

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-33

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

Passage I

Read the passage below carefully. The questions that follow (Questions 1 to 6) are based on the information provided in this text. Choose the one best answer for each question.

The global semiconductor industry, often called the "brain" of modern electronics, has faced an unprecedented supply-demand mismatch since 2021. This "chip famine" was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which saw a surge in demand for consumer electronics while manufacturing plants faced lockdowns. However, the root cause is more systemic: the extreme concentration of high-end fabrication in just two geographical hubs—Taiwan and South Korea. Currently, 90% of the world's most advanced chips (sub-10 nanometer) are produced by a single firm. Geopolitical tensions and the "silicon shield" theory—the idea that Taiwan's dominance in chips prevents military conflict—have added layers of complexity to the supply chain. Governments in the US and EU are now pledging billions through "Chip Acts" to subsidize domestic manufacturing, aiming for "technological sovereignty." Yet, experts warn that building a fabrication plant (a "fab") takes at least five years and requires a highly specialized workforce that currently does not exist in sufficient numbers outside of East Asia.



- Q1.** According to the passage, the primary systemic reason for the chip shortage is:
- (A) The lack of raw materials like silicon.
 - (B) Geographical concentration of advanced manufacturing.
 - (C) The transition from 4G to 5G technology.
 - (D) Decreased consumer interest in electronics.
- Q2.** The "Silicon Shield" theory suggests that:
- (A) Silicon is the most durable material for military armor.
 - (B) Global dependence on Taiwan's chips acts as a deterrent to conflict.
 - (C) Chips should be shielded from cyber-attacks.
 - (D) Only domestic chips should be used in defense equipment.
- Q3.** What does "Technological Sovereignty" imply in this context?
- (A) Total control over the internet by a single government.
 - (B) A nation's ability to produce its own critical technology without external reliance.
 - (C) The right of tech companies to ignore international laws.
 - (D) The dominance of silicon over other chemical elements.
- Q4.** Why is building new "fabs" not an immediate solution?
- (A) Because silicon is becoming extinct.
 - (B) Long lead times for construction and a lack of skilled labor.
 - (C) Lack of financial investment from the private sector.
 - (D) Governments are prioritizing software over hardware.



- Q5.** The tone of the author can be described as:
- (A) Alarmist and panicked
 - (B) Analytical and objective
 - (C) Dismissive of technological trends
 - (D) Highly optimistic about immediate recovery
- Q6.** Which word in the passage is a synonym for "Aggravated" or "Made worse"?
- (A) Sovereignty
 - (B) Concentrated
 - (C) Exacerbated
 - (D) Deterrent

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.

Master Janusz sat in the dim light of his workshop, the rhythmic tock-tock of a hundred heartbeats surrounding him. He was the last of the "Aether-Clockmakers," men who didn't just measure time, but captured it. His masterpiece, the Orloj, was failing. For six centuries, it had dictated the pulse of the city, its golden gears turning with a grace that defied physics. Legend said that if the Orloj ever stopped, the city's history would begin to unspool, like a thread pulled from an old sweater. Janusz felt the weight of every second. As he reached into the clock's iron guts, he found a tiny bird's nest wedged between the gears of the "Celestial Motion." It was a simple, fragile thing of straw and spit. The bird didn't care for history or the impending unspooling of time; it only cared for the warmth of the friction. Janusz hesitated. To save time, he would have to destroy life.



- Q7.** What was unique about Janusz's profession?
- (A) He fixed modern digital watches.
 - (B) He was a historian of ancient Prague.
 - (C) He belonged to a guild that "captured" time rather than just measuring it.
 - (D) He was an architect of the Orloj.
- Q8.** The "unspooling of history" is a metaphor for:
- (A) The clock being made of thread.
 - (B) The physical destruction of the city's buildings.
 - (C) The loss of the city's identity and past if the clock stops.
 - (D) A popular local festival in Prague.
- Q9.** What was the "obstruction" Janusz found?
- (A) A broken golden gear.
 - (B) A build-up of rust and dust.
 - (C) A bird's nest.
 - (D) An intentional act of sabotage by a rival.
- Q10.** The bird's nest being "wedged" suggests it was:
- (A) Placed there by Janusz.
 - (B) Firmly stuck in a narrow space.
 - (C) Made of heavy metal.
 - (D) Floating in the air.



- Q11.** The ending of the passage presents Janusz with:
- (A) A financial crisis.
 - (B) An ethical dilemma.
 - (C) A technical impossibility.
 - (D) A celebration of his success.
- Q12.** What does the "Celestial Motion" likely represent in the clock?
- (A) The movement of the stars and planets.
 - (B) The speed of the wind in Prague.
 - (C) The heartbeat of the clockmaker.
 - (D) The time of day for local businesses.

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.

In the silent, frost-bitten attic of an abandoned mansion, Elias worked at a loom that didn't weave silk or wool, but the very threads of memory. He was a "Mnemosyne-Weaver," an artisan of a dying craft in a world increasingly obsessed with the ephemeral glitz of the digital present. To Elias, a single thread of indigo represented a summer evening from 1954—the smell of rain on hot asphalt and the distant chime of a bicycle bell. A strand of coarse, crimson jute was the sting of a first betrayal. He spent his days repairing the "Great Tapestry," a communal history of the town that hung from the rafters like a heavy, slumbering beast.

The townspeople below had forgotten the attic existed. They were busy uploading their lives into "The Cloud," a formless, shifting mist where memories were stored as cold data, easily deleted or filtered into perfection. They traded the weight of authentic, often painful, recollection for the weightlessness of curated



joy. Elias felt the Great Tapestry thinning; as the townspeople ceased to value their past, the threads grew brittle and translucent. He knew that when the last thread snapped, the town wouldn't just lose its history—it would lose its soul, becoming a place of hollow shells, drifting without an anchor in the vast sea of time.

Q13. The "Great Tapestry" is most likely a metaphor for:

- (A) A decorative rug used by the town's founders.
- (B) The collective memory and shared identity of the community.
- (C) An advanced technological server for storing data.
- (D) A curtain that separates the attic from the rest of the mansion.

Q14. Why is Elias's craft described as "dying"?

- (A) Because he is the oldest man in the village.
- (B) Because modern technology has made traditional weaving obsolete.
- (C) Because the people have stopped valuing authentic memory in favor of digital convenience.
- (D) Because the materials required for weaving are no longer available.

Q15. The contrast between "the weight of authentic recollection" and "the weightlessness of curated joy" suggests that:

- (A) Digital memories are physically lighter than physical ones.
- (B) Real memories are burdensome, while digital ones are always happy.
- (C) Authentic life includes pain that gives it substance, while digital life is shallow and artificial.
- (D) People should only remember the happy moments of their lives.



- Q16.** The phrase "hanging from the rafters like a heavy, slumbering beast" uses which literary device?
- (A) Personification
 - (B) Simile
 - (C) Oxymoron
 - (D) Onomatopoeia
- Q17.** According to the passage, what is the ultimate danger of the "Great Tapestry" thinning?
- (A) The attic will eventually collapse.
 - (B) Elias will lose his job as a weaver.
 - (C) The town will lose its soul and become anchorless in time.
 - (D) The digital "Cloud" will become too heavy to manage.
- Q18.** What does the "indigo thread" represent in the context of the story?
- (A) A specific, sensory-rich memory from the past.
 - (B) A rare type of dye Elias found in the mansion.
 - (C) The upcoming winter season.
 - (D) The connection between the attic and the Cloud.



SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY**Q19.** Rearranging Sentences (Para-jumbles)

1. This is because the brain processes visual data 60,000 times faster than text.
2. Infographics have become a staple of modern digital marketing strategies.
3. Therefore, complex information is often distilled into simple, striking graphics.
4. Consequently, users are more likely to engage with a chart than a long-form article.

- (A) 2-1-3-4
(B) 2-3-1-4
(C) 1-2-3-4
(D) 4-3-2-1

Q20. 1. However, the rise of e-commerce has significantly altered this retail landscape.

2. Traditionally, brick-and-mortar stores were the primary touchpoints for consumers.
3. Now, brands must maintain an "omnichannel" presence to remain truly competitive.
4. This means integrating physical storefronts with seamless, high-speed online experiences.

- (A) 2-1-3-4
(B) 1-2-4-3
(C) 2-3-1-4
(D) 4-3-2-1

Q21. 1. Moreover, the psychological impact of social media "likes" can create a feedback loop of anxiety.

2. Digital detoxing has emerged as a popular remedy for the stresses of constant connectivity.
3. This practice involves setting aside specific durations to remain entirely offline.



4. Initially, users may feel a sense of 'FOMO' or the fear of missing out on updates.

(A) 2-3-4-1

(B) 1-2-3-4

(C) 2-1-4-3

(D) 4-1-2-3

Q22. 1. In the 18th century, the Steam Engine revolutionized the manufacturing sector.
2. Today, Artificial Intelligence is poised to perform a similar upheaval in the service sector.
3. Such technological shifts often lead to short-term displacement of manual labor.
4. However, in the long run, they tend to create entirely new categories of employment.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 2-1-3-4

(C) 3-4-1-2

(D) 1-3-4-2

Q23. 1. The monarch butterfly is famous for its incredible 3,000-mile annual migration.
2. They use a combination of the sun's position and a magnetic compass to navigate.
3. This journey takes several successive generations to complete.
4. Consequently, no single butterfly ever makes the entire round trip back to the start.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-4-2

(C) 1-4-3-2

(D) 2-1-4-3



- Q24.** 1. Economists call this phenomenon the "Paradox of Thrift."
2. If everyone saves more money during a recession, total consumer demand falls.
3. This drop in demand leads to lower economic growth and higher unemployment for everyone.
4. While individual saving is usually good, collective saving can be harmful during a slump.
- (A) 4-2-3-1
(B) 1-2-3-4
(C) 2-3-1-4
(D) 4-1-2-3
- Q25.** The professor's explanation was so _____ that even the beginners could understand the complex theory.
- (A) Obscure
(B) Pellucid
(C) Abstruse
(D) Ambiguous
- Q26.** Despite the _____ evidence against him, the defendant maintained his innocence.
- (A) Tenuous
(B) Paltry
(C) Cogent
(D) Nominal



- Q27.** The government's decision to _____ the old law was met with widespread celebration.
- (A) Promulgate
(B) Rescind
(C) Perpetuate
(D) Enforce
- Q28.** The artist lived a _____ life, avoiding all forms of luxury and social gatherings.
- (A) Sybaritic
(B) Spartan
(C) Hedonistic
(D) Voluptuous
- Q29.** A _____ look from the supervisor was enough to silence the rowdy employees.
- (A) Affable
(B) Benign
(C) Glacial
(D) Cordial

- Q30.** Match the words with their primary meanings:

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(1)	Ephemeral	(i)	Extremely talkative
(2)	Loquacious	(ii)	Lasting for a very short time
(3)	Mitigate	(iii)	To make something less severe
(4)	Pragmatic	(iv)	Dealing with things sensibly and realistically

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



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

Q31. Match the words with their synonyms:

List I	Word	List II	Synonym
(1)	Alacrity	(i)	Unpredictable
(2)	Capricious	(ii)	Eagerness
(3)	Fastidious	(iii)	Generous
(4)	Munificent	(iv)	Meticulous

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

Q32. Match the idioms with their correct usage/meaning:

List I	Idiom	List II	Meaning
(1)	At the eleventh hour	(i)	To fail completely
(2)	Fall flat	(ii)	To be very expensive
(3)	Cost an arm and a leg	(iii)	To be undecided
(4)	Sit on the fence	(iv)	At the last possible moment

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



Q33. Match the collective nouns with the groups they describe:

List I	Noun	List II	Group
(1)	A Murmuration of	(i)	Owls
(2)	A Parliament of	(ii)	Starlings
(3)	A Kindle of	(iii)	Crows
(4)	A Murder of	(iv)	Kittens

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

Q34. Match the foreign phrases often used in English with their meanings:

List I	Phrase	List II	Meaning
(1)	Ad hoc	(i)	Existing state of affairs
(2)	Status quo	(ii)	For a specific purpose
(3)	Bona fide	(iii)	A slip of the tongue
(4)	Lapsus linguae	(iv)	Genuine/In good faith

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



SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

Q35. Choose the Synonym: Venerable

- (A) Corrupt
- (B) Respected
- (C) Modern
- (D) Juvenile

Q36. Choose the Synonym: Zenith

- (A) Nadir
- (B) Pinnacle
- (C) Foundation
- (D) Gutter

Q37. Choose the Antonym: Alacrity

- (A) Zeal
- (B) Lethargy
- (C) Readiness
- (D) Promptness

Q38. Choose the Antonym: Transient

- (A) Fleeting
- (B) Permanent
- (C) Temporal
- (D) Ephemeral



Q39. Choose the Synonym: Obsequious

- (A) Servile
- (B) Arrogant
- (C) Rebellious
- (D) Sincere

Q40. Choose the Synonym: Castigate

- (A) Praise
- (B) Reprimand
- (C) Celebrate
- (D) Promote

Q41. Choose the Antonym: Fortuitous

- (A) Lucky
- (B) Calculated
- (C) Accidental
- (D) Spontaneous

Q42. Choose the Antonym: Enervate

- (A) Weaken
- (B) Energize
- (C) Fatigue
- (D) Incapacitate

Q43. Choose the Synonym: Capricious:

- (A) Steadfast
- (B) Fickle
- (C) Reliable
- (D) Predictable



Q44. Choose the Antonym: Ephemeral:

- (A) Perpetual
- (B) Evanescent
- (C) Fugitive
- (D) Brief

Q45. "To kick the bucket" is an informal euphemism for:

- (A) To get angry.
- (B) To die.
- (C) To start a new project.
- (D) To clean the house.

Q46. "Spill the beans" means:

- (A) To be clumsy.
- (B) To reveal a secret.
- (C) To cook a meal.
- (D) To waste resources.

Q47. "To bark up the wrong tree" means:

- (A) To be an animal lover.
- (B) To pursue a mistaken line of thought or course of action.
- (C) To climb a tree incorrectly.
- (D) To shout at the wrong person.



Q48. A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain:

- (A) Stoic
- (B) Epicurean
- (C) Altruist
- (D) Narcissist

Q49. A speech delivered without previous preparation:

- (A) Soliloquy
- (B) Extempore
- (C) Rhetoric
- (D) Prologue

Q50. The study of maps:

- (A) Calligraphy
- (B) Cartography
- (C) Geology
- (D) Orthography



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution**Concept:**

The semiconductor "supply-demand mismatch" refers to the structural inability of the global supply chain to meet technological needs. While the pandemic triggered the immediate crisis, the text identifies a "systemic" vulnerability rooted in where these chips are physically made.

Solution:

The passage states the "root cause is more systemic: the extreme concentration of high-end fabrication in just two geographical hubs—Taiwan and South Korea." This points directly to the risks of centralized manufacturing locations.

Final Answer:

Geographical concentration of advanced manufacturing.

Answer: (B)

Q2.

Solution**Concept:**

The "Silicon Shield" is a geopolitical theory regarding the strategic value of the semiconductor industry as a tool for national security and international stability.

Solution:

The text defines the theory as "the idea that Taiwan's dominance in chips prevents military conflict," implying that because the world (including potential aggressors) relies so heavily on these chips, a conflict would be too economically devastating to pursue.

Final Answer:

Global dependence on Taiwan's chips acts as a deterrent to conflict.

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

Technological Sovereignty refers to a state's autonomy regarding the critical technologies required for its economy and security.

Solution:

The passage describes governments pledging billions to subsidize "domestic manufacturing" to achieve this goal, indicating a desire to reduce external reliance on East Asian hubs and ensure they can produce their own hardware.

Final Answer:

A nation's ability to produce its own critical technology without external reliance.

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

The "lag time" in the semiconductor industry is caused by the high barriers to entry, including infrastructure complexity and human capital requirements.

Solution:

Experts warn that building a "fab" takes "at least five years" (time) and requires a "highly specialized workforce that currently does not exist in sufficient numbers" (labor) outside of current hubs.

Final Answer:

Long lead times for construction and a lack of skilled labor.

Answer: (B)

Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

Tone analysis involves identifying the author's attitude toward the subject matter based on word choice and the presentation of facts.

Solution:

The author provides data points (90%, 5 years, billions in subsidies) and explains various viewpoints (the "Silicon Shield," government aims, expert warnings) without using emotional or hyperbolic language. This indicates a factual, balanced approach.

Final Answer:

Analytical and objective.

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary in context requires identifying words that describe the intensification of a negative situation.

Solution:

The passage states the "chip famine" was "exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic." In this context, exacerbated means to make a problem or bad situation worse, which is a direct synonym for "aggravated."

Final Answer:

Exacerbated.

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

The passage establishes Janusz's role as an "Aether-Clockmaker," distinguishing his craft from standard horology through a more mystical or profound connection to time itself.

Solution:

The text states that Aether-Clockmakers were "men who didn't just measure time, but captured it." This distinguishes them from typical watchmakers who only track the passage of hours.

Final Answer:

He belonged to a guild that "captured" time rather than just measuring it.

Answer: (C)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

Metaphorical language is used here to describe the existential threat to the city's continuity.

Solution:

The phrase "unspool, like a thread pulled from an old sweater" suggests that the city's past and sequence of events are held together by the clock. If it stops, the coherence and identity of that history would unravel or be lost.

Final Answer:

The loss of the city's identity and past if the clock stops.

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

The literal cause of the mechanical failure in the narrative.

Solution:

When Janusz inspects the "iron guts" of the clock, he discovers "a tiny bird's nest wedged between the gears." This organic matter is what is preventing the mechanical motion.

Final Answer:

A bird's nest.

Answer: (C)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

Contextual vocabulary defines the physical state of the object within the machinery.

Solution:

In mechanical terms, if something is "wedged" between gears, it means it is forced into a tight space, causing an obstruction that is difficult to move or is firmly stuck.

Final Answer:

Firmly stuck in a narrow space.

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

An ethical dilemma occurs when a character must choose between two competing moral imperatives.

Solution:

Janusz realizes that "to save time [the clock/city], he would have to destroy life [the nest/birds]." He is torn between his duty to his craft and the city versus the preservation of a living thing.

Final Answer:

An ethical dilemma.

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

Symbolism in horology, specifically regarding complex clocks like the Prague Orloj.

Solution:

In the context of a master clock (Orloj) that "dictated the pulse of the city," the term "Celestial Motion" refers to the astronomical components that track the positions of the sun, moon, and stars.

Final Answer:

The movement of the stars and planets.

Answer: (A)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

A metaphor uses an object to represent a complex idea. In this story, the tapestry represents the intangible connection between the people of the town.

Solution:

The passage describes the tapestry as a "communal history of the town." This implies it holds the shared experiences, stories, and identities of the inhabitants, serving as more than just a piece of fabric.

Final Answer:

The collective memory and shared identity of the community.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

The term "dying craft" suggests that the practice is becoming obsolete not because it is useless, but because the cultural values that supported it have shifted.

Solution:

The text notes that the world is "obsessed with the ephemeral glitz of the digital present" and that townspeople prefer "The Cloud." As they cease to value authentic, sometimes painful pasts, the craft of weaving those memories disappears.

Final Answer:

Because the people have stopped valuing authentic memory in favor of digital convenience.

Answer: (C)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

This contrast highlights the thematic difference between the depth of reality and the superficiality of a filtered digital existence.

Solution:

"Weight" implies substance, truth, and importance, even if it is "painful."

"Weightlessness" and "curated joy" imply something that is light because it lacks depth, has been filtered, and is ultimately artificial.

Final Answer:

Authentic life includes pain that gives it substance, while digital life is shallow and artificial.

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

Literary devices are tools used to create imagery. A comparison using "like" or "as" is a specific type of figurative language.

Solution:

The phrase "like a heavy, slumbering beast" compares the tapestry to a creature using the word "like." This is a classic example of a simile.

Final Answer:

Simile.

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

The narrative establishes a high-stakes consequence for the neglect of the past, moving beyond physical destruction to metaphysical loss.

Solution:

Elias predicts that when the threads snap, the town "wouldn't just lose its history—it would lose its soul, becoming a place of hollow shells, drifting without an anchor."

Final Answer:

The town will lose its soul and become anchorless in time.

Answer: (C)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

Sensory details in the text are used to ground abstract concepts (memories) into physical objects (threads).

Solution:

The "indigo thread" is explicitly linked to a "summer evening from 1954," complete with the smell of rain and the sound of a bicycle bell. This demonstrates how Elias weaves specific, vivid moments of the past.

Final Answer:

A specific, sensory-rich memory from the past.

Answer: (A)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

The sequence must start with a general introduction, followed by the biological reason for the trend, the resulting action taken by marketers, and the final consumer outcome.

Solution:

Sentence (2) introduces the topic (Infographics). Sentence (1) explains why they are used (brain processing speed). Sentence (3) shows the result of that speed (distilling info into graphics). Sentence (4) concludes with the user behavior ("Consequently").

Final Answer:

2-1-3-4

Answer: (A)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Logical flow usually moves from the past ("Traditionally") to the disruptive force ("However"), then to the current requirement ("Now"), and finally defines that requirement ("This means").

Solution:

(2) sets the historical context. (1) introduces the disruption (e-commerce). (3) presents the current solution (omnichannel). (4) defines what "omnichannel" means.

Final Answer:

2-1-3-4

Answer: (A)

Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

The sequence should introduce the solution (detoxing), describe the method, and then detail the user's emotional journey (FOMO followed by the deeper psychological context).

Solution:

(2) introduces "Digital detoxing." (3) explains the "practice." (4) describes the "Initial" feeling of FOMO. (1) adds a "Moreover" point regarding the deeper anxiety loop.

Final Answer:

2-3-4-1

Answer: (A)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

The structure compares a historical event to a modern one and then discusses the shared consequences of both events.

Solution:

(1) gives the 18th-century example. (2) gives the modern "Today" equivalent. (3) discusses the "short-term" impact of "such shifts" (referring to both). (4) concludes with the "long run" outcome.

Final Answer:

1-2-3-4

Answer: (A)

Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

This requires a transition from the general phenomenon to the specific biological reality of how that phenomenon is executed over time.

Solution:

(1) introduces the migration. (2) explains the tools for navigation. (3) notes that the "journey" takes multiple generations. (4) provides the "Consequently" conclusion that no single butterfly completes the full trip.

Final Answer:

1-2-3-4

Answer: (A)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

This follows a classic "If-Then" logic, starting with a general statement of the paradox, illustrating the mechanism, and then naming the theory.

Solution:

(4) states the core contradiction. (2) sets up the "If" scenario (saving during recession). (3) explains the "drop in demand" resulting from that saving. (1) gives the formal name ("Paradox of Thrift") to the process just described.

Final Answer:

4-2-3-1

Answer: (A)

Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

The sentence requires a word that means "clear" or "easy to understand," as it contrasts a "complex theory" with the fact that "even beginners" understood it.

Solution:

"Pellucid" means translucently clear or easily understood. "Obscure" and "Abstruse" mean the opposite (difficult to understand), while "Ambiguous" means having a double meaning or being unclear.

Final Answer:

Pellucid.

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

The word "Despite" indicates a contrast. We need a word that describes strong, convincing evidence that would normally lead to a confession or conviction.

Solution:

"Cogent" means clear, logical, and convincing. "Tenuous" and "Paltry" describe weak or insignificant evidence, and "Nominal" means existing in name only (very small).

Final Answer:

Cogent.

Answer: (C)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

The "widespread celebration" suggests that the "old law" was likely unpopular and that the government chose to cancel or repeal it.

Solution:

"Rescind" means to revoke, cancel, or repeal a law or agreement. "Promulgate" (to promote/broadcast), "Perpetuate" (to make continue), and "Enforce" would likely not cause celebration if the law was old or disliked.

Final Answer:

Rescind.

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

The sentence describes a lifestyle defined by austerity and the absence of luxury.

Solution:

"Spartan" describes a person living a disciplined, simple, and austere life. "Sybaritic," "Hedonistic," and "Voluptuous" all describe the opposite—a life devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Final Answer:

Spartan.

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

To "silence" rowdy employees, the look from the supervisor must have been cold, stern, or intimidating.

Solution:

"Glacial" in a behavioral context means icy, cold, or extremely unfriendly. "Affable," "Benign," and "Cordial" all mean friendly and warm, which would not typically silence a rowdy group.

Final Answer:

Glacial.

Answer: (C)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

Vocabulary matching involves identifying the core definition of adjectives and verbs. Ephemeral relates to time; Loquacious relates to speech; Mitigate relates to intensity/pain; and Pragmatic relates to logic/action.

Solution:

- (1) Ephemeral: Lasting for a very short time (ii)
- (2) Loquacious: Extremely talkative (i)
- (3) Mitigate: To make something less severe (iii)
- (4) Pragmatic: Dealing with things sensibly and realistically (iv)

Final Answer:

1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii, 4-iv

Answer: (A)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

Synonym matching requires identifying words with nearly identical meanings. These words often describe temperament or character traits.

Solution:

- (1) Alacrity: Brisk and cheerful readiness or eagerness (ii)
- (2) Capricious: Given to sudden changes of mood or behavior; unpredictable (i)
- (3) Fastidious: Very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail; meticulous (iv)
- (4) Munificent: Larger or more generous than is usual or necessary (iii)

Final Answer:

1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

Idioms are expressions where the meaning is not deducible from the individual words. They often refer to time, cost, failure, or indecision.

Solution:

- (1) At the eleventh hour: At the latest possible moment (iv)
- (2) Fall flat: To fail completely to produce the intended effect (i)
- (3) Cost an arm and a leg: To be extremely expensive (ii)
- (4) Sit on the fence: To remain neutral or undecided (iii)

Final Answer:

1-iv, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iii

Answer: (A)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

Collective nouns are specific terms used to describe a group of specific animals or objects. Many of these originated in medieval "Books of Courtesy."

Solution:

- (1) A Murmuration of: Starlings (ii)
- (2) A Parliament of: Owls (i)
- (3) A Kindle of: Kittens (iv)
- (4) A Murder of: Crows (iii)

Final Answer:

1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

English frequently incorporates Latin phrases, especially in legal, academic, and formal contexts, to describe specific conditions or actions.

Solution:

- (1) Ad hoc: Created or done for a particular purpose only (ii)
- (2) Status quo: The existing state of affairs, especially regarding social/political issues (i)
- (3) Bona fide: Genuine; real; in good faith (iv)
- (4) Lapsus linguae: A slip of the tongue (iii)

Final Answer:

1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii

Answer: (A)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

Venerable refers to someone or something accorded a great deal of respect, especially because of age, wisdom, or character.

Solution:

(A) Corrupt: Dishonest or fraudulent (Antonym).

(B) Respected: Admired or held in high esteem (Correct).

Final Answer:

Respected.

Answer: (B)

Here are the solutions for the final set of vocabulary, idiom, and one-word substitution questions, formatted according to your template.

Q36.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms are words with similar meanings. Zenith refers to the highest point or peak of something.

Solution: "Pinnacle" refers to the most successful point or a high mountain peak. "Nadir" is the antonym, representing the lowest point.

Final Answer: Pinnacle.

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. Alacrity refers to brisk and cheerful readiness or eagerness.

Solution: "Lethargy" means a lack of energy and enthusiasm, which is the opposite of readiness. "Zeal" is a synonym.

Final Answer: Lethargy.

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Transient describes something that lasts only for a short time or is impermanent.

Solution: "Permanent" describes something intended to last indefinitely, providing the direct opposite. "Fleeting" is a synonym.

Final Answer: Permanent.

Answer: (B)

Q39.

Solution

Concept: Obsequious describes someone who is obedient or attentive to an excessive or servile degree.

Solution: "Servile" means having or showing an excessive willingness to serve or please others. "Arrogant" is an antonym.

Final Answer: Servile.

Answer: (A)



Q40.

Solution

Concept: Castigate is a verb meaning to reprimand someone severely.

Solution: "Reprimand" is a formal expression of disapproval. "Praise" is the antonym.

Final Answer: Reprimand.

Answer: (B)

Q41.

Solution

Concept: Fortuitous describes something happening by a lucky chance rather than intention.

Solution: "Calculated" refers to something done with full awareness of the likely consequences; intentional. "Lucky" is a synonym.

Final Answer: Calculated.

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: To enervate someone is to make them feel drained of energy or vitality.

Solution: "Energize" means to give vitality and enthusiasm to, which is the direct opposite. "Weaken" is a synonym.

Final Answer: Energize.

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Capricious refers to sudden and unaccountable changes of mood or behavior.

Solution: "Fickle" means changing frequently, especially as regards one's loyalties or interests. "Steadfast" is the antonym.

Final Answer: Fickle.

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Ephemeral means lasting for a very short time.

Solution: "Perpetual" means never ending or changing, which is the opposite of a short duration. "Evanescient" is a synonym.

Final Answer: Perpetual.

Answer: (A)

Q45.

Solution

Concept: Euphemisms are mild or indirect words used to substitute for ones considered too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant.

Solution: "To kick the bucket" is a common English idiom and euphemism used to refer to the death of a person.

Final Answer: To die.

Answer: (B)



Q46.

Solution

Concept: Idioms often use physical metaphors to describe social actions.

Solution: "Spill the beans" originated from ancient Greek voting systems; today it means to give away a secret or a surprise prematurely.

Final Answer: To reveal a secret.

Answer: (B)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: This idiom refers to a hunting dog barking at the base of a tree that it thinks contains its prey, even though the prey has escaped to another tree.

Solution: It describes someone who is following a wrong lead or accusing the wrong person/thing for a problem.

Final Answer: To pursue a mistaken line of thought or course of action.

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: One-word substitution for philosophical or personality traits.

Solution: A "Stoic" person believes in endurance without complaint. "Epicurean" seeks pleasure, "Altruist" helps others, and "Narcissist" is self-obsessed.

Final Answer: Stoic.

Answer: (A)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: Terms related to public speaking and performance.

Solution: "Extempore" refers to a speech or performance done without preparation. "Soliloquy" is speaking one's thoughts aloud, "Rhetoric" is the art of persuasion, and "Prologue" is an introduction.

Final Answer: Extempore.

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Scientific or technical fields of study.

Solution: "Cartography" is the science or practice of drawing maps. "Calligraphy" is decorative handwriting, "Geology" is the study of rocks, and "Orthography" is the conventional spelling system.

Final Answer: Cartography.

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

