

# CUET-UG English Sample Paper-28

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 2024 State of World Fisheries report indicates that global aquaculture production has, for the first time, surpassed wild-capture fisheries as the primary source of aquatic animals for human consumption. In 2023, aquaculture accounted for 51% of the total 185 million tonnes produced globally. While this shift offers a solution to overfishing, the report warns of "ecological leakage." Data shows that nearly 20% of aquaculture feed still relies on wild-caught small pelagic fish, creating a paradox where farmed fish consume the very resources they were meant to protect.

In India, the inland fisheries sector saw a growth of 7.5% in the last fiscal year, contributing approximately 1.75 lakh crore to the economy. However, the "Salinity Barrier" remains a high-level concern; 15% of coastal ponds have reported a decrease in yield due to rising sea levels. Experts suggest that a transition to "Recirculating Aquaculture Systems" (RAS) could reduce water usage by 90% and increase yield by 30%. Despite this, high initial capital remains a deterrent for 70% of small-scale farmers who currently operate on a thin profit margin of less than 12%.



- Q1.** What is the significance of the year 2023 in the context of global fisheries?
- (A) Wild-capture fisheries reached their highest peak.
  - (B) Aquaculture became the leading source of aquatic animals.
  - (C) Total production dropped below 185 million tonnes.
  - (D) Ecological leakage was completely eliminated.
- Q2.** According to the report, what is the 'paradox' of current aquaculture practices?
- (A) Farmed fish are more expensive than wild fish.
  - (B) Ponds are being built in areas where sea levels are falling.
  - (C) Wild-caught fish are being used to feed farmed fish.
  - (D) Small-scale farmers are earning more than industrial ones.
- Q3.** What is the financial contribution of India's inland fisheries sector according to the text?
- (A) 1.75 lakh crore
  - (B) 7.5% of the global GDP
  - (C) 185 million
  - (D) 12% of the national budget
- Q4.** The "Salinity Barrier" mentioned in the passage is primarily a result of:
- (A) Poor management of inland ponds
  - (B) Rising sea levels affecting coastal yield
  - (C) Overuse of Recirculating Aquaculture Systems
  - (D) Lack of capital for small-scale farmers



**Q5.** Why have 70% of small-scale farmers avoided transitioning to RAS?

- (A) They do not believe RAS reduces water usage.
- (B) The profit margins in RAS are less than 12%.
- (C) The initial investment required is too high.
- (D) The yield increase of 30% is considered insufficient.

**Q6.** The term 'deterrent' as used in the second paragraph most nearly means:

- (A) An incentive
- (B) A discouragement
- (C) A catalyst
- (D) A subsidy

### 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 silence of the attic was heavy, smelling of cedar and forgotten summers. I pulled the cord on the single lightbulb, which swayed, sending long, skeletal shadows dancing across the floorboards. My fingers brushed against a trunk bound in rusted iron—the "Forbidden Chest," as my grandfather used to call it. I remembered him sitting on the porch, his eyes clouding over whenever I asked about its contents. "Some memories are like ink," he'd say, "best left inside the bottle."

The lock gave way with a mournful groan. Inside, there were no gold coins or maps to buried treasure. Instead, I found a stack of letters tied with a frayed blue ribbon and a dried carnation that crumbled into dust at my touch. As I opened the first letter, dated May 1944, the handwriting—sharp and urgent—seemed to pulse with a life of its own. I realized then that I wasn't just reading old mail; I was intruding upon a ghost. The weight of the words, heavy with a longing I



couldn't yet understand, made the air in the attic feel thin. I was an accidental thief, stealing a glimpse into a heart that had been closed for eighty years.

**Q7.** The narrator refers to the shadows as "skeletal" to create an atmosphere of:

- (A) Adventure and excitement
- (B) Eeriness and neglect
- (C) Warmth and nostalgia
- (D) Scientific curiosity

**Q8.** What was the grandfather's primary reason for keeping the chest closed?

- (A) He had lost the key to the rusted iron lock.
- (B) He believed certain memories were better left undisturbed.
- (C) He was protecting a fortune of gold coins.
- (D) He forgot the chest existed in the attic.

**Q9.** The "mournful groan" of the lock is an example of:

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

**Q10.** What did the narrator find inside the chest?

- (A) Gold coins and maps
- (B) New bottles of ink
- (C) Letters and a dried flower
- (D) A rusted iron key



- Q11.** Why does the narrator describe themselves as an "accidental thief"?
- (A) Because they planned to sell the letters for money.
  - (B) Because they felt they were taking a private look into someone's secret past.
  - (C) Because they accidentally broke the lightbulb in the attic.
  - (D) Because the chest actually belonged to a neighbor.
- Q12.** The phrase "best left inside the bottle" is a metaphor for:
- (A) Storing expensive wine
  - (B) Keeping secrets or painful memories hidden
  - (C) Writing letters in sharp handwriting
  - (D) Cleaning the attic properly

### 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. —Great God! I'd rather be A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;"

- Q13.** What is the poet's primary complaint in the opening lines?
- (A) People are spending too much time in nature.
  - (B) Mankind is too obsessed with materialism and consumerism.
  - (C) The moon is not visible enough at night.



(D) The world is ending too soon.

**Q14.** What does the phrase "sordid boon" imply?

- (A) A helpful gift
- (B) A shameful or dirty blessing
- (C) A natural phenomenon
- (D) A quiet prayer

**Q15.** Identify the figure of speech: "The winds... are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers."

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

**Q16.** What does the poet mean by saying we are "out of tune"?

- (A) We cannot sing well.
- (B) We are no longer connected to the natural world.
- (C) The winds are making too much noise.
- (D) We are tired of the sea.

**Q17.** Why would the poet "rather be a Pagan"?

- (A) Because he wants to live in the past.
- (B) Because Pagans had a deeper, spiritual connection with nature.
- (C) Because he dislikes modern religious music.
- (D) Because he wants to travel to ancient lands.



**Q18.** The tone of the line "Great God!" can best be described as:

- (A) Joyful exclamation
- (B) Desperate and frustrated outcry
- (C) Scientific observation
- (D) Humorous sarcasm

## SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

**Q19.** Rearrange the following parts to form a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence: (A) the impact of social media (B) is often debated by (C) on the mental health of teenagers (D) psychologists and educators alike

- (A) (A)-(B)-(C)-(D)
- (B) (A)-(C)-(B)-(D)
- (C) (B)-(D)-(A)-(C)
- (D) (C)-(A)-(B)-(D)

**Q20.** Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful sentence: (A) to be the most (B) sustainable energy source (C) solar power is considered (D) for the upcoming decade

- (A) (C)-(A)-(B)-(D)
- (B) (A)-(B)-(C)-(D)
- (C) (C)-(B)-(A)-(D)
- (D) (D)-(C)-(A)-(B)

**Q21.** Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph: (A) However, the lack of infrastructure remains a challenge. (B) India is rapidly moving towards a digital economy. (C) This shift is driven by cheap data and government initiatives. (D) Millions of citizens now use UPI for daily transactions.



- (A) (B)-(D)-(C)-(A)
- (B) (B)-(C)-(D)-(A)
- (C) (C)-(B)-(D)-(A)
- (D) (D)-(B)-(C)-(A)

**Q22.** Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful sentence: (A) despite the heavy rain (B) the match continued (C) until the final whistle (D) much to the fans' surprise

- (A) (A)-(B)-(C)-(D)
- (B) (B)-(A)-(D)-(C)
- (C) (A)-(D)-(B)-(C)
- (D) (D)-(A)-(B)-(C)

**Q23.** Rearrange the following to form a logical sentence: (P) of the global economy (Q) is a critical component (R) the stability of the banking sector (S) in maintaining the health

- (A) (R)-(Q)-(S)-(P)
- (B) (P)-(Q)-(R)-(S)
- (C) (Q)-(R)-(S)-(P)
- (D) (R)-(S)-(P)-(Q)

**Q24.** The manager had to \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting because several key members were absent.

- (A) Call off
- (B) Call on
- (C) Call up
- (D) Call out



- Q25.** It is \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car without a valid license.
- (A) Illicit
  - (B) Illegal
  - (C) Illiterate
  - (D) Illegible
- Q26.** The scientist's findings were so \_\_\_\_\_ that they changed the course of modern physics.
- (A) Trivial
  - (B) Revolutionary
  - (C) Redundant
  - (D) Superficial
- Q27.** Despite being twins, their personalities are diametrically \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Opposed
  - (B) Similar
  - (C) Equivalent
  - (D) Congruent
- Q28.** I am \_\_\_\_\_ to the idea of working on weekends, provided I get a compensatory off.
- (A) Adverse
  - (B) Averse
  - (C) Amiable
  - (D) Adapt



**Q29.** Match the (Words) with their (Synonym):

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(a)	Diligent	(1)	Brief
(b)	Concise	(2)	Hardworking
(c)	Fragile	(3)	Abundant
(d)	Plentiful	(4)	Delicate

- (A) (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(d), (4)-(c)  
 (B) (1)-(a), (2)-(b), (3)-(c), (4)-(d)  
 (C) (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(d), (4)-(a)  
 (D) (1)-(d), (2)-(a), (3)-(b), (4)-(c)

**Q30.** Match the One-Word Substitutions in List I with the correct terms in List II:

List I	Description	List II	Word
(1)	One who is present everywhere	(a)	Altruist
(2)	One who looks at the bright side	(b)	Omnipresent
(3)	A person who loves mankind	(c)	Optimist
(4)	A speech delivered without preparation	(d)	Extempore

- (A) (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(a), (4)-(d)  
 (B) (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(c), (4)-(d)  
 (C) (1)-(c), (2)-(b), (3)-(a), (4)-(d)  
 (D) (1)-(a), (2)-(c), (3)-(b), (4)-(d)



## SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

**Q31.** Choose the word that is most nearly the SAME in meaning to: **PRUDENT**

- (A) Reckless
- (B) Cautious
- (C) Emotional
- (D) Wasteful

**Q32.** Choose the word that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to: **OBSCURE**

- (A) Hidden
- (B) Vague
- (C) Prominent
- (D) Murky

**Q33.** Choose the synonym for the word: **MITIGATE**

- (A) Alleviate
- (B) Intensify
- (C) Aggravate
- (D) Neglect

**Q34.** Choose the antonym for the word: **FRUGAL**

- (A) Thrifty
- (B) Economical
- (C) Extravagant
- (D) Miserly



**Q35.** Find the word that best expresses the meaning of: **CANDID**

- (A) Deceptive
- (B) Frank
- (C) Ambiguous
- (D) Reserved

**Q36.** Choose the word that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to: **BENEVOLENT**

- (A) Generous
- (B) Compassionate
- (C) Malevolent
- (D) Kind-hearted

**Q37.** Choose the synonym for the word: **EPHEMERAL**

- (A) Permanent
- (B) Transitory
- (C) Eternal
- (D) Stable

**Q38.** Choose the antonym for the word: **ARROGANT**

- (A) Haughty
- (B) Humble
- (C) Conceited
- (D) Proud

**Q39.** Choose the word that is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning to: **ADVERSITY**

- (A) Prosperity



- (B) Misfortune
- (C) Happiness
- (D) Fortune

**Q40.** Choose the word that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to: **VIGILANT**

- (A) Watchful
- (B) Alert
- (C) Negligent
- (D) Attentive

**Q41.** What is the meaning of the idiom: "**To burn the midnight oil**"?

- (A) To waste energy
- (B) To work or study late into the night
- (C) To start a fire
- (D) To be extremely wealthy

**Q42.** Identify the meaning of the idiom: "**A blessing in disguise**".

- (A) A person who hides their identity
- (B) Something that seems bad at first but results in something good
- (C) An obvious problem that cannot be fixed
- (D) A religious ceremony

**Q43.** The idiom "**to hit the nail on the head**" means:

- (A) To do something exactly right
- (B) To cause an injury
- (C) To build a wooden structure
- (D) To be very aggressive



- Q44.** What does the idiom "**under the weather**" imply?
- (A) To be caught in a storm
  - (B) To feel slightly unwell or sick
  - (C) To be happy with the climate
  - (D) To be very alert
- Q45.** Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: "**The lion's share**".
- (A) A very small portion
  - (B) The largest or best part of something
  - (C) To be extremely brave
  - (D) To fight for one's rights
- Q46.** A person who looks at the bright side of things is called an:
- (A) Pessimist
  - (B) Optimist
  - (C) Altruist
  - (D) Atheist
- Q47.** Select the word for: "**Something that cannot be heard.**"
- (A) Inaudible
  - (B) Inevitable
  - (C) Invisible
  - (D) Incredible
- Q48.** A life history of a person written by that person is known as:
- (A) Biography



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

**Q49.** One who hates mankind is known as a:

- (A) Philanthropist
- (B) Misogynist
- (C) Misanthrope
- (D) Polyglot

**Q50.** A remedy for all diseases or difficulties is called a:

- (A) Panacea
- (B) Paradox
- (C) Paradigm
- (D) Panache



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

**Concept:** Data extraction requires identifying the specific milestone achieved in the timeframe mentioned.

**Solution:** The report states that in 2023, aquaculture accounted for 51% of total production. This is significant because, for the first time, it surpassed wild-capture fisheries as the primary source of aquatic animals for human consumption.

**Final Answer:** Aquaculture became the leading source of aquatic animals.

**Answer: (B)**

**Q2.****Solution**

**Concept:** A "paradox" involves a situation that combines contradictory features. In this context, it refers to the sustainability conflict in fish farming.

**Solution:** The paradox lies in "ecological leakage." While aquaculture is meant to prevent overfishing of the oceans, nearly 20% of the feed used to grow these farmed fish is actually made from wild-caught small pelagic fish.

**Final Answer:** Wild-caught fish are being used to feed farmed fish.

**Answer: (C)**



Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Factual recall involves locating specific financial data points provided within the Indian context of the report.

**Solution:** The passage explicitly mentions that India's inland fisheries sector contributed "approximately 1.75 lakh crore to the economy." The 7.5% figure refers to the growth rate, not the share of GDP.

**Final Answer:** 1.75 lakh crore

**Answer: (A)**

Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying cause-and-effect relationships requires linking technical terms to their environmental drivers as described in the text.

**Solution:** The text defines the "Salinity Barrier" as a concern where 15% of coastal ponds reported a decrease in yield "due to rising sea levels," which increases the salt content in previously freshwater or low-salinity areas.

**Final Answer:** Rising sea levels affecting coastal yield

**Answer: (B)**



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Analysis of barriers to technology adoption involves identifying the specific economic constraints mentioned for a demographic.

**Solution:** The report notes that while RAS is efficient, "high initial capital remains a deterrent for 70% of small-scale farmers." This means the upfront cost of building the system is the primary reason they have not transitioned.

**Final Answer:** The initial investment required is too high.

**Answer: (C)**

Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Contextual vocabulary requires finding a synonym that fits the negative pressure described in the economic situation.

**Solution:** In the sentence, "high initial capital remains a **deterrent**," the word refers to something that prevents or discourages action. Therefore, "discouragement" is the most appropriate synonym. "Incentive" and "Catalyst" are opposites.

**Final Answer:** A discouragement

**Answer: (B)**



Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Authors use specific adjectives to establish the "mood" or "atmosphere" of a setting. The word "skeletal" evokes images of bones, death, and thinness.

**Solution:** By describing the shadows as "skeletal" dancing in a dark, dusty attic, the narrator enhances the feeling of decay and spookiness. This choice of words creates a sense of eeriness and highlights the neglected state of the attic.

**Final Answer:** Eeriness and neglect

**Answer: (B)**

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Character motivation is often revealed through dialogue or figurative language. The grandfather's quote about "ink" and the "bottle" provides the clue.

**Solution:** The grandfather compared memories to ink that is "best left inside the bottle." This indicates that his refusal to open the chest was a conscious choice to keep painful or private memories from being disturbed or "spilled" into the present.

**Final Answer:** He believed certain memories were better left undisturbed.

**Answer: (B)**



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept:** A figure of speech that gives human emotions or characteristics to inanimate objects is used here to make the setting feel more alive or reactive.

**Solution:** A lock cannot literally feel "mournful" nor can it "groan" out of sadness; these are human traits. Attributing the sound of the metal to a "mournful groan" is an example of personification.

**Final Answer:** Personification

**Answer: (A)**

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Factual recall from the text requires distinguishing between what the narrator \*expected\* to find and what they \*actually\* found.

**Solution:** The text states that instead of gold or maps, the narrator found "a stack of letters tied with a frayed blue ribbon and a dried carnation." A carnation is a type of flower.

**Final Answer:** Letters and a dried flower

**Answer: (C)**



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The term "thief" is used here metaphorically to describe the narrator's guilt regarding privacy rather than a literal crime.

**Solution:** The narrator feels like a thief because they are "intruding upon a ghost" and "stealing a glimpse into a heart." This suggests they feel they are violating their grandfather's privacy by reading secrets that were meant to stay closed.

**Final Answer:** Because they felt they were taking a private look into someone's secret past.

**Answer: (B)**

Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept:** A metaphor compares two unrelated things to convey a deeper meaning. Here, the "ink" and the "bottle" represent the contents of the mind or the chest.

**Solution:** The "bottle" represents the chest or the subconscious mind, and the "ink" represents the memories. To leave it "inside the bottle" means to keep those secrets or painful past events hidden away so they don't cause trouble.

**Final Answer:** Keeping secrets or painful memories hidden

**Answer: (B)**



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The opening lines of a poem often establish the central conflict. Here, the poet contrasts human activity ("Getting and spending") with the natural world.

**Solution:** By stating "Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers," Wordsworth argues that humanity is so preoccupied with economic gain and material possessions that we have lost our spiritual strength and connection to the environment.

**Final Answer:** Mankind is too obsessed with materialism and consumerism.

**Answer: (B)**

Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept:** An oxymoron or a contradictory phrase like "sordid boon" requires looking at both words. "Sordid" means ignoble or dirty, while a "boon" is a blessing or benefit.

**Solution:** The poet suggests that giving our hearts away to materialism is a "boon" (a gift or progress) that is actually "sordid" (shameful or corrupt). It implies that what society considers a gain is actually a moral loss.

**Final Answer:** A shameful or dirty blessing

**Answer: (B)**



Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying figures of speech requires looking for specific linguistic markers. A comparison using "like" or "as" indicates a specific device.

**Solution:** The phrase compares the gathered winds to "sleeping flowers" using the word "like." This direct comparison between two unlike things to create a vivid image is a simile.

**Final Answer:** Simile

**Answer:** (C)

Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Musical metaphors in poetry often refer to the harmony or lack thereof between different entities—in this case, humans and nature.

**Solution:** To be "out of tune" means to be disconnected or unaligned. Wordsworth uses this to show that humanity no longer resonates with the beauty of the sea or the wind; we have lost our emotional and spiritual bond with the Earth.

**Final Answer:** We are no longer connected to the natural world.

**Answer:** (B)



Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Analyzing a poet's stated preference requires understanding what the alternative (Paganism) represents in the context of the poem.

**Solution:** The poet prefers an "outworn" (ancient) Pagan creed because Pagans saw the divine in nature (gods in the sea, wind, etc.). He would rather have an "obsolete" faith that connects him to nature than a modern life that ignores it.

**Final Answer:** Because Pagans had a deeper, spiritual connection with nature.

**Answer: (B)**

Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Exclamations in poetry signal a shift in emotional intensity. The context of the preceding lines (describing loss of connection) informs the tone.

**Solution:** The exclamation "Great God!" is an emotional outburst. It follows a series of complaints about humanity's indifference, signaling the poet's intense frustration and desperate desire for a different way of living.

**Final Answer:** Desperate and frustrated outcry

**Answer: (B)**



Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept:** To form a coherent sentence, the structure typically follows: **Subject** → **Modifier** (qualifying the subject) → **Verb/Predicate** → **Agent/Object**.

**Solution:** 1. **(A)** "the impact of social media" serves as the primary subject. 2. **(C)** "on the mental health of teenagers" is a prepositional phrase that directly modifies the "impact" mentioned in part (A). 3. **(B)** "is often debated by" provides the verb in the passive voice. 4. **(D)** "psychologists and educators alike" identifies the people performing the action of debating.

Combining these results in: "The impact of social media on the mental health of teenagers is often debated by psychologists and educators alike."

**Final Answer:** (A)-(C)-(B)-(D)

**Answer: (B)**

Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identify the main clause and the qualifying phrases to ensure logical flow.

**Solution:** The sentence begins with the main claim **(C)** "solar power is considered." This is followed by the complement **(A)** "to be the most" and the noun phrase **(B)** "sustainable energy source." It ends with the time frame **(D)** "for the upcoming decade."

**Final Answer:** (C)-(A)-(B)-(D)

**Answer: (A)**



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Coherent paragraphs move from a general premise to causes, specific examples, and finally to existing challenges.

**Solution:** **(B)** introduces the general topic (India's digital economy). **(C)** explains why this is happening (cheap data/initiatives). **(D)** provides a concrete example (UPI usage). **(A)** introduces the contrasting challenge (lack of infrastructure) using "However."

**Final Answer:** (B)-(C)-(D)-(A)

**Answer: (B)**

Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Adverbial phrases ("despite...") can often start a sentence to create emphasis on the contrast that follows.

**Solution:** The logical flow starts with the condition **(A)** "despite the heavy rain," followed by the action **(B)** "the match continued," the duration **(C)** "until the final whistle," and the reaction **(D)** "much to the fans' surprise."

**Final Answer:** (A)-(B)-(C)-(D)

**Answer: (A)**



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identify the subject-predicate relationship to form a logical statement about a system.

**Solution:** The subject is **(R)** "the stability of the banking sector." The verb/predicate is **(Q)** "is a critical component." This is followed by the purpose **(S)** "in maintaining the health" and the object **(P)** "of the global economy."

**Final Answer:** (R)-(Q)-(S)-(P)

**Answer:** (A)

Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Phrasal verbs have distinct meanings. The context involves a meeting being cancelled or postponed due to absence.

**Solution:** To **"Call off"** means to cancel. Since key members were absent, the manager had to cancel the meeting. "Call on" (to visit/ask), "Call up" (to phone), and "Call out" (to shout/challenge) do not fit.

**Final Answer:** Call off

**Answer:** (A)



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Vocabulary distinction between similar-sounding words is essential for legal or formal contexts.

**Solution:** **"Illegal"** specifically means contrary to or forbidden by law. "Illicit" usually refers to things forbidden by custom or taboo, "Illiterate" refers to an inability to read, and "Illegible" refers to unreadable handwriting.

**Final Answer:** Illegal

**Answer: (B)**

Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Contextual clues like "changed the course of modern physics" imply a high degree of impact and innovation.

**Solution:** **"Revolutionary"** means involving a great or complete change. "Trivial" (minor), "Redundant" (unnecessary), and "Superficial" (shallow) all contradict the significant impact mentioned.

**Final Answer:** Revolutionary

**Answer: (B)**

Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The term "diametrically" is almost always used with a word describing a total or complete contrast.

**Solution:** **"Opposed"** means completely different or contrary. "Diametrically opposed" is a standard idiom used to describe twins or entities with no common traits. Similar, Equivalent, and Congruent imply sameness.

**Final Answer:** Opposed

**Answer: (A)**



Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This tests the difference between "adverse" (harmful) and "averse" (having a strong dislike or opposition).

**Solution:** **\*\*"Averse"** is used when a person is disinclined or reluctant to do something. "Adverse" describes conditions (like weather). "Amiable" (friendly) and "Adapt" (to adjust) are grammatically incorrect in this context.

**Final Answer:** Averse

**Answer: (B)**

Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Matching synonyms requires pairing words with their direct definitions.

**Solution:**

- **Diligent (a):** Hardworking (2)
- **Concise (b):** Brief (1)
- **Fragile (c):** Delicate (4)
- **Plentiful (d):** Abundant (3)

This aligns with the sequence: (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(d), (4)-(c).

**Final Answer:** (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(d), (4)-(c)

**Answer: (A)**



Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept:** One-word substitutions categorize complex descriptions into specific academic or social terms.

**Solution:**

- **Present everywhere (1):** Omnipresent (b)
- **Bright side (2):** Optimist (c)
- **Loves mankind (3):** Altruist (a)
- **Without preparation (4):** Extempore (d)

This matches: (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(a), (4)-(d).

**Final Answer:** (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(a), (4)-(d)

**Answer: (A)**

Q31.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Synonym identification involves finding a word that describes someone who acts with care and thought for the future.

**Solution:** **"Prudent"** means acting with or showing care and thought for the future. **"Cautious"** is the closest synonym. **"Reckless"** and **"Wasteful"** are antonyms, while **"Emotional"** relates to feelings rather than careful planning.

**Final Answer:** Cautious

**Answer: (B)**



Q32.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Antonym identification requires finding a word that describes something clearly visible or well-known, as **"Obscure"** means not discovered or unknown.

**Solution:** Something "Obscure" is hidden or vague. Therefore, the opposite is **"Prominent,"** which means particularly noticeable or important. "Hidden," "Vague," and "Murky" are all synonyms.

**Final Answer:** Prominent

**Answer: (C)**

Q33.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Synonym identification focuses on words that describe reducing the intensity or severity of a problem.

**Solution:** To **"Mitigate"** is to make something less severe or painful. **"Alleviate"** is the direct synonym. "Intensify" and "Aggravate" are antonyms, while "Neglect" means to fail to care for properly.

**Final Answer:** Alleviate

**Answer: (A)**



Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Antonym identification involves finding a word for wasteful spending, as **"Frugal"** refers to being sparing or economical with regard to money or food.

**Solution:** A "Frugal" person is thrifty or economical. The opposite is **"Extravagant,"** which describes someone who spends money in a reckless or lavish manner. "Miserly" is a negative extreme synonym of frugal.

**Final Answer:** Extravagant

**Answer: (C)**

Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Synonym identification for words describing honesty and straightforwardness.

**Solution:** **"Candid"** means truthful and straightforward. **"Frank"** is the closest synonym. "Deceptive" and "Ambiguous" are antonyms, while "Reserved" describes someone who does not share thoughts easily.

**Final Answer:** Frank

**Answer: (B)**



Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Antonym identification for words regarding moral disposition. **"Benevolent"** means well-meaning and kindly.

**Solution:** Since "Benevolent" describes kindness, its opposite is **"Malevolent,"** which means having or showing a wish to do evil to others. "Generous" and "Compassionate" are synonyms.

**Final Answer:** Malevolent

**Answer: (C)**

Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Synonym identification for words related to a short lifespan or duration.

**Solution:** **"Ephemeral"** describes something lasting for a very short time. **"Transitory"** is the closest synonym. "Permanent" and "Eternal" are antonyms.

**Final Answer:** Transitory

**Answer: (B)**

Q38.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Antonym identification for words regarding ego and humility.

**Solution:** **"Arrogant"** means having an exaggerated sense of one's own importance. The opposite is **"Humble,"** which describes someone showing a modest estimate of one's importance. "Haughty" and "Conceited" are synonyms.

**Final Answer:** Humble

**Answer: (B)**



Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Synonym identification for words describing difficult or unpleasant situations.

**Solution:** **"Adversity"** refers to difficulties or misfortune. **"Misfortune"** is the direct synonym. "Prosperity" and "Fortune" are antonyms.

**Final Answer:** Misfortune

**Answer: (B)**

Q40.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Antonym identification for words describing attention and awareness.

**Solution:** **"Vigilant"** means keeping careful watch for possible danger. The opposite is **"Negligent,"** which means failing to take proper care in doing something. "Watchful" and "Alert" are synonyms.

**Final Answer:** Negligent

**Answer: (C)**

Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idiom interpretation regarding historical usage of oil lamps for working after dark.

**Solution:** **"To burn the midnight oil"** means to work or study late into the night. It refers to the time before electricity when one had to use an oil lamp to see in the dark.

**Final Answer:** To work or study late into the night

**Answer: (B)**



Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idiom interpretation where a negative surface event has a positive hidden outcome.

**Solution:** **\*\*"A blessing in disguise"\*** refers to an apparent misfortune that eventually has good results.

**Final Answer:** Something that seems bad at first but results in something good

**Answer: (B)**

Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idiom interpretation regarding precision and accuracy in speech or action.

**Solution:** **\*\*"To hit the nail on the head"\*** means to describe exactly what is causing a situation or to do something with total accuracy.

**Final Answer:** To do something exactly right

**Answer: (A)**

Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idiom interpretation relating physical health to environmental metaphors.

**Solution:** To be **\*\*"under the weather"\*** means to feel slightly unwell or sick (not a serious illness, but enough to feel off).

**Final Answer:** To feel slightly unwell or sick

**Answer: (B)**



Q45.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idiom interpretation regarding the division of resources, referencing the dominance of a lion.

**Solution:** **\*\*"The lion's share"\*** refers to the largest or best part of something when it is divided up.

**Final Answer:** The largest or best part of something

**Answer: (B)**

Q46.

**Solution**

**Concept:** One-word substitution for specific character types based on outlook.

**Solution:** An **\*\*"Optimist"\*** is a person who is hopeful and confident about the future or the success of something. A "Pessimist" is the opposite.

**Final Answer:** Optimist

**Answer: (B)**

Q47.

**Solution**

**Concept:** One-word substitution based on Latin roots. "In-" (not) + "Audire" (to hear).

**Solution:** **\*\*"Inaudible"\*** refers to a sound that is unable to be heard. "Inevitable" means unavoidable, and "Invisible" means unable to be seen.

**Final Answer:** Inaudible

**Answer: (A)**

Question 50



Q48.

**Solution**

**Concept:** One-word substitution for literary forms. "Auto" (self) + "Bio" (life) + "Graphy" (writing).

**Solution:** An **"Autobiography"** is an account of a person's life written by that person. A "Biography" is written by someone else.

**Final Answer:** Autobiography

**Answer: (B)**

Q49.

**Solution**

**Concept:** One-word substitution for social attitudes. "Miso" (hatred) + "Anthropos" (man/mankind).

**Solution:** A **"Misanthrope"** is someone who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. A "Philanthropist" is the opposite.

**Final Answer:** Misanthrope

**Answer: (C)**

Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept:** One-word substitution for universal solutions or cures.

**Solution:** A **"Panacea"** is a solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases. "Paradox" is a self-contradictory statement, and "Paradigm" is a typical example or pattern of something.

**Final Answer:** Panacea

**Answer: (A)**



## Answer Key

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

