

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-34

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.

Renewable energy is rapidly becoming the cornerstone of global energy policy as nations strive to meet the targets set by the Paris Agreement. In 2023, a significant milestone was reached: solar and wind energy together accounted for 12% of global electricity generation, a steady climb from 10% in 2022. This growth is largely driven by the plummeting costs of photovoltaic cells and wind turbines, making them economically competitive with coal and natural gas in many regions.

According to a comprehensive report by the International Energy Agency (IEA), global investments in clean energy have risen by an impressive 40% since 2020. This surge is not limited to developed nations. Developing economies, led by India and China, are making massive strides. India, for instance, has set one of the world's most ambitious targets: achieving 500 GW of non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030. This initiative is part of a broader strategy to ensure that 50% of the country's energy requirements are met through renewable sources by the end of the decade.

However, the transition is not without significant hurdles. The "intermittent nature" of weather-dependent sources—such as solar power only being available during the day or wind power fluctuating with weather patterns—remains a technical challenge. To counter this, massive investment is required in battery storage technology and smart



grids. Furthermore, high initial costs for infrastructure and the modernization of aging electrical grids pose financial risks for many countries. Despite these obstacles, the shift toward a "green economy" is no longer viewed as an optional environmental choice but as a strategic necessity to ensure energy security and combat the escalating effects of climate change.

Q1. What was the share of solar and wind energy in global electricity in 2023?

- (A) 10%
- (B) 12%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 500 GW

Q2. According to the IEA, how much has clean energy investment increased since 2020?

- (A) 10%
- (B) 12%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 50%

Q3. What is India's target for non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030?

- (A) 100 GW
- (B) 2023 GW
- (C) 500 GW
- (D) 40 GW

Q4. Which of the following is mentioned as a hurdle to renewable energy?

- (A) Lack of public interest
- (B) High initial infrastructure costs



- (C) Decrease in global temperature
- (D) Abundance of fossil fuels

Q5. The phrase "intermittent nature" in the passage refers to:

- (A) Something that is constant
- (B) Something that occurs at irregular intervals
- (C) Something that is very expensive
- (D) Something that is highly efficient

Q6. What is the central theme of the report mentioned?

- (A) The decline of the Indian economy
- (B) The global shift toward renewable energy
- (C) The benefits of fossil fuels
- (D) The history of electricity

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.

As the steam engine pulled into the dusty, sun-drenched station of Malgudi, Swami felt a tumultuous mix of excitement and cold fear. This was his first solo journey, a three-hour trip from his home that felt like an expedition across a continent. He clutched the handle of his small canvas bag so tightly that his knuckles turned white, his father's stern warning about the "notorious city pickpockets" echoing in his ears with every rhythmic clack of the train tracks.

The platform was a chaotic symphony of life. The air was thick with the smell of scorched coal, fried snacks, and sweat. Tea-sellers moved with surprising agility through the throngs of people, shouting "Chai-Chai!" in a high-pitched rhythm. Coolies, dressed in their distinct red shirts, rushed past with heavy metal trunks



balanced precariously on their heads, seemingly oblivious to the heat. Swami stepped down from the carriage tentatively, his sandals hitting the grit of the platform. He felt small and vulnerable amidst the towering adults and the loud, bustling environment.

His eyes scanned the crowd frantically, searching for a familiar face. For a terrifying moment, he thought he had been forgotten. The station clock ticked loudly, and the crowd began to thin as passengers dispersed into the town. Just as a lump began to form in his throat, a heavy, warm hand touched his shoulder. Swami jumped in fright, nearly dropping his bag. He turned around to see Uncle Kannan standing there, his face crinkled into a wide, toothy grin. "Welcome, little traveler! You've grown a foot taller since last summer!" Uncle Kannan boomed, his voice drowning out the departing whistle of the train. In an instant, the terror that had gripped Swami's heart vanished, replaced by the comforting warmth of home.

Q7. How did Swami feel when the train arrived at the station?

- (A) Sad and lonely
- (B) Excited and fearful
- (C) Angry and tired
- (D) Bored and indifferent

Q8. What did Swami's father warn him about?

- (A) Missing the train
- (B) Losing his bag
- (C) Pickpockets
- (D) The heat in Malgudi

Q9. The "chaotic symphony" on the platform refers to:

- (A) A musical performance at the station
- (B) The organized movement of passengers
- (C) The noisy and busy environment



(D) The silence of the morning

Q10. What was Swami carrying with him?

(A) A heavy trunk

(B) A small canvas bag

(C) A box of sweets

(D) A flute

Q11. Why did Swami jump in fright?

(A) He saw a pickpocket

(B) He heard a loud whistle

(C) Someone touched his shoulder unexpectedly

(D) He realized he was at the wrong station

Q12. Which word best describes Uncle Kannan?

(A) Strict

(B) Welcoming

(C) Nervous

(D) Forgetful

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 wind stood up with a sudden roar,
And burst through the latch of the garden door.
He did not whisper, he did not sigh,



But gave a shout to the darkening sky.
He placed his fingers against his lip,
And let a whistling signal slip—
A shrill, sharp note that pierced the air,
To tell the world that he was there.

He spotted the leaves, all brown and dead,
Tucked away in their winter bed.
With a mischievous foot and a heavy stride,
He kicked those withered leaves aside.
He tossed them high in a dusty gold,
Scattering stories the autumn told,
Then turned his gaze to the forest high,
Where the ancient branches touch the sky.

With a giant's hand and a sudden pull,
He threshed the boughs till the air was full
Of snapping twigs and the groan of wood,
Breaking the peace where the orchard stood.
He beat the grain and he lashed the grain,
Like a farmer's flail in a storm of pain,
Showing no mercy to trunk or leaf,
A wild, invisible, thundering thief.

"I'll kill!" he cried in a voice of dread,
As the clouds turned grey and the light all fled.
"I'll kill and kill!" he shrieked in his flight,
Drowning the world in a sea of night.
And though we shiver and close the gate,
We know his word is a hand of fate;
For nature commanded the storm to be—
And so he will! And so will he!



- Q13.** In the poem, the wind is personified as someone who:
- (A) Is gentle and kind
 - (B) Is energetic and aggressive
 - (C) Is tired and old
 - (D) Is singing a lullaby
- Q14.** What did the wind do to the "withered leaves"?
- (A) Painted them green
 - (B) Kicked them about
 - (C) Buried them in the soil
 - (D) Watered them
- Q15.** The word "threshed" in the context of the poem means:
- (A) To plant seeds
 - (B) To beat or strike
 - (C) To gently stroke
 - (D) To decorate
- Q16.** What is the tone of the wind in the last two lines?
- (A) Fearful
 - (B) Determined/Menacing
 - (C) Peaceful
 - (D) Sorrowful
- Q17.** The "fingers" and "hand" of the wind are examples of:
- (A) Metaphor
 - (B) Simile
 - (C) Personification



(D) Onomatopoeia

Q18. Which of the following is an antonym of "withered"?

- (A) Dry
- (B) Shriveled
- (C) Fresh
- (D) Old

SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

Q19. Rearrange the parts to make a meaningful sentence :

P: and decided to / Q: the boy saw / R: the injured puppy / S: take it home

- (A) QPSR
- (B) QRPS
- (C) PRQS
- (D) RSPQ

Q20. Rearrange the parts to make a meaningful sentence :

P: has been a / Q: major concern / R: global warming / S: for environmentalists

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

Q21. Rearrange the parts to make a meaningful sentence :

P: should be / Q: the library / R: a place / S: of silence

- (A) QPRS
- (B) PRQS
- (C) SRPQ



(D) RQPS

Q22. Rearrange the parts to make a meaningful sentence :

P: for his / Q: everyone admired / R: the young man / S: courage and honesty

(A) RQPS

(B) QRPS

(C) PSQR

(D) RQSP

Q23. Rearrange the parts to make a meaningful sentence :

P: are essential / Q: for a healthy life / R: regular exercise / S: and a balanced diet

(A) RSQP

(B) PQRS

(C) RSPQ

(D) SRQP

Q24. Rearrange the parts to make a meaningful sentence :

P: she practiced / Q: to win the competition / R: every single day / S: so that she could

(A) PRSQ

(B) SQRP

(C) RPSQ

(D) QPSR

Q25. Rearrange the parts to make a meaningful sentence :

P: the stars / Q: in the clear sky / R: brightly / S: were shining

(A) PQSR

(B) PSRQ

(C) SQRP

(D) RPQS



- Q26.** The teacher was so _____ with the student's progress that she gave him a prize.
- (A) Angry
 - (B) Pleased
 - (C) Indifferent
 - (D) Annoyed
- Q27.** The project was delayed _____ the heavy rains.
- (A) Because
 - (B) Since
 - (C) Due to
 - (D) Despite
- Q28.** Neither the captain nor the players _____ present at the meeting yesterday.
- (A) Is
 - (B) Was
 - (C) Were
 - (D) Are
- Q29.** She has a great _____ for classical music.
- (A) Adapt
 - (B) Adopt
 - (C) Aptitude
 - (D) Attitude
- Q30.** If it rains, the match _____ cancelled.
- (A) Will be
 - (B) Would be
 - (C) Was



(D) Is being

Q31. Match the words with their meanings:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Diligent	(a)	Very thin
(2)	Slender	(b)	Hardworking
(3)	Candid	(c)	Truthful/Frank

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

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

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

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

Q32. Match the prefixes to the words:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Un-	(a)	Able
(2)	Im-	(b)	Happy
(3)	Dis-	(c)	Possible

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

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

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

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

Q33. Match the collective nouns:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	A Pride of	(a)	Wolves
(2)	A Pack of	(b)	Fish
(3)	A School of	(c)	Lions

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



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

Q34. Match the synonyms:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Abandon	(a)	Help
(2)	Assist	(b)	Leave
(3)	Acquire	(c)	Gain

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

SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

Q35. Synonym of : Fragile

- (A) Strong
- (B) Delicate
- (C) Heavy
- (D) Fast

Q36. Synonym of : Benevolent

- (A) Cruel
- (B) Kind
- (C) Greedy
- (D) Famous



Q37. Synonym of : Enormous

- (A) Tiny
- (B) Huge
- (C) Soft
- (D) Weak

Q38. Synonym of : Reliable

- (A) Untrustworthy
- (B) Dependable
- (C) Careless
- (D) Fast

Q39. Synonym of : Humble

- (A) Modest
- (B) Arrogant
- (C) Wealthy
- (D) Brave

Q40. Antonym of : Ancient

- (A) Old
- (B) Modern
- (C) Antique
- (D) Historic

Q41. Antonym of : Victory

- (A) Success
- (B) Defeat
- (C) Win



(D) Joy

Q42. Antonym of : Generous

(A) Kind

(B) Stingy

(C) Helpful

(D) Wealthy

Q43. Antonym of : Permanent

(A) Lasting

(B) Temporary

(C) Stable

(D) Fixed

Q44. Antonym of : Optimist

(A) Dreamer

(B) Pessimist

(C) Believer

(D) Leader

Q45. "A piece of cake" means:

(A) To be very hungry

(B) Something very easy

(C) A sweet dish

(D) To celebrate a birthday

Q46. "Under the weather" means:

(A) To enjoy the rain

(B) To feel sick or unwell



- (C) To be outside
- (D) To change your mind

Q47. "To spill the beans" means:

- (A) To cook food
- (B) To reveal a secret
- (C) To waste something
- (D) To work hard

Q48. "Once in a blue moon" means:

- (A) Every night
- (B) Very rarely
- (C) On a full moon day
- (D) Frequently

Q49. One word substitution for : A person who looks at the bright side of things:

- (A) Pessimist
- (B) Atheist
- (C) Optimist
- (D) Philanthropist

Q50. One word substitution for : A life history of a person written by himself:

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



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

Concept: Global Electricity Generation Mix.

Solution: According to the "Global Electricity Review 2024" by Ember, solar and wind energy reached a record high of 12

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Growth in Sustainable Finance.

Solution: The International Energy Agency (IEA) reports that annual clean energy investment has risen by 40

Answer: (C)

Q3.**Solution**

Concept: National Climate Action Plan (Panchamrit).

Solution: During the COP26 summit in Glasgow, India announced its "Panchamrit" targets, which include reaching 500 GW of non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030. This ambitious goal is a cornerstone of India's strategy to ensure that 50

Answer: (C)



Q4.

Solution**Concept:** Economic and Structural Challenges.**Solution:** A significant hurdle to the rapid adoption of renewable energy is the high initial infrastructure costs. Unlike fossil fuel plants, which have high ongoing fuel costs but lower entry barriers, renewables require massive upfront capital for land acquisition, specialized hardware, and modernizing the power grid to handle variable energy loads.**Answer: (B)**

Q5.

Solution**Concept:** Technical Vocabulary in Energy Science.**Solution:** The phrase "intermittent nature" refers to the fact that renewable energy sources like wind and solar do not provide a constant flow of power. Because they depend on weather conditions and the time of day, they occur at irregular intervals, necessitating the development of advanced battery storage systems and backup power solutions.**Answer: (B)**

Q6.

Solution**Concept:** Thematic Identification.**Solution:** The central theme of the report is the global shift toward renewable energy. The text discusses the rising share of wind and solar, the massive increase in clean energy investments, and the specific national targets set by countries like India, all of which point to a transition away from traditional fossil fuel-based economies.**Answer: (B)**

Q7.

Solution**Concept:** Psychological State of the Protagonist.**Solution:** In the context of the story, Swami experiences a complex mix of emotions typical of a child facing a significant event. He is excited by the prospect of the journey and the sight of the engine, yet fearful of the unknown and the overwhelming nature of the crowded railway station.**Answer: (B)**

Q8.

Solution**Concept:** Contextual Narrative Detail.**Solution:** In the bustling environment of Malgudi station, Swami's father warns him specifically about pickpockets. This detail highlights the father's protective nature and the realistic portrayal of the "chaotic" and crowded public spaces found in R.K. Narayan's writing.**Answer: (C)**

Q9.

Solution**Concept:** Literary Analysis/Oxymoron.**Solution:** The "chaotic symphony" is an oxymoron used to describe the noisy and busy environment of the railway platform. It suggests that while the shouting of porters, the steam of the engine, and the rush of passengers seem like total disorder (chaos), they together create a rhythmic, uniquely recognizable atmosphere (symphony).**Answer: (C)**

Q10.

Solution**Concept:** Characterization through Physical Details.**Solution:** The passage mentions that Swami was carrying a small canvas bag. This detail serves to emphasize his youth and the simplicity of his belongings compared to the heavy trunks and bundles carried by the more seasoned adult travelers on the platform.**Answer: (B)**

Q11.

Solution**Concept:** Sensory Impact and Character Reaction.**Solution:** Swami's physical reaction of jumping in fright was triggered by the sudden, piercing blast of the train's steam whistle. In the narrative context, Swami was already in a heightened state of nervous anticipation while waiting on the platform. The transition from the low hum of the crowd to the jarring, mechanical shriek of the engine acted as a sensory shock, highlighting his vulnerability and the intimidating scale of the railway environment to a young boy.**Answer: (B)**

Q12.

Solution**Concept:** Characterization and Narrative Role.**Solution:** Uncle Kannan is best described as "welcoming" because he serves as the emotional anchor for Swami upon his arrival. While the station is depicted as a place of "chaotic symphony" and overwhelming noise, Uncle Kannan's presence is marked by warmth and hospitality. His role in the story is to provide a safe transition for Swami, moving him from the anxiety of the journey to the comfort of a familiar relative, thus providing a sense of relief to both the protagonist and the reader.**Answer: (B)**

Q13.

Solution**Concept:** Literary Devices: Personification of Nature.**Solution:** In the poem, the wind is personified as a character that is energetic and aggressive. The poet attributes human-like intent to the wind, describing it not as a passive weather event but as a forceful entity that "breaks," "scatters," and "throws down." This personification serves to illustrate the raw, untamed power of nature, portraying the wind as a restless and somewhat destructive intruder that challenges the stability of the human world.**Answer: (B)**

Q14.

Solution**Concept:** Imagery and Action Verbs in Poetry.**Solution:** The wind "kicked them about" in relation to the "withered leaves." This specific choice of imagery—using the verb "kicked"—further reinforces the personification of the wind as a rough, playful, or even uncaring character. It suggests a lack of gentleness toward things that are already fragile or dead, emphasizing that the wind dominates the landscape by tossing the remnants of autumn aside with effortless, physical force.**Answer: (B)**

Q15.

Solution**Concept:** Etymology and Contextual Meaning.**Solution:** In the context of the poem, "threshed" means to beat or strike. This term is derived from the agricultural process of "threshing" grain, where stalks are beaten against a hard surface to separate the seeds from the husks. By using this word, the poet creates a metaphor for how the wind treats the world: it strikes the environment with such force that it "winnows" the weak from the strong, testing the resilience of everything in its path.**Answer: (B)**

Q16.

Solution**Concept:** Shift in Poetic Tone.

Solution: The tone of the wind in the final lines is determined and menacing. While the beginning of the poem focuses on the wind's mischievous actions—like poking fun at "weaklings"—the conclusion shifts toward a display of absolute and unyielding authority. The wind is presented as a force that has successfully overcome all obstacles, standing as a powerful, unavoidable presence that demands respect or even fear from the reader.

Answer: (B)

Q17.

Solution**Concept:** Identification of Figures of Speech.

Solution: The mention of the wind's "fingers" and "hand" are classic examples of personification. This figure of speech gives human physical attributes to a non-human entity. By giving the wind hands and fingers, the poet makes its actions feel deliberate and tactile, as if the wind is reaching out to touch, grab, or manipulate the world with the same conscious agency that a human being would possess.

Answer: (C)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:** Semantic Relationships and Vocabulary.**Solution:** The word "withered" refers to something that has lost its vitality, moisture, and strength, usually appearing shriveled, dry, or decayed. Therefore, the most accurate antonym is "fresh," which implies a state of being full of life, moisture, and vigor. While "shriveled" and "dry" are synonyms of withered, "fresh" represents the opposite condition of healthy growth and newness.**Answer: (C)**

Q19.

Solution**Concept:** Sentence Structure: Subject-Verb-Object + Coordinating Conjunction.**Solution:** To form a coherent sentence, we must identify the subject and the primary action first. "The boy saw" (Q) serves as the subject and verb, followed by the object "the injured puppy" (R). The second part of the sentence describes a subsequent action joined by a conjunction: "and decided to" (P), which is then completed by the infinitive phrase "take it home" (S).**Full Sentence:** "The boy saw the injured puppy and decided to take it home."**Answer: (B)**

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Sentence Structure: Noun Phrase Subject + Present Perfect Tense.

Solution: The sentence begins with the main topic or subject, which is "global warming" (R). This is followed by the verb phrase "has been a" (P) and the noun phrase that completes the description, "major concern" (Q). Finally, the prepositional phrase "for environmentalists" (S) provides the necessary context regarding who is concerned.

Full Sentence: "Global warming has been a major concern for environmentalists."

Answer: (A)

Q21.

Solution

Concept: Sentence Structure: Modal Verb + Definition/Description.

Solution: The logical starting point is the subject of the sentence, "the library" (Q). The modal verb phrase "should be" (P) follows to indicate a requirement or ideal state. This is then defined by the noun "a place" (R), which is further qualified by the prepositional phrase "of silence" (S) to explain the nature of that place.

Full Sentence: "The library should be a place of silence."

Answer: (A)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: Sentence Structure: Subject-Verb-Object + Reason.

Solution: The sentence starts with the subject and the action: "everyone admired" (Q). The direct object of this admiration is "the young man" (R). To explain the reason for this admiration, we use the prepositional phrase "for his" (P) followed by the specific qualities, "courage and honesty" (S).

Full Sentence: "Everyone admired the young man for his courage and honesty."

Answer: (B)

Q23.

Solution

Concept: Sentence Structure: Compound Subject + Predicate.

Solution: The sentence requires a compound subject joined by "and." Placing "regular exercise" (R) and "and a balanced diet" (S) at the beginning creates the complete subject. This is followed by the verb and adjective "are essential" (P), and the sentence concludes with the purpose: "for a healthy life" (Q).

Full Sentence: "Regular exercise and a balanced diet are essential for a healthy life."

Answer: (C)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: Sentence Structure: Action + Frequency + Purpose Clause.

Solution: The construction begins with the main actor and her routine: "she practiced" (P) "every single day" (R). This established fact is followed by a subordinate clause of purpose starting with the conjunction "so that she could" (S), which leads into the final goal, "win the competition" (Q).

Full Sentence: "She practiced every single day so that she could win the competition."

Answer: (A)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: Sentence Structure: Subject + Qualifying Phrase + Verb + Adverb.

Solution: The most natural arrangement is to group the noun with its location first: "the stars" (P) "in the clear sky" (Q). This forms a complete subject unit. It is followed by the past continuous verb "were shining" (S) and the adverb "brightly" (R) to describe the manner of the action.

Full Sentence: "The stars in the clear sky were shining brightly."

Answer: (A)



Q26.

Solution**Concept:** Contextual Vocabulary and Positive Reinforcement.**Solution:** The sentence describes a cause-and-effect relationship where the student's performance led the teacher to award a prize. A prize is a positive reward, indicating that the teacher's reaction must be positive. Among the choices, "Pleased" (meaning happy or satisfied) is the only word that logically connects the student's progress to the act of giving a reward, whereas "Angry," "Indifferent," and "Annoyed" would not result in a prize.**Answer: (B)**

Q27.

Solution**Concept:** Expressing Causality (Prepositions vs. Conjunctions).**Solution:** The sentence requires a link between the delay and "the heavy rains." Since "the heavy rains" is a noun phrase and not a full clause (subject + verb), the prepositional phrase "Due to" is the correct grammatical choice. "Because" and "Since" would require a full clause (e.g., "because it rained heavily"), and "Despite" would suggest that the project was *not* delayed, which contradicts the sentence's meaning.**Answer: (C)**

Q28.

Solution**Concept:** Subject-Verb Agreement with Correlative Conjunctions.**Solution:** When a sentence uses the "Neither... nor" construction, the verb must agree with the subject closest to it. In this case, "the players" is the closer subject, which is plural. Additionally, the word "yesterday" indicates that the sentence is in the past tense. Therefore, the plural past tense verb "Were" is required to maintain correct subject-verb agreement.**Answer: (C)**

Q29.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary: Aptitude vs. Attitude.**Solution:** The word "Aptitude" refers to a natural ability, talent, or suitability for a specific activity, such as music. "Attitude" refers to a person's way of thinking or feeling. "Adapt" and "Adopt" are verbs and do not fit the noun requirement of the sentence. Since the context implies she has a talent or a strong inclination toward classical music, "Aptitude" is the correct choice.**Answer: (C)**

Q30.

Solution**Concept:** The First Conditional (Probable Future).**Solution:** This is a Type 1 conditional sentence, which is used to describe a real or very likely future situation. The structure follows the rule: [If + Present Simple] + [Will + Base Verb]. Since the "if" clause ("If it rains") is in the simple present, the main clause must use the future tense "Will be" to indicate the consequence of the rain.**Answer: (A)**

Q31.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary Building: Word Meanings.**Solution:** To solve this matching task, we define each word: 1. "Diligent" means showing care and conscientiousness in one's work (Hardworking - b). 2. "Slender" refers to being gracefully thin (Very thin - a). 3. "Candid" refers to being honest, open, and sincere (Truthful/Frank - c). The correct sequence is 1-b, 2-a, 3-c.**Answer: (A)**

Q32.

Solution**Concept:** Morphology: Using Prefixes to Modify Meaning.**Solution:** Prefixes change the meaning of a base word. "Un-" is commonly used with "Happy" to form "Unhappy" (1-b). "Im-" is a variation of "in-" used before words starting with 'p', forming "Impossible" (2-c). "Dis-" is used with "Able" to form "Disable" (3-a). Therefore, the correct match is 1-b, 2-c, 3-a.**Answer: (A)**

Q33.

Solution**Concept:** Collective Nouns for Animals.**Solution:** Collective nouns are specific terms used to describe groups of particular animals. In English: 1. A "Pride" is the specific group name for Lions (1-c). 2. A "Pack" is used for canines like Wolves or dogs (2-a). 3. A "School" (or shoal) is used to describe a large group of Fish swimming together (3-b). The correct sequence is 1-c, 2-a, 3-b.**Answer: (A)**

Q34.

Solution**Concept:** Synonyms and Word Precision.**Solution:** Matching these synonyms requires identifying words with the same meaning: 1. "Abandon" means to desert or give up (Leave - b). 2. "Assist" means to provide support or help (Help - a). 3. "Acquire" means to obtain or come into possession of something (Gain - c). This results in the matching sequence 1-b, 2-a, 3-c.**Answer: (A)**

Q35.

Solution**Concept:** Synonyms and Adjective Meanings.**Solution:** The word "Fragile" refers to something that is easily broken, damaged, or destroyed. It is often used to describe physical objects like glassware or abstract concepts like health. The word "Delicate" is its closest synonym, as it describes something that requires careful handling due to its fine or easily breakable nature. While "Strong" is an antonym, "Heavy" and "Fast" are unrelated to the structural integrity of an object.**Answer: (B)**

Q36.

Solution**Concept:** Synonyms and Character Traits.**Solution:** "Benevolent" is derived from Latin roots meaning "well-wishing." It describes a person or an action that is characterized by kindness, a desire to do good for others, and a generous nature. Therefore, "Kind" is the most accurate synonym. "Cruel" represents the direct opposite (antonym), while "Greedy" refers to a selfish desire for more than one needs, and "Famous" simply refers to being well-known.**Answer: (B)**

Q37.

Solution**Concept:** Synonyms for Size and Magnitude.**Solution:** The adjective "Enormous" is used to describe something that is extraordinarily large in size, quantity, or degree. "Huge" is the direct synonym that captures this sense of vast scale. In contrast, "Tiny" is an antonym used for very small things, and adjectives like "Soft" (referring to texture) or "Weak" (referring to strength) do not relate to the physical dimensions of an object.**Answer: (B)**

Q38.

Solution**Concept:** Synonyms for Reliability and Trust.**Solution:** "Reliable" describes a person or thing that can be trusted to work well or behave as expected. "Dependable" is its closest synonym, as both words imply that one can "depend" or "rely" on the subject without fear of failure. "Untrustworthy" is the antonym, while "Careless" refers to a lack of attention and "Fast" refers to speed, neither of which defines the consistency of performance.**Answer: (B)**

Q39.

Solution**Concept:** Synonyms for Personality and Demeanor.**Solution:** To be "Humble" means to have or show a modest estimate of one's own importance and to be free from pride or arrogance. "Modest" is the most appropriate synonym as it also describes a person who does not boast about their achievements. "Arrogant" is the antonym of humble, while "Wealthy" and "Brave" describe financial status and courage, respectively, rather than a lack of self-importance.**Answer: (A)**

Q40.

Solution**Concept:** Antonyms: Time and History.**Solution:** The word "Ancient" refers to something that belongs to the very distant past and has existed for many centuries. When looking for an antonym (opposite meaning), "Modern" is the correct choice, as it refers to the present or recent times. While "Old," "Antique," and "Historic" are all synonyms or related terms that imply age, "Modern" represents the contemporary era, which is the chronological opposite.**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

Solution**Concept:** Antonyms: Success and Failure.**Solution:** "Victory" denotes the act of winning a struggle, competition, or war. Its direct opposite is "Defeat," which refers to being overcome or losing in a contest. Options like "Success" and "Win" are synonyms of victory, and "Joy" is an emotion often resulting from a victory but not its semantic opposite. Therefore, "Defeat" is the only word that represents the failure to achieve victory.**Answer: (B)**

Q42.

Solution**Concept:** Antonyms: Character and Giving.

Solution: A "Generous" person is someone who is willing to give money, help, or kindness freely. The antonym for this trait is "Stingy," which describes someone who is unwilling to spend or give, often to an extreme degree. While "Kind" and "Helpful" are positive traits often associated with generosity, and "Wealthy" refers to having money (not necessarily the act of giving it), only "Stingy" captures the opposite behavior of being tight-fisted.

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution**Concept:** Antonyms: Duration and Stability.

Solution: "Permanent" describes something that is intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely. The antonym is "Temporary," which refers to something that lasts for only a limited period of time. "Lasting," "Stable," and "Fixed" are synonyms or related terms that emphasize durability or lack of movement, whereas "Temporary" highlights the transient nature of an object or situation.

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:** Antonyms and Philosophical Perspectives.

Solution: The term "Optimist" describes a person who maintains a positive outlook, expecting the best possible outcome in any situation. To find the antonym, we look for a word that represents the opposite temperament. A "Pessimist" is an individual who habitually expects the worst, focuses on the negative aspects of life, and believes that things will go wrong. While "Dreamer" and "Believer" are associated with positive thinking, they are not direct semantic opposites, and "Leader" refers to a social role rather than a psychological disposition.

Answer: (B)

Q45.

Solution**Concept:** Idiomatic Expressions and Figurative Language.

Solution: The idiom "a piece of cake" is a common metaphorical expression used to describe a task, assignment, or activity that is incredibly simple to perform or complete. It suggests that the difficulty level of the task is as low as the effort required to consume a slice of cake. In English proficiency, it is important to distinguish figurative meanings from literal ones; therefore, while "a sweet dish" is a literal description of a cake, it does not capture the idiomatic sense of "something very easy."

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:** Idioms relating to Physical Health.**Solution:** The phrase "under the weather" is an idiomatic way of saying that someone is feeling unwell, slightly sick, or lacking their usual energy. It is most commonly used for minor illnesses like the flu, a cold, or a headache. Historically, the phrase is believed to have nautical origins: when sailors were seasick or ill during a storm, they were sent below deck—literally "under the weather" (the wind and rain)—to recover. It has nothing to do with being physically located outside or enjoying the rain.**Answer: (B)**

Q47.

Solution**Concept:** Idioms for Confidentiality and Secrets.**Solution:** "To spill the beans" is an informal idiom meaning to disclose information that was intended to be kept private or secret. Whether the revelation is accidental or intentional, the result is that the "secret is out." One historical theory suggests that in ancient Greek voting systems, different colored beans were used to cast secret ballots; if a jar was knocked over, the "secret" vote was revealed or "spilled." It does not relate to culinary activities, wasting food, or the physical exertion of hard work.**Answer: (B)**

Q48.

Solution**Concept:** Idioms of Frequency and Probability.**Solution:** The expression "once in a blue moon" is used to describe an event that happens very rarely or almost never. Astronomically, a "blue moon" is the rare occurrence of a second full moon within a single calendar month (which happens roughly once every 2.7 years). Because of the rarity of this celestial event, the phrase became a popular way to emphasize that something is not a frequent occurrence. It stands in direct contrast to "frequently" or "every night."**Answer: (B)**

Q49.

Solution**Concept:** One-Word Substitution and Personality Analysis.**Solution:** An "Optimist" is the specific term for a person who chooses to focus on the positive or "bright side" of life's events. This word comes from the Latin 'optimus', meaning "best." It is important to distinguish this from the other options: a "Pessimist" is the opposite (focusing on the dark side), an "Atheist" is one who does not believe in deities, and a "Philanthropist" is one who promotes the welfare of others through charitable donations.**Answer: (C)**

Q50.

Solution

Concept: One-Word Substitution and Etymological Analysis.

Solution: The term "Autobiography" is composed of three Greek roots: 'auto' (self), 'bio' (life), and 'graphy' (writing). Thus, it literally means "self-life-writing" or a history of a person's life written by that person themselves. This is distinct from a "Biography," which is a life history written by a third party. Other distractors include "Bibliography" (a list of books or sources) and "Calligraphy" (the art of beautiful or decorative handwriting).

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	C	4	B	5	B
6	B	7	B	8	C	9	C	10	B
11	B	12	B	13	B	14	B	15	B
16	B	17	C	18	C	19	B	20	A
21	A	22	B	23	C	24	A	25	A
26	B	27	C	28	C	29	C	30	A
31	A	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	B	45	B
46	B	47	B	48	B	49	C	50	B

