

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-27

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 summit was a cruel mistress. High altitude had turned my lungs into lead, and every breath felt like swallowing shards of glass. Rahul, usually the boisterous one, had fallen into a rhythmic silence. We weren't just climbing a mountain; we were negotiating with our own exhaustion. By the time the orange hue of sunset hit the peak, the fear of the descent began to outweigh the triumph of the ascent."

Q1. "My lungs turned into lead" is a metaphor used by the narrator to suggest:

- (A) Physical strength and resilience
- (B) Extreme difficulty in breathing due to fatigue
- (C) A newfound determination
- (D) The cold temperature of the metal equipment



Q2. How does Rahul's behavior change during the climb?

- (A) He becomes more talkative to boost morale.
- (B) He abandons the narrator.
- (C) He transitions from being loud to being quiet and focused.
- (D) He complains about the "shards of glass" in his throat.

Q3. What does the narrator mean by "negotiating with our own exhaustion"?

- (A) Trying to find a way to pay for better equipment.
- (B) Pushing the limits of their physical and mental endurance.
- (C) Arguing with each other about when to stop.
- (D) Deciding to give up and return home.

Q4. What emotion is the narrator feeling at the end of the passage?

- (A) Pure, unadulterated joy
- (B) Anger towards Rahul
- (C) Trepidation regarding the journey down
- (D) Boredom with the sunset

Q5. The phrase "The summit was a cruel mistress" is an example of:

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



Q6. Which word best describes the atmosphere of the narrative?

- (A) Humorous
- (B) Tranquil
- (C) Gruelling
- (D) Indifferent

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 2024 Global Risk Report highlights that environmental transitions could cost the manufacturing sector nearly 4.5% of its annual GDP by 2030. While green hydrogen initiatives in India have seen a 12% uptick in private investment, the infrastructure gap remains a bottleneck for 60% of rural-based small-scale industries..."

Q7. According to the report mentioned, what is the primary obstacle for 60% of rural small-scale industries?

- (A) Lack of private investment
- (B) High cost of green hydrogen
- (C) Infrastructure deficiencies
- (D) Decrease in annual GDP

Q8. What is the projected financial impact on the manufacturing sector by 2030 due to environmental changes?

- (A) A growth of 12%
- (B) A loss of nearly 4.5% of annual GDP
- (C) A 60% reduction in production



(D) Total stagnation of private investment

Q9. Based on the passage, the term 'bottleneck' most nearly means:

(A) A breakthrough

(B) An accelerating factor

(C) A logistical support

(D) A situation that causes delay

Q10. What can be inferred about the 'green hydrogen initiatives' in India?

(A) They are failing due to a lack of interest.

(B) They have successfully bridged the rural-urban gap.

(C) They are attracting more private capital than before.

(D) They are the sole cause of the 4.5% GDP shift.

Q11. Which of the following statements is NOT supported by the data in the passage?

(A) Environmental transitions have economic consequences.

(B) Rural industries are better equipped than urban ones.

(C) Private investment in green energy is rising.

(D) GDP impact is linked to environmental shifts.

Q12. The tone of the factual report is best described as:

(A) Subjective and emotional

(B) Analytical and objective

(C) Sarcastic and dismissive

(D) Optimistic and celebratory



Passage III

Read the Poem 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.

"Behold her, single in the field, / Yon solitary Highland Lass! / Reaping and singing by herself; / Stop here, or gently pass! / Alone she cuts and binds the grain, / And sings a melancholy strain; / O listen! for the Vale profound / Is overflowing with the sound."

Q13. What is the central image presented in the first stanza?

- (A) A group of workers in a field
- (B) A girl working and singing alone
- (C) A traveler lost in the mountains
- (D) A noisy harvest festival

Q14. The word 'melancholy' in the poem suggests the song is:

- (A) Joyful and upbeat
- (B) Loud and aggressive
- (C) Sad and sorrowful
- (D) Fast-paced and energetic

Q15. What does the poet mean by 'the Vale profound'?

- (A) A shallow stream
- (B) A deep and wide valley
- (C) A high mountain peak
- (D) A crowded city street



- Q16.** Why does the poet suggest the reader should 'Stop here, or gently pass'?
- (A) To avoid getting lost in the field.
 - (B) To keep from disturbing the girl's song.
 - (C) Because the path ahead is dangerous.
 - (D) To ask the girl for directions.
- Q17.** Identify the rhyme scheme of the lines: "Alone she cuts and binds the grain, /
And sings a melancholy strain;"
- (A) AB
 - (B) AA
 - (C) ABAB
 - (D) CDCD
- Q18.** What is the "sound" that the Vale profound is overflowing with?
- (A) The sound of the reaping tool
 - (B) The sound of the wind
 - (C) The girl's singing voice
 - (D) The narrator's footsteps



SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

Q19. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent paragraph: (P) It is because they have lost the art of living. (Q) The modern world is a world of stress and strain. (R) People are always in a hurry and have no time for relaxation. (S) Consequently, they suffer from various physical and mental ailments.

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

Q20. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent paragraph: (P) But the real purpose of education is to make a person a better human being. (Q) In the modern era, education is often seen as a tool for career advancement. (R) This narrow perspective overlooks the holistic development of an individual. (S) It should instill values, empathy, and a sense of social responsibility.

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

Q21. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent paragraph: (P) However, the rapid pace of industrialization has led to severe environmental degradation. (Q) Sustainable development is the need of the hour to balance progress and nature. (R) Technological advancement has brought about significant changes in our lifestyle. (S) We must adopt eco-friendly practices to ensure a better future for coming generations.

- (A) RPQS
- (B) RSPQ



(C) PQRS

(D) QRPS

Q22. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent paragraph: (P) The fusion of classical and contemporary styles created a unique aesthetic. (Q) The art gallery showcased a diverse collection of paintings and sculptures. (R) Visitors were particularly drawn to the experimental installations in the center. (S) This variety reflected the evolving nature of artistic expression in the city.

(A) QPSR

(B) PRSQ

(C) QSRP

(D) SPRQ

Q23. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent paragraph: (P) Only then can we hope to achieve global peace and harmony. (Q) Diversity should be celebrated rather than being a cause of conflict. (R) Every culture brings a unique perspective to the collective human experience. (S) Understanding and respecting these differences is crucial for coexistence.

(A) RQSP

(B) QRSP

(C) SRQP

(D) PQRS

Q24. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent paragraph: (P) The decline in biodiversity is a direct consequence of habitat destruction. (Q) Ecosystems provide essential services that support life on Earth. (R) Protecting these natural habitats is vital for maintaining ecological balance. (S) Human activities like deforestation and urbanization are the primary drivers.

(A) QPSR



- (B) PSQR
- (C) RPQS
- (D) SPRQ

Q25. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent paragraph: (P) It requires constant practice and a deep understanding of the subject. (Q) Mastering a new language is not an overnight achievement. (R) Exposure to native speakers further enhances one's conversational skills. (S) Patience is the key factor in overcoming the initial hurdles of grammar.

- (A) QPSR
- (B) QSPR
- (C) PSQR
- (D) RPSQ

Q26. The diplomat's _____ remarks during the summit helped to de-escalate the rising tensions between the two nations.

- (A) Acerbic
- (B) Conciliatory
- (C) Ambiguous
- (D) Inflammatory

Q27. Despite the _____ evidence presented by the defense, the jury remained skeptical about the suspect's innocence.

- (A) Exculpatory
- (B) Incriminating
- (C) Trivial
- (D) Obscure



Q28. The scientist was known for her _____ research, which challenged several long-standing theories in the field of genetics.

- (A) Conventional
- (B) Groundbreaking
- (C) Redundant
- (D) Superficial

Q29. The sudden _____ in the stock market left many small investors in a state of financial panic.

- (A) Equilibrium
- (B) Volatility
- (C) Stability
- (D) Prosperity

Q30. His _____ nature often led him to help strangers, even when it was inconvenient for him.

- (A) Malevolent
- (B) Altruistic
- (C) Narcissistic
- (D) Apathetic



SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

Q31. Match the words in List I with their meanings in List II:

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(i)	Mitigate	(1)	To make a problem worse
(ii)	Obviate	(2)	To make something less severe
(iii)	Exacerbate	(3)	To remove a difficulty
(iv)	Alleviate	(4)	To provide relief

- (A) i-2, ii-3, iii-1, iv-4
 (B) i-1, ii-2, iii-3, iv-4
 (C) i-4, ii-1, iii-2, iv-3
 (D) i-3, ii-4, iii-1, iv-2

Q32. Match the idioms in List I with their correct usage in List II:

List I	Idiom	List II	Meaning
(i)	A blessing in disguise	(1)	Work late into the night
(ii)	Burn the midnight oil	(2)	To describe exactly what is causing a problem
(iii)	Cry over spilt milk	(3)	A good thing that seemed bad at first

- (A) i-4, ii-1, iii-3, iv-2
 (B) i-1, ii-4, iii-2, iv-3
 (C) i-2, ii-3, iii-4, iv-1
 (D) i-3, ii-2, iii-1, iv-4



Q33. Match the following literary devices with their examples:

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(i)	Metaphor	(1)	Deafening silence
(ii)	Hyperbole	(2)	The world is a stage
(iii)	Alliteration	(3)	She sells seashells
(iv)	Oxymoron	(4)	I've told you a million times

- (A) i-2, ii-4, iii-3, iv-1
 (B) i-1, ii-2, iii-3, iv-4
 (C) i-4, ii-3, iii-2, iv-1
 (D) i-3, ii-1, iii-4, iv-2

Q34. Choose the word that is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the given word:

ABERRATION

- (A) Normalcy
 (B) Deviation
 (C) Conformance
 (D) Stability

Q35. Choose the word that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word:

LOQUACIOUS

- (A) Talkative
 (B) Garrulous
 (C) Reticent
 (D) Verbose



- Q36.** Choose the word that is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the given word:
PERSPICACIOUS
- (A) Dull
 - (B) Insightful
 - (C) Unclear
 - (D) Stubborn
- Q37.** Choose the word that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word:
EPHEMERAL
- (A) Transient
 - (B) Fleeting
 - (C) Eternal
 - (D) Brief
- Q38.** Choose the word that is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the given word:
FASTIDIOUS
- (A) Careless
 - (B) Meticulous
 - (C) Indifferent
 - (D) Sloppy
- Q39.** Choose the word that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word:
VENERATION
- (A) Respect
 - (B) Derision
 - (C) Adoration
 - (D) Reverence



- Q40.** Choose the word that is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the given word:
MITIGATE
- (A) Alleviate
 - (B) Aggravate
 - (C) Intensify
 - (D) Provoke
- Q41.** Choose the word that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word:
AMELIORATE
- (A) Improve
 - (B) Deteriorate
 - (C) Enhance
 - (D) Rectify
- Q42.** Choose the word that is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the given word:
OBDURATE
- (A) Yielding
 - (B) Compliant
 - (C) Stubborn
 - (D) Flexible
- Q43.** Choose the word that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word:
MANDATORY
- (A) Compulsory
 - (B) Obligatory
 - (C) Optional
 - (D) Required



- Q44.** Select the correct meaning of the idiom: 'A bolt from the blue'
- (A) A sudden, unexpected event
 - (B) A planned occurrence
 - (C) A thunderstorm
 - (D) A rare blue diamond
- Q45.** Identify the meaning of the idiom: 'To beat around the bush'
- (A) To cut the grass
 - (B) To avoid the main topic
 - (C) To work hard in a forest
 - (D) To speak directly and clearly
- Q46.** What is the meaning of the idiom 'To burn the candle at both ends'?
- (A) To be very stingy
 - (B) To work excessively hard without rest
 - (C) To be very careful with resources
 - (D) To light up a room brightly
- Q47.** Select the correct meaning of the idiom: 'The elephant in the room'
- (A) A very large decoration
 - (B) An obvious problem that no one wants to discuss
 - (C) A rare animal species
 - (D) A sign of good luck
- Q48.** A person who hates mankind is called:
- (A) Philanthropist



- (B) Misanthrope
- (C) Misogynist
- (D) Optimist

Q49. A life history of a person written by that person is:

- (A) Biography
- (B) Autobiography
- (C) Topography
- (D) Cartography

Q50. One who is unable to pay his debts:

- (A) Solvent
- (B) Insolvent
- (C) Banker
- (D) Lender



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: The narrator uses a metaphor to compare their lungs to "lead," a heavy and dense metal. In the context of high-altitude climbing, this imagery conveys the physical sensation of being weighed down and the struggle to inhale oxygen.

Solution: The phrase "lungs turned into lead" suggests that breathing has become an arduous, heavy task. Lead symbolizes weight and lack of movement, reflecting the extreme respiratory distress caused by thin air and physical fatigue.

Final Answer: Extreme difficulty in breathing due to fatigue

Answer: (B)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: Character analysis focuses on how the environment influences behavior. The text contrasts Rahul's natural personality with his actions during the peak of the climb.

Solution: The passage describes Rahul as "usually the boisterous one" (loud and energetic) but notes he had "fallen into a rhythmic silence." This indicates a shift from his normal talkative self to a state of quiet concentration necessitated by the climb's difficulty.

Final Answer: He transitions from being loud to being quiet and focused.

Answer: (C)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: "Negotiating" in this context is a figurative expression for managing a difficult situation. It refers to the internal struggle between the desire to keep moving and the body's urge to stop.

Solution: The climbers are not literal negotiators; they are testing their mental and physical limits. They are essentially bartering their remaining willpower against their physical collapse to reach the summit.

Final Answer: Pushing the limits of their physical and mental endurance.

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: The concluding sentence of a passage often reveals the narrator's ultimate state of mind or the shift in the narrative's emotional tone.

Solution: The narrator explicitly states that "the fear of the descent began to outweigh the triumph of the ascent." Trepidation is a synonym for fear or anxiety about a future event—in this case, the dangerous trip back down the mountain.

Final Answer: Trepidation regarding the journey down

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Literary devices are used to give human characteristics or roles to inanimate objects or abstract concepts.

Solution: By calling the summit a "cruel mistress," the narrator gives the mountain human traits (cruelty and a specific social identity). This is a classic example of personification, used to emphasize the mountain's harsh and unforgiving nature.

Final Answer: Personification

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Atmosphere or tone refers to the overall feeling or mood created by the author's choice of words and the intensity of the events described.

Solution: With descriptions like "swallowing shards of glass," "negotiating with exhaustion," and the fear of a dangerous descent, the narrative is intense and painful. "Grueling" perfectly describes a situation that is extremely tiring and demanding.

Final Answer: Grueling

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The passage identifies specific challenges faced by different segments of the industrial sector. A "bottleneck" in this context refers to a constraint that limits progress or growth.

Solution: The text explicitly states that "the infrastructure gap remains a bottleneck for 60% of rural-based small-scale industries." This indicates that deficiencies in infrastructure are the primary hindrance.

Final Answer: Infrastructure deficiencies

Answer: (C)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Financial projections in the report link environmental policy changes to macroeconomic outcomes, specifically targeting the manufacturing sector's contribution to the economy.

Solution: The report highlights that environmental transitions could "cost the manufacturing sector nearly 4.5% of its annual GDP by 2030." This represents a significant potential economic loss or cost.

Final Answer: A loss of nearly 4.5% of annual GDP

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary in context requires identifying how a word functions within the logic of the sentence. A "bottleneck" is a narrow point that slows down the flow of a process.

Solution: Because the infrastructure gap is preventing small-scale industries from progressing or adopting new initiatives, it serves as a "situation that causes delay" or restricts movement.

Final Answer: A situation that causes delay

Answer: (D)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Inference requires looking at the provided data points to draw a logical conclusion about the current state of a specific initiative.

Solution: The passage mentions that "green hydrogen initiatives in India have seen a 12% uptick in private investment." This directly supports the idea that these initiatives are becoming more attractive to private capital.

Final Answer: They are attracting more private capital than before.

Answer: (C)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Negative fact questions require identifying which statement contradicts the text or introduces information not present in the passage.

Solution: The text mentions that rural industries face an "infrastructure gap" and a "bottleneck." It does not state that they are better equipped than urban ones; in fact, it implies they are struggling with specific barriers.

Final Answer: Rural industries are better equipped than urban ones.

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Determining the tone involves assessing the author's attitude. Factual reports typically rely on data, percentages, and neutral language.

Solution: The passage uses specific statistics (4.5%, 12%, 60%) and formal terminology ("environmental transitions," "infrastructure gap") without using emotional or biased language. This characterizes the tone as analytical and objective.

Final Answer: Analytical and objective

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The central image refers to the primary subject matter established by the poet's descriptions of the setting and the character.

Solution: The poet uses words like "single," "solitary," and "alone" to emphasize that the Highland Lass is by herself. She is engaged in two activities simultaneously: "reaping" (cutting grain) and "singing."

Final Answer: A girl working and singing alone

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary in poetry often sets the emotional tone or "mood" of the piece. "Melancholy" is a specific descriptor for a type of emotion.

Solution: The word "melancholy" stems from the Greek for "black bile" and traditionally refers to a pensive or deep sadness. In the context of the song, it suggests a tune that is sad or sorrowful.

Final Answer: Sad and sorrowful

Answer: (C)

Q15.

Solution

Concept: Poetic geography often uses elevated language to describe natural features. "Vale" is an archaic or poetic term for a valley.

Solution: The word "profound" in a physical sense means reaching to a great depth. Therefore, "the Vale profound" refers to a deep, vast valley that acts as a natural amphitheater for the girl's voice.

Final Answer: A deep and wide valley

Answer: (B)



Q16.

Solution

Concept: The narrator's instructions to the reader/passersby reflect a sense of reverence or respect for the moment being observed.

Solution: The poet wants the listener to appreciate the song without interrupting it. By suggesting one should either "Stop" (to listen) or "gently pass" (to avoid making noise), the goal is to maintain the purity of the girl's performance.

Final Answer: To keep from disturbing the girl's song.

Answer: (B)

Q17.

Solution

Concept: Rhyme scheme is determined by the similarity of sounds at the end of consecutive or alternating lines.

Solution: The word "grain" rhymes perfectly with "strain." Since both lines share the same ending sound and follow one another directly, they form a rhyming couplet, denoted as AA.

Final Answer: AA

Answer: (B)



Q18.

Solution

Concept: Context clues within the stanza clarify what specific element is filling the surrounding environment.

Solution: The passage moves from the girl "singing by herself" to the "melancholy strain" and concludes that the valley is "overflowing with the sound." Logic dictates the sound is the girl's song.

Final Answer: The girl's singing voice

Answer: (C)

Q19.

Solution

Concept: Coherence in a paragraph is achieved by identifying the introductory sentence (the "topic sentence"), followed by the cause, the explanation, and finally the consequence.

Solution: The sequence begins with ***(Q)***, which introduces the general state of the "modern world." This is followed by ***(R)***, which describes the specific behavior of people in this world (being in a hurry). ***(P)*** explains the reason behind this behavior (losing the art of living), and ***(S)*** provides the final result or "consequence" (ailments).

Final Answer: QRPS

Answer: (B)



Q20.

Solution

Concept: This rearrangement relies on identifying a "claim-critique-counterclaim" structure. It starts with a common perception, criticizes it, and then offers the true purpose.

Solution: The paragraph starts with **(Q)**, stating the modern view of education. **(R)** uses the demonstrative pronoun "This" to refer back to and critique that "narrow perspective." **(P)** introduces the contrasting "real purpose" using the conjunction "But." Finally, **(S)** elaborates on what that real purpose should "instill."

Final Answer: QRPS

Answer: (B)

Q21.

Solution

Concept: Coherent structure often follows a "Positive Development → Complication → Solution → Call to Action" pattern.

Solution: The sequence begins with **(R)**, introducing the positive baseline of technological change. **(P)** introduces the contrast ("However") regarding environmental damage. **(Q)** identifies "Sustainable development" as the necessary balance to this problem. Finally, **(S)** concludes with the specific action required ("adopt eco-friendly practices") for future generations.

Final Answer: RPQS

Answer: (A)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: Spatial and logical flow in a narrative usually moves from the general setting to specific details and then to an overall observation.

Solution: The paragraph starts with **(Q)**, setting the scene at the art gallery. **(S)** immediately follows to comment on the "variety" mentioned in the first sentence. **(R)** moves from the general collection to a specific area (the center installations), and **(P)** describes the specific "fusion" found within that aesthetic.

Final Answer: QSRP

Answer: (C)

Q23.

Solution

Concept: Logical progression moves from a foundational fact to an ideal state, the method to achieve it, and the ultimate goal.

Solution: The sequence starts with the foundational fact in **(R)** about cultural perspectives. **(Q)** builds on this by stating how that diversity should be handled (celebrated). **(S)** explains the method for coexistence (understanding and respecting). Finally, **(P)** uses the transitional phrase "Only then" to state the ultimate result of peace and harmony.

Final Answer: RQSP

Answer: (A)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: A coherent scientific or environmental paragraph typically flows from the importance of a system to the threats it faces, the causes of those threats, and the necessary solutions.

Solution: The sequence begins with **(Q)**, establishing the value of ecosystems. **(P)** introduces the problem (biodiversity decline) linked to habitat destruction. **(S)** identifies the specific "human activities" causing that destruction. Finally, **(R)** concludes with the vital need to protect these habitats to restore balance.

Final Answer: QPSR

Answer: (A)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: In process-oriented descriptions, the paragraph usually starts with a general claim, followed by the requirements to meet that claim, specific focus areas, and additional boosters.

Solution: The paragraph starts with the claim in **(Q)** that language mastery takes time. **(P)** explains what it "requires" (practice and understanding). **(S)** highlights the "key factor" (patience) needed for specific hurdles like grammar. **(R)** concludes by suggesting an "extra" step (native exposure) to enhance skills.

Final Answer: QPSR

Answer: (A)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary in context requires matching the adjective to the outcome of the sentence. Here, the outcome is "de-escalate the rising tensions."

Solution: "Conciliatory" means intended to placate or pacify, which fits perfectly with the act of reducing tension. "Acerbic" and "Inflammatory" would increase tension, while "Ambiguous" would likely cause confusion rather than a solution.

Final Answer: Conciliatory

Answer: (B)

Q27.

Solution

Concept: The sentence uses a contrastive structure ("Despite... the jury remained skeptical"). This implies the evidence was in favor of the suspect's innocence, yet it failed to convince the jury.

Solution: "Exculpatory" refers to evidence that tends to clear a defendant from guilt or fault. "Incriminating" would mean the opposite, while "Trivial" and "Obscure" do not logically fit the context of proving innocence.

Final Answer: Exculpatory

Answer: (A)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: The context specifies that the research "challenged several long-standing theories." This indicates that the work was innovative and transformative rather than traditional.

Solution: "Groundbreaking" describes innovative work that pioneers new methods or discoveries. "Conventional" would mean following old theories, and "Redundant" or "Superficial" would imply the research lacked value or depth.

Final Answer: Groundbreaking

Answer: (B)

Q29.

Solution

Concept: The word must describe a market condition that results in "financial panic." This suggests unpredictable or negative movement.

Solution: "Volatility" refers to the liability of a situation to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse. "Equilibrium," "Stability," and "Prosperity" all suggest positive or calm states that would not cause a panic.

Final Answer: Volatility

Answer: (B)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: The sentence describes a person who helps others even at their own "inconvenience." This defines a selfless personality trait.

Solution: "Altruistic" means showing a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others. "Malevolent" (evil), "Narcissistic" (self-centered), and "Apathetic" (uninterested) all contradict the behavior described.

Final Answer: Altruistic

Answer: (B)

Q31.

Solution

Concept: This question tests the ability to distinguish between verbs related to the intensity and resolution of problems. Understanding the nuances between "lessening" something and "removing" it entirely is key.

Solution:

- **Mitigate (i):** Means to make something less severe or painful (matches with 2).
- **Obviate (ii):** Means to remove a need or difficulty entirely (matches with 3).
- **Exacerbate (iii):** Means to make a problem or bad situation worse (matches with 1).
- **Alleviate (iv):** Means to provide relief or make suffering more bearable (matches with 4).

Final Answer: i-2, ii-3, iii-1, iv-4

Answer: (A)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: Idioms are figurative expressions where the meaning is not literal. Matching them requires identifying the specific situational context each phrase describes.

Solution:

- **A blessing in disguise (i):** A misfortune that eventually results in something good (matches with 4).
- **Burn the midnight oil (ii):** To read or work late into the night (matches with 1).
- **Cry over spilt milk (iii):** To dwell on past mistakes that cannot be undone (matches with 3).
- **Hit the nail on the head (iv):** To identify something with total accuracy (matches with 2).

Final Answer: i-4, ii-1, iii-3, iv-2

Answer: (A)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: Literary devices enhance writing by adding figurative meaning, rhythm, or emphasis. This matching task requires identifying the specific linguistic pattern of each device.

Solution:

- **Metaphor (i):** A direct comparison without using "like" or "as." "The world is a stage" compares life to a play (matches with 2).
- **Hyperbole (ii):** An exaggerated statement not meant to be taken literally. "A million times" emphasizes frequency (matches with 4).
- **Alliteration (iii):** The repetition of initial consonant sounds. "She sells seashells" repeats the 's' sound (matches with 3).
- **Oxymoron (iv):** A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction. "Deafening silence" (matches with 1).

Final Answer: i-2, ii-4, iii-3, iv-1

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Synonym identification requires finding a word that shares the core definition of the target word. "Aberration" refers to a departure from what is normal or expected.

Solution: An "aberration" is an anomaly or a shift away from the standard path. "Deviation" is the closest synonym as it describes the act of departing from an established course. "Normalcy," "Conformance," and "Stability" are all antonyms.

Final Answer: Deviation

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: Antonym identification requires finding the word with the inverse meaning. "Loquacious" describes someone who tends to talk a great deal.

Solution: Since "Loquacious" means talkative, the opposite would be someone who is silent or reserved. "Reticent" means not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily. "Talkative," "Garrulous," and "Verbose" are all synonyms.

Final Answer: Reticent

Answer: (C)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: Synonym identification requires understanding the nuances of intellectual traits. "Perspicacious" is derived from the Latin *perspicax*, meaning "seeing through."

Solution: A "perspicacious" person has a ready insight into and understanding of things. "Insightful" is the most accurate synonym. "Dull" and "Unclear" are opposites, while "Stubborn" refers to a personality trait regarding change rather than perception.

Final Answer: Insightful

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: Antonym identification involves finding the word that describes a temporal state opposite to "Ephemeral," which refers to things that last for a very short time.

Solution: "Ephemeral" things are short-lived. "Transient," "Fleeting," and "Brief" are all synonyms. The opposite is "Eternal," which describes something that lasts forever or has no end.

Final Answer: Eternal

Answer: (C)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Synonym identification for words related to attention to detail. "Fastidious" describes someone who is very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail.

Solution: "Meticulous" is the closest synonym, as it also describes showing great attention to detail. "Careless" and "Sloppy" are antonyms, and "Indifferent" means having no particular interest or sympathy.

Final Answer: Meticulous

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: Antonym identification for words related to social or spiritual esteem. "Veneration" refers to a feeling of profound respect or reverence.

Solution: Since "Veneration" involves high honor, its opposite is "Derision," which means contemptuous ridicule or mockery. "Respect," "Adoration," and "Reverence" are all synonyms or near-synonyms.

Final Answer: Derision

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Synonym identification focuses on words that describe reducing the severity or painfulness of a situation. "Mitigate" is frequently used in legal, environmental, and medical contexts.

Solution: To "mitigate" something is to make it less severe, serious, or painful. "Alleviate" is the direct synonym. "Aggravate" and "Intensify" are opposites, while "Provoke" means to stimulate a specific reaction, often a negative one.

Final Answer: Alleviate

Answer: (A)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: Antonym identification requires finding a word that describes a decline in quality, as "Ameliorate" means to make something (usually something bad) better.

Solution: "Ameliorate" is a formal synonym for improve or rectify. Therefore, its opposite is "Deteriorate," which means to become progressively worse. "Enhance," "Improve," and "Rectify" all share similar meanings with the target word.

Final Answer: Deteriorate

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: Synonym identification for words describing personality traits or states of mind. "Obdurate" describes someone who stubbornly refuses to change their opinion or course of action.

Solution: An "obdurate" person is unmoved by persuasion or pity. "Stubborn" is the closest synonym. "Yielding," "Compliant," and "Flexible" are all antonyms describing someone who is easily influenced or willing to change.

Final Answer: Stubborn

Answer: (C)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Antonym identification for words related to rules and requirements. "Mandatory" refers to something that is required by law or rules.

Solution: Since "Mandatory" means it must be done, the opposite is "Optional," which means it is left to one's own choice. "Compulsory," "Obligatory," and "Required" are all synonyms of mandatory.

Final Answer: Optional

Answer: (C)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Idioms involving weather or nature often describe the speed or predictability of an event. A "bolt" refers to a lightning bolt, and "the blue" refers to a clear, cloudless sky.

Solution: Because lightning usually comes from dark storm clouds, a bolt appearing from a clear blue sky would be completely unforeseen. Therefore, the idiom describes a sudden, unexpected event that catches everyone off guard.

Final Answer: A sudden, unexpected event

Answer: (A)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: This idiom originates from hunting, where participants would hit the bushes to rouse birds without actually hitting the center of the bush where the danger (or the main prize) might be.

Solution: In modern conversation, "beating around the bush" signifies that a person is talking a lot without addressing the actual point or the difficult subject at hand. It is the opposite of being direct.

Final Answer: To avoid the main topic

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: The imagery of a candle burning from both the top and the bottom implies that it will be consumed much faster than normal.

Solution: When applied to a person, this means they are exhausting their energy or "fuel" by waking up very early and staying up very late to work. It describes a lifestyle of working excessively hard without enough rest.

Final Answer: To work excessively hard without rest

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: This idiom relies on the absurdity of a large animal being in a small space and people pretending not to see it despite its size.

Solution: "The elephant in the room" refers to a major issue, burden, or controversial truth that is obvious to everyone present but is being intentionally ignored because it is uncomfortable to address.

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

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: The meaning of this word is rooted in Greek etymology. The prefix "mis-" or "miso-" denotes hatred or dislike, while the root "anthropos" means human or mankind.

Solution: A **Misanthrope** is a person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. In contrast:

- A **Philanthropist** (root "phil-" meaning love) is someone who promotes the welfare of others.
- A **Misogynist** specifically hates women.
- An **Optimist** is someone who is hopeful and confident about the future.

Final Answer: Misanthrope

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: Etymology helps distinguish between these terms. The prefix "auto-" comes from the Greek for "self," "bio-" for "life," and "-graphy" for "writing."

Solution: An **Autobiography** is a self-written account of one's own life. In contrast, a **Biography** is written by someone else, **Topography** refers to the arrangement of physical features of an area, and **Cartography** is the science of drawing maps.

Final Answer: Autobiography

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Financial terminology describes the status of an individual or entity based on their ability to meet fiscal obligations.

Solution: An **Insolvent** person is someone who cannot pay their debts as they fall due. The opposite is **Solvent**, meaning they can pay. A **Banker** manages the institution, and a **Lender** is the person or entity that provides the funds.

Final Answer: Insolvent

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

