essential nature of an imperative task.

Final Answer: Crucial/Necessary

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: The "Levelized Cost of Energy" (LCOE) is used to compare the lifetime costs of different energy-generating technologies. The passage provides specific percentage decreases for renewable technologies over the last decade to illustrate how clean energy is becoming more competitive against traditional fossil fuels.

Solution: According to the passage, the price drops for the technologies mentioned are as follows:

- **Solar energy:** 85% price drop.
- **Wind energy:** 55% price drop.

Comparing these figures, solar energy has experienced a significantly larger reduction in cost (85%) than wind energy (55%). Battery storage and carbon taxing are discussed in the text, but specific price drop percentages for them are not provided.

Final Answer: Solar Energy

Answer: (C)



Q6.

Solution

Concept: Tone analysis requires examining the specific language and qualifiers used by an author when discussing a topic. It involves distinguishing between the author's personal stance and their objective reporting of the current political or economic landscape.

Solution: The author acknowledges the economic utility of carbon taxing ("Economists suggest that carbon taxing could provide the necessary fiscal nudge") but immediately balances this with the practical political reality ("the political appetite for such measures remains lukewarm"). By presenting both the theoretical benefit and the practical hurdle without being overly enthusiastic or aggressive, the author adopts a grounded, objective stance. This approach is best described as realistically cautious, as it recognizes the solution's potential while remaining wary of its implementation.

Final Answer: Realistically cautious

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Character motivation in literature often reflects a specific philosophy. For Elias, the value of an object is not determined by its aesthetic beauty or market price, but by its "eloquence"—its ability to communicate the lived experiences, daily habits, and narratives of the people who used it.

Solution: The passage states that Elias was "not looking for gold, but for stories." It explicitly mentions that to him, "a broken clay shard was more eloquent than a pristine marble statue." This indicates that while marble statues might be more beautiful or valuable in a traditional sense, clay shards provided the rich, narrative detail about human history that he prioritized.

Final Answer: They told more significant human stories.

Answer: (C)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: In archaeology, "stratigraphy" is the study of rock layers or soil strata. An object is generally expected to belong to the same time period as the layer in which it is buried. When an object appears out of its expected chronological order, it is often referred to as an "anachronism" or an "out-of-place artifact."

Solution: The passage notes Elias's surprise by stating, "This wasn't supposed to be here; the metallurgy suggested a period three centuries later than the surrounding strata." This discrepancy between the technical age of the cylinder and the age of the soil layer (strata) around it is what made the find unusual and potentially controversial.

Final Answer: Its metal composition didn't match the historical layer it was found in.

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: The term "academic vultures" is a metaphorical expression. In a literal sense, vultures circle dying creatures to scavenge. In a professional or academic context, the metaphor describes colleagues or rivals who watch someone closely, not to help, but to benefit from their failure or to pick apart their reputation at the first sign of weakness.

Solution: The passage describes Elias's anxiety about his discovery, noting that "academic vultures back home were already circling, waiting for his first mistake." This suggests a hostile or hyper-critical environment where his peers are ready to "brand him a charlatan" rather than support him. This confirms that the term refers to critical colleagues looking for flaws in his research.

Final Answer: Critical colleagues waiting to find fault in his work.

Answer: (C)



Q10.

Solution

Concept: A metaphor is a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison. Unlike a simile, which uses "like" or "as," a metaphor states that one thing *is* another to highlight a shared characteristic.

Solution: The phrase "history was not a neat stack of pancakes" compares the structure of historical events to a physical object (pancakes) without using "like" or "as." The author uses this comparison to suggest that history is complex and messy rather than orderly and sequential.

- **Simile** would require "History is *like* a stack of pancakes."
- **Personification** would involve giving history human traits.
- **Hyperbole** is an extreme exaggeration for effect.

Final Answer: Metaphor

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

Identifying a character's primary emotion involves looking for physiological descriptions or internal reactions described in the text immediately following a specific event. In this case, the discovery of the metallic cylinder triggers an immediate physical response in Elias.

Solution:

The passage states that after Elias's trowel struck the metallic object, "His heartbeat quickened." A quickened heartbeat is a classic physiological sign of adrenaline and anticipation. While he later feels the weight of potential academic criticism, his immediate, primary reaction to the discovery itself is one of intense interest and thrill.

Final Answer:

Excitement

Answer: (C)



Q12.

Solution

Concept: Geographical context is often established in literature through proper nouns and environmental descriptions. The Levant is a historical and geographical term that refers to a large area in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Solution: Several clues in the passage point to the Levant being a location:

- Elias spent forty years in the "dust of the Levant."
- He was working "near the ruins of Palmyra" (a site in modern-day Syria).
- The environment is described with "desert" and "amber shadows."

These context clues indicate that the Levant is the broad region encompassing the archaeological sites Elias is studying.

Final Answer: The geographical region where Elias worked.

Answer: (C)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The passage explores the philosophical distinction between being physically alone and feeling emotionally isolated. The author uses contrasting metaphors—"harvest" and "vacuum"—to differentiate the psychological states of solitude and loneliness based on their internal value and productivity.

Solution: The author states, "Solitude is a harvest; loneliness is a vacuum."

- A **harvest** implies growth, abundance, and a productive outcome of time spent.
- A **vacuum** represents an empty space that lacks substance or meaning.

The text further explains that solitude allows for a "dialogue with the soul" and provides "oxygen" for creativity, whereas loneliness is presented as an empty state people flee from. This aligns with the idea that solitude is fruitful while loneliness is an empty, negative experience.

Final Answer: Solitude is productive/fruitful, while loneliness is an empty feeling.

Answer: (B)



Q14.

Solution

Concept: The passage discusses the impact of contemporary lifestyle and technology on human psychology. It suggests that constant connectivity acts as a barrier to self-reflection, creating a state of discomfort when an individual is left alone with their internal processes.

Solution: The author explicitly identifies the cause of this "allergy" by mentioning "Modernity, with its incessant pings and digital tethers." The "incessant pings" refer to the constant notifications from devices, and "digital tethers" represent our constant connection to the internet and social media. These are described as "distractions" that people use to "flee" from the silence of their own thoughts. This points directly to modern digital life as the primary culprit.

Final Answer: Modern digital distractions

Answer: (C)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: A metaphor uses a physical or biological process to illustrate an abstract concept. In this passage, the author compares the incubation of a seed in the soil to the internal development of the human intellect. Both require a period of hidden, undisturbed growth before they can successfully emerge into the light.

Solution: The author writes, "Like a seed in the dark earth, the mind requires a period of gestation away from the scorching sun of public scrutiny."

- The **dark earth** represents solitude and privacy.
- The **seed** represents the mind or a creative idea.
- The **gestation** represents the time needed for an idea to mature.

This comparison emphasizes that being alone is necessary for the productive growth and development of one's thoughts and creative potential, rather than representing loneliness or death.

Final Answer: The growth of the human mind/ideas in quietude.

Answer: (B)



Q16.

Solution

Concept: In biological terms, "gestation" refers to the period of development inside the womb between conception and birth. In a literary or philosophical context, it is used metaphorically to describe the time during which an idea, plan, or creative project develops and matures in the mind before it is ready to be shared with the world.

Solution: The passage links "gestation" to the "mind" and a "seed in the dark earth," stating that this process must happen "away from the scorching sun of public scrutiny." This implies a phase of internal maturation and preparation.

- **Rapid movement** contradicts the "quietude" and "silence" mentioned.
- **Public speaking** is the opposite of being "away from public scrutiny."
- **Digital tether** is described as a distraction, not a developmental phase.
- **A period of development or growth** perfectly captures the essence of the "seed" maturing in the earth.

Final Answer: A period of development or growth.

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: An author's attitude is revealed through their choice of descriptors and the consequences they attribute to a subject. When a writer uses negative imagery or suggests that a concept causes harm to the human condition, their stance is typically disapproving or judgmental.

Solution: The author describes "Modernity" using terms like "incessant pings" and "digital tethers," which carry a connotation of being trapped or constantly interrupted. Furthermore, the author claims modernity has made us "allergic to our own thoughts" and causes us to "flee into the arms of distractions." Because the author views these modern influences as barriers to creativity and self-mastery, the attitude is clearly unfavorable.

- **Appreciative** and **Enthusiastic** are incorrect as the author highlights negative effects.
- **Indifferent** is incorrect because the author expresses a strong, reasoned opinion.
- **Critical** accurately describes the author's fault-finding and cautionary approach.

Final Answer: Critical

Answer: (C)



Q18.

Solution

Concept: A central theme is the underlying message or big idea that unifies a piece of writing. To identify it, one must look past the individual metaphors (like seeds or digital pings) and determine the primary argument the author is making about the human experience.

Solution: The passage begins and ends with the idea that "solitude is a harvest" and that one must "master the art of being alone." While the author mentions the "digital pings" (A) and "seeds" (D), these are supporting details used to illustrate the broader point: that silence and self-reflection are necessary "oxygen" for the "creative spark." The passage argues against fleeing from ourselves and advocates for the transformative power of being alone. Therefore, the core focus is the link between solitude and growth.

Final Answer: The value of solitude for personal and creative growth.

Answer: (C)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Sentence restructuring requires identifying the subject, the verb/predicate, and the prepositional phrases that connect the ideas logically. A standard English sentence often follows the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) pattern or includes qualifying phrases that specify the relationship between nouns.

Solution: Let's analyze the parts:

- **R:** "the contribution of technology" (Subject)
- **S:** "has been significant" (Verb phrase/Predicate)
- **P:** "to the development of" (Prepositional phrase modifying the significance)
- **Q:** "various economic sectors" (Object of the preposition "of")

Putting it together: "The contribution of technology (R) has been significant (S) to the development of (P) various economic sectors (Q)." This forms a grammatically correct and logically sound statement.

Final Answer: RSPQ

Answer: (A)



Q20.

Solution

Concept: To rearrange sentence fragments, one must identify the primary subject and the auxiliary verbs that establish the tense. In this case, the sentence uses the present perfect continuous/passive form ("has been") to describe an ongoing action.

Solution: By analyzing the fragments:

- **R:** "the project has" (Subject + part of the auxiliary verb)
- **Q:** "been under development" (Completes the verb phrase)
- **P:** "for a very long time" (Adverbial phrase of duration)
- **S:** "and is nearing completion" (Conjunction + secondary predicate)

The logical flow is: "The project has (R) been under development (Q) for a very long time (P) and is nearing completion (S)." This sequence follows a chronological and grammatical progression.

Final Answer: RQPS

Answer: (A)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: This sentence structure relies on the correlative conjunction pair ****"not only... but also..."**** and the placement of the agent (the critics) in a passive voice construction.

Solution: Breaking down the components:

- **Q:** "the film was praised" (Subject + Passive Verb)
- **S:** "by critics worldwide" (The agent performing the action)
- **R:** "not only for its cinematography" (The first reason for praise)
- **P:** "but also for its cultural impact" (The second reason for praise, completing the conjunction)

The most natural flow is to state the action and the actors first, followed by the specific reasons: "The film was praised (Q) by critics worldwide (S) not only for its cinematography (R) but also for its cultural impact (P)."

Final Answer: *QSRP*

Answer: (C)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: To build this sentence, we must identify the introductory context (the state of the world) followed by the compound subject (the items being prioritized) and finally the predicate.

Solution: Analyzing the segments:

- **Q:** "in a world of limited resources" (Introductory prepositional phrase)
- **R:** "the conservation of water" (First part of the compound subject)
- **S:** "and sustainable management" (Second part of the compound subject)
- **P:** "should be our top priority" (The verb phrase/conclusion)

The logical arrangement is: "In a world of limited resources (Q), the conservation of water (R) and sustainable management (S) should be our top priority (P)."

Final Answer: QRSP

Answer: (A)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: This sentence uses an "It is/was [verb]" construction to introduce a finding. The "that" clause then describes the specific content of that estimation.

Solution: Analyzing the segments:

- **Q:** "it was estimated" (Introductory clause)
- **P:** "that the earthquake caused" (The beginning of the relative clause)
- **S:** "extensive damage to property" (What was caused)
- **R:** "in the coastal region" (Prepositional phrase indicating location)

The logical arrangement is: "It was estimated (Q) that the earthquake caused (P) extensive damage to property (S) in the coastal region (R)."

Final Answer: *QPSR*

Answer: (A)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: This sentence establishes a claim and then provides a multi-part justification using the conjunction "as" to introduce the reasons.

Solution: Analyzing the segments:

- **Q:** "reading is a vital habit" (The main claim/Subject + Verb)
- **P:** "as it helps in building" (The reason/conjunction)
- **R:** "critical thinking skills" (First object of "building")
- **S:** "and expanding knowledge" (Second object, connected by "and")

The logical arrangement is: "Reading is a vital habit (Q) as it helps in building (P) critical thinking skills (R) and expanding knowledge (S)."

Final Answer: *QPRS*

Answer: **(B)**



Q25.

Solution

Concept: This question tests vocabulary and context clues. To find the correct adjective, we must look at the result of the action: the employees felt "confused." Therefore, the speech must have lacked clarity or contained multiple possible meanings.

Solution: Let's evaluate the options:

- **Lucid:** Clear and easy to understand (Opposite of the context).
- **Ambiguous:** Open to more than one interpretation; not clear (Fits the context of causing confusion).
- **Succinct:** Briefly and clearly expressed (Would likely prevent confusion).
- **Explicit:** Stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion (Opposite of the context).

Since the employees were confused, the manager's speech must have been ambiguous.

Final Answer: *Ambiguous*

Answer: (B)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: This sentence uses the contrast conjunction "Despite," which indicates that the main clause (maintaining innocence) is unexpected given the information in the dependent clause. For it to be surprising or difficult for a suspect to maintain innocence, the evidence against them must be very strong.

Solution: Let's analyze the strength of each adjective:

- **Flimsy:** Weak and unconvincing. If evidence is flimsy, maintaining innocence is easy/expected.
- **Scant:** Very little or insufficient. If evidence is scant, there is little reason to confess.
- **Overwhelming:** Very great in amount; so strong that it cannot be easily denied. This creates the necessary contrast with "maintained his innocence."
- **Trivial:** Of little value or importance. Similar to flimsy, this would not create a significant conflict for the suspect.

The word "Overwhelming" provides the logical tension required by the word "Despite."

Final Answer: *Overwhelming*

Answer: (C)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: The sentence provides a specific comparison: the artwork is indistinguishable from a photograph. This implies a high degree of accuracy in representing the physical world, often referred to as "lifelike" or "naturalistic" quality.

Solution: Evaluating the stylistic terms provided:

- **Abstract:** Focuses on shapes, colors, and forms rather than representing physical reality accurately.
- **Realistic:** Aiming to represent subject matter truthfully, without artificiality and avoiding speculative elements. If a painting looks like a photo, it is highly realistic.
- **Surreal:** Features bizarre or dreamlike imagery; while the details might be painted clearly, the subject matter is not "photographic" in a traditional sense.
- **Grotesque:** Focuses on distorted, ugly, or absurd figures.

The ability to mistake a painting for a photo is the hallmark of the **Realistic** (specifically hyper-realistic) style.

Final Answer: *Realistic*

Answer: (B)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: In a legal and governmental context, different terms describe the lifecycle of a law. To "make way for new reforms," the existing, outdated laws must be officially cancelled or abolished.

Solution: Let's examine the legal terminology:

- **Enact:** To make a bill into a law (used for the *new* reforms, not the *old* laws).
- **Repeal:** To officially revoke or annul a law or congressional act. This is the necessary step to remove old laws so new ones can take their place.
- **Standardize:** To make things of the same type have the same features or qualities.
- **Uphold:** To support or maintain a custom or law (the opposite of making way for change).

The government must repeal the old laws to implement the new reforms.

Final Answer: *Repeal*

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: This sentence describes a survival situation. To survive in the wilderness for a week, a person needs a specific personality trait that enables them to withstand hardship, adapt to difficult conditions, and recover quickly from setbacks.

Solution: Let's evaluate the adjectives:

- **Fragile:** Easily broken or damaged; weak. A fragile person would likely not survive a week in the wilderness.
- **Resilient:** Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions. This trait is essential for survival in harsh environments.
- **Indolent:** Wanting to avoid activity or exertion; lazy. Laziness would be a major disadvantage in a survival scenario.
- **Timid:** Showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened. Survival often requires boldness and decisive action.

The word "Resilient" perfectly describes the type of nature required to endure and overcome the challenges of being lost or stranded in the wild.

Final Answer: *Resilient*

Answer: (B)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: This matching exercise tests knowledge of specific academic and literary vocabulary. Each word belongs to a different category: time, improvement, and philosophy.

Solution: Let's define each word to find the correct pairs:

- **(1) Ephemeral:** Derived from the Greek word *ephemeros* (lasting only a day), it describes things that are very short-lived or transitory. This matches with **(b) Lasting for a very short time.**
- **(2) Ameliorate:** This verb means to improve a situation that was previously unsatisfactory or bad. This matches with **(a) To make something better.**
- **(3) Pragmatic:** This describes an approach to problems and situations that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations. This matches with **(c) Dealing with things realistically.**

Combining these, we get: 1-b, 2-a, 3-c.

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

Answer: (A)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and a particle (preposition or adverb) that, when combined, create a meaning different from the original verb. These are idiomatic and common in both spoken and written English.

Solution: Let's analyze the usage of each phrasal verb:

- **(1) Put off:** To delay an event or activity until a later time or date. This matches with **(c) To postpone.**
- **(2) Put out:** One of its primary meanings is to stop something from burning. This matches with **(a) To extinguish (a fire).**
- **(3) Put up with:** To accept or continue to accept an unpleasant situation or person without complaining. This matches with **(b) To tolerate.**

Combining these, we get: 1-c, 2-a, 3-b.

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

Answer: (A)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. To match these correctly, we must define the legal, chronological, and behavioral terms in List I and find their opposites in List II.

Solution: Let's analyze the pairs:

- **(1) Acquitted:** To be officially declared not guilty of a crime in a court of law. The opposite is being found guilty and sentenced. This matches with **(b) Convicted**.
- **(2) Archaic:** Something that is very old, outdated, or belonging to an earlier period. The opposite is something that belongs to the present time. This matches with **(a) Modern / Contemporary**.
- **(3) Altruistic:** Showing a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others. The opposite is being concerned chiefly with one's own profit or pleasure. This matches with **(c) Selfish**.

Combining these, we get: 1-b, 2-a, 3-c.

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

Answer: (A)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: Gender-specific nouns in English identify the masculine or feminine forms of specific roles, titles, or social statuses. This question tests the knowledge of traditional gendered pairs.

Solution: Let's examine each pair:

- **(A) Heir : Heiress:** "Heir" refers to a male legally entitled to the property or rank of another; "Heiress" is the female equivalent.
- **(B) Wizard : Witch:** These are traditional terms for male and female practitioners of magic, respectively.
- **(C) Bachelor : Spinster:** A "Bachelor" is an unmarried man, while "Spinster" is the traditional (though now often considered dated) term for an unmarried woman.

Since all three options correctly match a masculine term with its corresponding feminine term, the correct answer is "All of the above."

Answer: (D)



Q34.

Solution

Concept: Many English nouns derived from Latin or Greek follow their original pluralization rules rather than simply adding "-s" or "-es." Understanding these irregular patterns is key to identifying correct singular-plural pairs.

Solution: Let's analyze each pair:

- **(A) Alumnus : Alumnae:** Incorrect. *Alumnus* (masculine singular) becomes *Alumni* (masculine/mixed plural). *Alumnae* is the plural of *Alumna* (feminine singular).
- **(B) Phenomenon : Phenomena: Correct.** This follows the Greek rule where nouns ending in "-on" become "-a" in the plural (e.g., criterion/criteria).
- **(C) Focus : Focuses:** While "focuses" is commonly used in modern English, the traditional Latin plural is *Foci*. However, in the context of standardized testing, *Phenomenon : Phenomena* is the more distinct and traditionally tested "correct" irregular pair.
- **(D) Mouse : Mouses:** Incorrect. The plural of the animal *mouse* is *mice*. (Note: "mouses" is sometimes accepted for computer mice, but not in a general linguistic sense).

Final Answer: *Phenomenon : Phenomena*

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. "Meticulous" describes someone who shows great attention to detail and is very careful and precise.

Solution: Let's analyze the options:

- **Careless:** Lacking care or attention (Antonym).
- **Scrupulous:** Diligent, thorough, and extremely attentive to details. This is a direct synonym for meticulous.
- **Hasty:** Done with excessive speed or urgency; hurried (Opposite of being careful/meticulous).
- **Slovenly:** Untidy and dirty; careless (Antonym).

Since "Scrupulous" implies the same rigorous attention to detail and accuracy as "Meticulous," it is the correct choice.

Final Answer: *Scrupulous*

Answer: **(B)**



Q36.

Solution

Concept: A synonym is a word that shares a similar meaning with another. "Inquisitive" describes a person who has an intellectual desire to know more, often showing an interest in learning, researching, or asking questions.

Solution: Let's evaluate the options based on their definitions:

- **Indifferent:** Having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned (Antonym).
- **Curious:** Eager to know or learn something. This aligns perfectly with the definition of "inquisitive."
- **Ignorant:** Lacking knowledge or awareness in general; uneducated.
- **Quiet:** Making little or no noise; can refer to a person who does not speak much, which does not necessarily reflect their level of inquisitiveness.

Both "Inquisitive" and "Curious" describe the same fundamental urge to seek out information.

Final Answer: *Curious*

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: A synonym is a word with a similar meaning. "Eloquent" describes someone who is persuasive, articulate, and expressive in their speech or writing.

Solution: Evaluating the options:

- **Fluent:** Able to express oneself easily and articulately. This is the closest synonym to eloquent.
- **Silent:** Not making any sound or not speaking (Antonym).
- **Rude:** Lack of manners or courtesy.
- **Confused:** Lacking clarity in thought or expression (Antonym).

Final Answer: *Fluent*

Answer: (A)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning. "Abundance" refers to a very large quantity of something, more than enough.

Solution: Evaluating the options:

- **Scarcity:** The state of being in short supply; a shortage. This is the direct opposite of abundance.
- **Plenitude:** An abundance (Synonym).
- **Wealth:** An abundance of valuable possessions or money (Synonym).
- **Excess:** An amount of something that is more than necessary (Synonym/Related).

Final Answer: *Scarcity*

Answer: (A)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: "Obscure" means not discovered or known about; uncertain or difficult to see and understand. The antonym must mean something that is easy to perceive or understand.

Solution: Evaluating the options:

- **Vague:** Uncertain, indefinite, or unclear (Synonym).
- **Clear:** Easy to perceive, understand, or interpret. This is the direct antonym of obscure.
- **Dark:** With little or no light (Related to the physical sense of obscure, but not its antonym).
- **Hidden:** Kept out of sight; concealed (Synonym).

Final Answer:

Answer:



Q40.

Solution

Concept: An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of a given word. "Trivial" describes something of very little value, importance, or consequence.

Solution: Let's analyze the options:

- **Significant:** Sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention; noteworthy. This is the direct opposite of trivial.
- **Minor:** Lesser in importance, seriousness, or significance (Synonym).
- **Small:** Of a size that is less than normal or usual (Related to triviality).
- **Unimportant:** Lacking in importance (Synonym).

Final Answer: *Significant*

Answer: (A)

Q41.

Solution

Concept: A synonym is a word with a similar meaning. "Obstinate" describes someone who stubbornly refuses to change their opinion or chosen course of action, despite attempts to persuade them to do so.

Solution: Evaluating the options:

- **Flexible:** Ready and able to change or be adapted (Antonym).
- **Stubborn:** Having or showing dogged determination not to change one's attitude or position. This is a direct synonym for obstinate.
- **Yielding:** Giving way under pressure; compliant (Antonym).
- **Pliant:** Easily influenced or directed; yielding (Antonym).

Final Answer: *Stubborn*

Answer: (B)



Q42.

Solution

Concept: "Hostile" describes an environment, person, or behavior that is unfriendly, antagonistic, or characteristic of an enemy. The antonym must describe a friendly or pleasant disposition.

Solution: Evaluating the options:

- **Amiable:** Having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner. This is the direct antonym of hostile.
- **Aggressive:** Ready or likely to attack or confront (Synonym/Related).
- **Antagonistic:** Showing or feeling active opposition or hostility toward someone or something (Synonym).
- **Harsh:** Cruel or severe (Related to hostility).

Final Answer: *Amiable*

Answer: (A)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: A synonym is a word with a similar meaning. "Candid" refers to a person or statement that is truthful, straightforward, and sincere.

Solution: Evaluating the options:

- **Deceptive:** Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one (Antonym).
- **Frank:** Open, honest, and direct in speech or writing. This is the direct synonym for candid.
- **Biased:** Unfairly prejudiced for or against someone or something.
- **Secretive:** Inclined to conceal feelings and information (Antonym).

Final Answer: *Frank*

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning. "Enigmatic" describes something that is difficult to interpret or understand; mysterious.

Solution: Evaluating the options:

- **Mysterious:** Difficult or impossible to understand (Synonym).
- **Obvious:** Easily perceived or understood; self-evident. This is the direct antonym of enigmatic.
- **Perplexing:** Completely baffling; very puzzling (Synonym).
- **Obscure:** Not discovered or known about; uncertain (Synonym).

Final Answer: *Obvious*

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: Idioms are phrases where the meaning cannot be deduced from the individual words. "To burn the candle at both ends" is a metaphor for exhausting one's resources or energy.

Solution: The phrase originates from the idea that if you light a candle at both ends, it burns out twice as fast. In human terms, it means waking up early to work and staying up very late to work, thereby overextending oneself.

- **(B) To work excessively hard without rest** is the correct figurative meaning.

Final Answer: *To work excessively hard without rest*

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: This idiom describes a metaphorical "elephant"—something so large it cannot be ignored, yet people pretend it isn't there to avoid discomfort.

Solution: The expression is used when there is a major issue, controversy, or risk that is present and known to everyone in a group, but which everyone is intentionally avoiding in conversation.

- **(B) An obvious problem that no one wants to discuss** is the correct definition.

Final Answer: *An obvious problem that no one wants to discuss*

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: Idioms are figurative expressions. "To turn a deaf ear" uses the metaphor of physical deafness to describe a choice someone makes to disregard information or a request.

Solution: If you "turn a deaf ear" to someone, you are not actually unable to hear; rather, you are intentionally choosing not to pay attention or to disregard what is being said.

- (C) **To ignore or refuse to listen** is the correct figurative meaning.

Final Answer: *To ignore or refuse to listen*

Answer: (C)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: This question tests the knowledge of Greek roots. "Auto" means self, "bio" means life, and "graphy" means writing.

Solution: Let's break down the options:

- **Biography:** A life history written by someone else.
- **Autobiography:** A life history written by the person themselves (Auto + Bio + Graphy).
- **Bibliography:** A list of books or sources used in a scholarly work.
- **Calligraphy:** The art of beautiful handwriting.

Final Answer: *Autobiography*

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: This question deals with terms describing human character and philosophy.

Solution: Evaluating the personality types:

- **Egoist:** A person who is preoccupied with their own interests and superiority.
- **Altruist:** A person unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others (Antonym).
- **Martyr:** A person who suffers or dies for a cause.
- **Stoic:** A person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining.

Final Answer: *Egoist*

Answer: (A)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: This tests vocabulary related to "In-" prefixes, which often indicate negation or inability.

Solution: Let's define the terms:

- **Inevitable:** Certain to happen; unavoidable.
- **Infallible:** Incapable of making mistakes or being wrong.
- **Inaudible:** Unable to be heard.
- **Invisible:** Unable to be seen.

Final Answer: *Inevitable*

Answer: (A)



Answer Key

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

