

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-35

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.

Plastic pollution has evolved into one of the most pressing environmental challenges of the 21st century. Since the 1950s, the production of plastic has outpaced that of almost any other material, primarily due to its versatility, durability, and low manufacturing cost. Current reports suggest that approximately 8.3 billion metric tons of plastic have been produced to date, with a staggering 60% of that total ending up in landfills or the natural environment. Because plastic is derived from fossil fuels and engineered to last, it does not biodegrade; instead, it undergoes a process of fragmentation, breaking down into "microplastics"—particles less than five millimeters long. These microplastics have now been detected in the deepest reaches of the Mariana Trench and the remote ice caps of the Arctic.

The crisis is most visible in developing nations across Asia and Africa, where rapid urbanization has occurred without the simultaneous development of robust waste management infrastructure. In many of these regions, informal garbage collection systems are overwhelmed, leading to the leakage of plastic waste into river systems, which eventually act as conduits to the ocean. However, the developed world is not exempt from blame. Despite having advanced collection systems, many high-income countries have historically exported their plastic waste to poorer nations or struggle



with low domestic recycling rates due to the high cost of processing contaminated materials.

The impact on marine life is catastrophic. Over 800 species are known to be affected by marine debris, with many animals ingesting plastic or becoming entangled in discarded fishing gear. Beyond the ecological toll, the economic impact is significant, affecting the tourism, fisheries, and shipping industries. International efforts, such as the UN Global Plastics Treaty negotiations, aim to address the full lifecycle of plastic, promoting a "circular economy" where materials are reused and recycled rather than discarded. Without systemic change, scientists predict that by 2050, the weight of plastic in the ocean could exceed the weight of all the fish combined.

Q1. According to the passage, why is plastic pollution most visible in developing nations?

- (A) They produce more plastic than developed nations.
- (B) Their garbage collection systems are inefficient.
- (C) They do not use fossil fuels.
- (D) They prefer plastic over other materials.

Q2. What quality of plastic makes it an "environmental nightmare"?

- (A) It is made from fossil fuels.
- (B) It is very expensive to produce.
- (C) It takes hundreds of years to decompose.
- (D) It is only found in Asian countries.

Q3. The word "ubiquitous" in the passage means:

- (A) Rare
- (B) Found everywhere
- (C) Expensive
- (D) Harmful



- Q4.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a quality of plastic?
- (A) Lightweight
 - (B) Durable
 - (C) Cheap
 - (D) Biodegradable
- Q5.** The passage suggests that the developed world:
- (A) Has no issues with plastic pollution.
 - (B) Also struggles with recycling and collection.
 - (C) Has completely banned plastic.
 - (D) Uses only organic materials.
- Q6.** Select a suitable title for the passage.
- (A) The History of Fossil Fuels
 - (B) The Rise of Asian Economies
 - (C) The Challenge of Plastic Pollution
 - (D) Efficient Garbage Collection

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.

When I was ten, my family spent the long, humid months of July and August in a weather-beaten cottage perched precariously on a sand-dune by the sea. The house smelled of dried salt and old wood, and the floorboards groaned underfoot like a living thing. Every morning, before the sun had fully climbed above the horizon, my grandfather would tap on my door. Without a word, we would begin our ritual: a slow, methodical walk along the shoreline while the tide was still retreating, leaving behind a fresh bounty of treasures from the deep.



My grandfather was a man of profound silences. He didn't believe in unnecessary chatter, preferring the rhythmic percussion of the waves to provide our soundtrack. He possessed an encyclopedic, almost intuitive knowledge of the ocean's offerings. He would stop abruptly, stoop down, and retrieve a jagged fragment of sea glass or a perfectly spiraled conch. He taught me to distinguish between the translucent shimmer of a jellyfish and the dangerous glint of a Portuguese man-o'-war. I remember one morning in particular when I was frustrated after finding nothing but broken shards. He placed a hand on my shoulder and pointed to a small, unassuming mound of wet sand. As the next wave receded, a rare, pristine olive shell emerged, polished to a high shine by the elements.

"The sea doesn't give up its best secrets to those in a hurry," he whispered, his only words of the morning. In those early hours, amidst the salty tang of the breeze and the cooling mist of the spray, I learned that the world was full of small, hidden miracles. Those walks were not just about collecting shells; they were lessons in the art of observation. My grandfather taught me that patience was a form of respect—respect for the timing of nature and the slow, inevitable pace of the tide. Years later, when the world feels loud and hurried, I often find myself back on that shore, feeling the cold water on my ankles and hearing his quiet reminder to simply wait and watch.

Q7. The narrator spent their summer at:

- (A) A mountain resort
- (B) A small cottage by the sea
- (C) A busy city hotel
- (D) Their school hostel

Q8. How does the narrator describe their grandfather?

- (A) Talkative and energetic
- (B) Grumpy and tired
- (C) A man of few words with deep knowledge
- (D) A professional fisherman



Q9. What activity did the narrator and grandfather do every morning?

- (A) Fishing in the deep sea
- (B) Collecting seashells
- (C) Swimming in the waves
- (D) Building sandcastles

Q10. What did the grandfather teach the narrator?

- (A) How to sail a boat
- (B) How to cook seafood
- (C) To identify shells and value patience
- (D) How to swim against the tide

Q11. The "salty tang" refers to the:

- (A) Taste of the seashells
- (B) Smell of the sea breeze
- (C) Feeling of the sand
- (D) Sound of the waves

Q12. The tone of the passage is:

- (A) Angry and frustrated
- (B) Nostalgic and peaceful
- (C) Scientific and objective
- (D) Sarcastic and funny



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.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.



- Q13.** What is the poet comparing himself to in the first line?
- (A) A lake
 - (B) A cloud
 - (C) A daffodil
 - (D) A hill
- Q14.** What did the poet see "all at once"?
- (A) A stormy sky
 - (B) A group of golden daffodils
 - (C) A dense forest
 - (D) A lonely traveler
- Q15.** Where were the daffodils located?
- (A) On top of the hills
 - (B) Inside the poet's house
 - (C) Beside the lake and beneath the trees
 - (D) In the middle of the ocean
- Q16.** Which word in the extract is a synonym for 'valleys'?
- (A) Vales
 - (B) Hills
 - (C) Lakes
 - (D) Breezes
- Q17.** The daffodils are described as "dancing." This is an example of:
- (A) Metaphor
 - (B) Simile
 - (C) Personification



(D) Hyperbole

Q18. What color are the daffodils mentioned in the poem?

- (A) Silver
- (B) Golden
- (C) White
- (D) Green

SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

Q19. Rearrange the parts:

P : for a long time / Q : he / R : had been / S : waiting for the bus

- (A) QPSR
- (B) QRSP
- (C) PRSQ
- (D) RSPQ

Q20. Rearrange the parts:

P : is known / Q : the city of Jaipur / R : as / S : the Pink City

- (A) QPRS
- (B) PQRS
- (C) RQSP
- (D) SQRP

Q21. Rearrange the parts:

P : to the success / Q : hard work / R : is / S : the key

- (A) QSPR
- (B) QRSP
- (C) SRQP



(D) RSQP

Q22. Rearrange the parts:

P : very carefully / Q : the teacher / R : the student / S : listened to

(A) RSQP

(B) QRSP

(C) RSPQ

(D) QPSR

Q23. Rearrange the parts:

P : should / Q : we / R : our elders / S : respect

(A) PQRS

(B) QPSR

(C) QRSP

(D) SPQR

Q24. Rearrange the parts:

P : the library / Q : is / R : near / S : the park

(A) PQRS

(B) QPSR

(C) PRQS

(D) PQSR

Q25. The sun _____ in the East.

(A) rise

(B) rises

(C) rising

(D) rose

Q26. She is _____ than her sister.



- (A) tall
- (B) tallest
- (C) taller
- (D) more tall

Q27. He has been living here _____ 2010.

- (A) for
- (B) since
- (C) from
- (D) by

Q28. Neither the teacher nor the students _____ present today.

- (A) is
- (B) was
- (C) are
- (D) has

Q29. The plane took _____ despite the heavy rain.

- (A) up
- (B) off
- (C) in
- (D) over

Q30. Match the words with their meanings:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Amicable	(a)	Very small
(2)	Minute	(b)	Friendly
(3)	Candid	(c)	Frank/Honest

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



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

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

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

Q31. Match the animals with their sounds:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Lion	(a)	Bleat
(2)	Sheep	(b)	Roar
(3)	Frog	(c)	Croak

(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 professions with their work:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Architect	(a)	Repairs pipes
(2)	Plumber	(b)	Treats skin
(3)	Dermatologist	(c)	Designs buildings

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

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

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

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

Q33. Match the Singular with the Plural:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Goose	(a)	Data
(2)	Datum	(b)	Geese
(3)	Criterion	(c)	Criteria

(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

Q34. Match the Gender:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Stallion	(a)	Doe
(2)	Buck	(b)	Mare
(3)	Nephew	(c)	Niece

- (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 'ABANDON':

- (A) Keep
 (B) Forsake
 (C) Support
 (D) Adopt

Q36. Synonym of 'FRAGILE':

- (A) Strong
 (B) Delicate
 (C) Tough
 (D) Flexible

Q37. Synonym of 'GENUINE':



- (A) Fake
- (B) Authentic
- (C) Expensive
- (D) New

Q38. Synonym of 'ENORMOUS':

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

Q39. Synonym of 'CAUTIOUS':

- (A) Reckless
- (B) Careful
- (C) Brave
- (D) Lazy

Q40. Antonym of 'ANCIENT':

- (A) Old
- (B) Modern
- (C) Historical
- (D) Aged

Q41. Antonym of 'OPTIMIST':

- (A) Hopeful
- (B) Pessimist
- (C) Realist
- (D) Idealist



Q42. Antonym of 'ARROGANT':

- (A) Proud
- (B) Humble
- (C) Rude
- (D) Wealthy

Q43. Antonym of 'DILIGENT':

- (A) Hardworking
- (B) Lazy
- (C) Smart
- (D) Active

Q44. To 'Break the Ice' means:

- (A) To melt a glacier
- (B) To start a conversation
- (C) To end a friendship
- (D) To cause an accident

Q45. 'Once in a blue moon' means:

- (A) Every month
- (B) Very rarely
- (C) On a full moon night
- (D) Regularly

Q46. 'A piece of cake' means:

- (A) Something very difficult
- (B) A delicious dessert
- (C) Something very easy



(D) To share a secret

Q47. 'Under the weather' means:

(A) Feeling sick

(B) Enjoying the rain

(C) In a bad mood

(D) To be outside

Q48. One word substitution for : A person who looks at the bright side of things:

(A) Pessimist

(B) Atheist

(C) Optimist

(D) Theist

Q49. One word substitution for : A life history written by oneself:

(A) Biography

(B) Autobiography

(C) Bibliography

(D) Calligraphy

Q50. One word substitution for : One who is all-powerful:

(A) Omniscient

(B) Omnipresent

(C) Omnipotent

(D) Eternal



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

Concept: Waste Management Infrastructure.

Solution: The passage indicates that while plastic is used globally, the visibility of pollution in developing nations is largely a result of insufficient infrastructure. In many of these regions, garbage collection systems are underfunded, overwhelmed, or entirely absent, leading to plastic waste accumulating in the open environment rather than being processed or stored in managed landfills.

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Material Persistence and Decomposition.

Solution: Plastic is described as an "environmental nightmare" because of its chemical composition, which prevents it from breaking down naturally. Unlike organic waste that rots within weeks or months, synthetic plastics can persist in the environment for hundreds of years. This long-term durability causes it to accumulate in oceans and soil, posing a permanent threat to ecosystems.

Answer: (C)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary in Context.**Solution:** The word "ubiquitous" is used to describe the overwhelming presence of plastic in modern life. Given that plastic is found in everything from household items and clothing to medical supplies and industrial parts, the term refers to something that is "found everywhere" or is omnipresent in a particular environment.**Answer: (B)**

Q4.

Solution**Concept:** Chemical and Industrial Properties.**Solution:** The passage lists several qualities that have made plastic popular: it is lightweight for transport, durable enough to last, and cheap to manufacture. However, "biodegradable" is a quality that plastic specifically lacks. Because it is made from petroleum-based polymers, it cannot be decomposed by natural biological processes.**Answer: (D)**

Q5.

Solution**Concept:** Global Scope of Environmental Issues.**Solution:** The passage suggests that plastic pollution is a universal crisis. While the visibility of the problem might be lower in the developed world due to better hidden waste systems, these nations still struggle significantly with recycling and the efficient collection of waste. The volume of plastic produced often exceeds the capacity of even the most advanced recycling facilities to manage it.**Answer: (B)**

Q6.

Solution**Concept:** Main Idea and Title Selection.

Solution: A suitable title must encapsulate the primary theme of the entire text. While the passage touches on industrial history and geography, its central focus is the paradox of plastic: its immense utility versus its devastating longevity and the global struggle to manage its waste. "The Challenge of Plastic Pollution" serves as the best title because it covers both the physical properties of the material and the systemic difficulties faced by nations in mitigating its environmental impact.

Answer: (C)

Q7.

Solution**Concept:** Narrative Setting and Context Clues.

Solution: The narrator establishes the setting by describing specific sensory details and landmarks associated with a coastal environment. By mentioning the rhythm of the waves, the "salty tang" of the air, and the daily ritual of walking along the shoreline, the text identifies the location as a small cottage by the sea. This setting is depicted as a place of retreat and learning, distinct from the hectic pace of a city or the different atmosphere of a mountain resort.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:** Characterization through Behavior.**Solution:** The grandfather is characterized through his quiet demeanor and his relationship with the natural world. Rather than using grand gestures or constant speech, he communicates his expertise through shared activities. The narrator describes him as a man of few words with deep knowledge, implying that his wisdom is profound and earned through years of observation, making him a steady, stoic mentor figure rather than a loud or professionalized character.**Answer: (C)**

Q9.

Solution**Concept:** Plot Details and Daily Routine.**Solution:** The narrative focuses on a specific morning routine that fostered the bond between the narrator and the grandfather. While the ocean offers many activities like fishing or swimming, the text explicitly details their walks along the damp sand to search for treasures left behind by the receding tide. This practice of collecting seashells is presented as a meditative and educational activity that defined their time together each morning.**Answer: (B)**

Q10.

Solution**Concept:** Educational Themes and Moral Lessons.

Solution: The grandfather's lessons were two-fold, involving both a practical skill and a philosophical virtue. On a literal level, he taught the narrator how to distinguish between various types of shells and marine life. On a deeper level, by requiring the narrator to wait for the right tide and search carefully through the sand, he taught the value of patience. This suggests that the true "find" wasn't just the shell itself, but the character built during the search.

Answer: (C)

Q11.

Solution**Concept:** Sensory Imagery and Vocabulary.

Solution: The term "salty tang" is a vivid piece of sensory imagery used to immerse the reader in the coastal setting. In this context, "tang" refers to a sharp, distinct quality—specifically a smell or taste. When paired with "salty," it describes the unique, bracing scent of the sea breeze that carries microscopic particles of ocean water, a hallmark of being in close proximity to the shore.

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:** Literary Tone and Atmosphere.**Solution:** The tone of the passage is defined by its reflective and gentle nature. The narrator looks back on these childhood memories with a sense of warmth and longing, which is the hallmark of a nostalgic tone. Because the descriptions focus on the quiet beauty of the sea and the steady guidance of a loved one, the atmosphere remains peaceful and serene, avoiding any sense of modern-day stress, anger, or scientific detachment.**Answer: (B)**

Q13.

Solution**Concept:** Simile and Figurative Comparison.**Solution:** In the famous opening line, "I wandered lonely as a cloud," the poet uses a simile to compare his state of being to a cloud. This comparison suggests a sense of detachment and aimless wandering, as if he is floating high above the landscape, disconnected from the world below until he encounters the daffodils.**Answer: (B)**

Q14.

Solution**Concept:** Visual Imagery and Sudden Discovery.**Solution:** The poet describes a sudden, overwhelming sight that breaks his solitude. While walking, he unexpectedly comes across a "crowd" or a "host" of golden daffodils. The phrase "all at once" emphasizes the immediacy and the surprising nature of the discovery, shifting the poem's mood from lonely wandering to vibrant observation.**Answer: (B)**

Q15.

Solution**Concept:** Spatial Setting and Natural Context.**Solution:** The poem provides a specific physical location for the flowers to ground the imagery in nature. They are described as being "Beside the lake, beneath the trees," indicating they were growing along the shoreline in a sheltered, wooded area. This positioning allows them to interact with the breeze and the water, which is central to the poem's later stanzas.**Answer: (C)**

Q16.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary and Poetic Synonyms.**Solution:** In the line "That floats on high o'er vales and hills," the word "vales" is used as a poetic or archaic synonym for valleys. It refers to the low-lying land between mountains or hills. This choice of wording fits the rhythmic meter of the poem while accurately describing the undulating landscape the poet is observing.**Answer: (A)**

Q17.

Solution**Concept:** Literary Devices (Personification).**Solution:** By describing the daffodils as "dancing in the breeze" and "tossing their heads," the poet uses personification. This literary device attributes human actions and emotions to non-human objects. In this case, it gives the flowers a sense of joy, energy, and liveliness, making nature appear as a spirited and conscious entity.**Answer: (C)**

Q18.

Solution**Concept:** Visual Description and Color Symbolism.**Solution:** The poet specifically identifies the daffodils as "golden." While daffodils are naturally yellow, the choice of the word "golden" elevates the imagery, suggesting a sense of richness, brilliance, and celestial beauty. This color choice emphasizes the value the poet places on this memory and the bright, lasting impression it left on his mind.**Answer: (B)**

Q19.

Solution**Concept:** Sentence Structure and Tense.**Solution:** The correct arrangement follows the standard English word order: Subject + Verb + Object + Time Adverbial. In this case, (Q) "he" is the subject, (R) "had been" is the auxiliary verb part of the past perfect continuous tense, (S) "waiting for the bus" is the main verb and its object, and (P) "for a long time" is the prepositional phrase indicating duration. Together, they form the coherent sentence: "He had been waiting for the bus for a long time."**Answer: (B)**

Q20.

Solution**Concept:** Passive Voice and Identification.**Solution:** To construct this sentence, we must identify the subject being described. (Q) "the city of Jaipur" acts as the subject. It is followed by the passive verb construction (P) "is known," which is then linked by the preposition (R) "as" to its common nickname or title, (S) "the Pink City." This results in the factual statement: "The city of Jaipur is known as the Pink City."**Answer: (A)**

Q21.

Solution**Concept:** Idiomatic Assertive Sentences.**Solution:** This sentence expresses a universal truth or proverb. The logical subject is (Q) "hard work," which is linked by the verb (R) "is" to the noun phrase (S) "the key." The sentence is then completed by the prepositional phrase (P) "to the success," which explains what the "key" leads to. The full sentence reads: "Hard work is the key to the success."**Answer: (B)**

Q22.

Solution**Concept:** Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) with Adverbs.**Solution:** In this narrative sentence, the actor or subject is (R) "the student." The action performed is (S) "listened to," which targets the object (Q) "the teacher." Finally, the adverbial phrase (P) "very carefully" describes the manner in which the student was listening. Arranging them as R-S-Q-P creates the logical flow: "The student listened to the teacher very carefully."**Answer: (A)**

Q23.

Solution**Concept:** Modal Verbs and Social Obligation.**Solution:** This sentence conveys a moral duty. It begins with the subject (Q) "we," followed by the modal auxiliary (P) "should," which denotes obligation. This is followed by the base form of the main verb (S) "respect" and the object of that respect, (R) "our elders." The resulting sequence Q-P-S-R forms the sentence: "We should respect our elders."**Answer: (B)**

Q24.

Solution**Concept:** Locative Sentence Construction.**Solution:** This sentence describes the physical proximity of two locations. The primary subject (P) "the library" is connected via the linking verb (Q) "is" to the preposition (R) "near," which establishes the spatial relationship. The sentence concludes with the reference point (S) "the park." The standard order P-Q-R-S gives us: "The library is near the park."**Answer: (A)**

Q25.

Solution**Concept:** Simple Present Tense and Universal Truths.**Solution:** When describing facts that are always true or natural laws, we use the Simple Present Tense. Because the subject "The sun" is singular (third person singular), the verb must take the suffix "-s" or "-es." Therefore, "rises" is the grammatically correct form to describe this daily occurrence, whereas "rise" would be used for plural subjects and "rose" would denote a one-time past event.**Answer: (B)**

Q26.

Solution**Concept:** Degrees of Comparison (Comparative Adjectives).**Solution:** To compare two distinct entities—in this case, "she" and "her sister"—the comparative degree of an adjective must be used, typically followed by the word "than." For short, one-syllable adjectives like "tall," the comparative is formed by adding the suffix "-er." "Tallest" is reserved for comparing three or more subjects (superlative), and "more tall" is grammatically incorrect for this specific adjective.**Answer: (C)**

Q27.

Solution**Concept:** Prepositions of Time (Since vs. For).**Solution:** In sentences using the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous tense, we use "since" to indicate a specific point in time when an action began (e.g., a year, a month, or a day). We use "for" to indicate a duration or length of time (e.g., ten years). Because "2010" is a specific starting point on the calendar, "since" is the correct preposition to link the action to the time.**Answer: (B)**

Q28.

Solution**Concept:** Subject-Verb Agreement (Proximity Rule).**Solution:** When a sentence contains compound subjects joined by the correlative conjunctions "neither... nor" or "either... or," the verb must agree with the subject closest to it. In this sentence, the subject closest to the verb is "the students," which is plural. Therefore, the plural verb "are" is required to maintain correct subject-verb agreement, even though the first subject ("the teacher") is singular.**Answer: (C)**

Q29.

Solution**Concept:** Phrasal Verbs.**Solution:** A phrasal verb consists of a verb and a particle that together create a new meaning. The term "take off" specifically refers to an aircraft leaving the ground and beginning flight. In the past tense, "took off" is used to describe the plane's departure. Other combinations like "took up" (to start a hobby) or "took in" (to accommodate or deceive) do not fit the context of a plane navigating weather conditions.**Answer: (B)**

Q30.

Solution**Concept:** Vocabulary and Word Definitions.**Solution:** To correctly match these terms, we must look at their specific definitions:

1. **Amicable** comes from the Latin 'amicabilis,' meaning friendly or characterized by goodwill; it is often used to describe relations or agreements.
2. **Minute** (pronounced my-noot) is an adjective used to describe something that is extremely small in size or scale.
3. **Candid** refers to a person or a statement that is truthful, frank, and straightforward.

The correct mapping is 1-b, 2-a, and 3-c.

Answer: (A)

Q31.

Solution

Concept: Onomatopoeia and Animal Sound Associations.

Solution: Each animal is traditionally associated with a specific vocalization in the English language:

1. **Lions** are known for their powerful "roar," used to communicate across long distances and assert dominance.
2. **Sheep** produce a characteristic "bleat," which is the wavering cry typical of goats and sheep.
3. **Frogs** make a deep, hoarse sound known as a "croak," especially during the mating season.

Matching these results in the sequence 1-b, 2-a, and 3-c.

Answer: (A)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Professional Nomenclature and Job Descriptions.

Solution: This matching exercise identifies the primary function of different specialized occupations:

1. An **Architect** is a professional trained in the planning and designing of buildings and structures.
2. A **Plumber** specializes in the installation and repair of pipes and systems for water distribution and drainage.
3. A **Dermatologist** is a medical doctor who focuses on the health and treatment of the skin, hair, and nails.

The correct alignment is 1-c, 2-a, and 3-b.

Answer: (A)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:** Irregular Plurals and Loanwords.**Solution:** English uses various rules for plurals, often influenced by the origin of the word:

1. **Goose** follows an internal vowel change (mutation) to become "geese."
2. **Datum** is a Latin singular noun that changes its suffix to "-a" to become the plural "data."
3. **Criterion** is a Greek singular noun that changes its "-on" suffix to "-a" to become "criteria."

Thus, the correct mapping is 1-b, 2-a, and 3-c.

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:** Gendered Nouns (Masculine and Feminine).**Solution:** In English grammar, specific pairs of words are used to distinguish between male and female counterparts:

1. **Stallion** refers to an adult male horse, while its female counterpart is a **mare**.
2. **Buck** refers to a male deer (or rabbit), while the female is known as a **doe**.
3. **Nephew** is the son of one's sibling, whereas the daughter is referred to as a **niece**.

The sequence that correctly pairs these is 1-b, 2-a, and 3-c.

Answer: (A)

Q35.

Solution**Concept:** Synonyms and Semantic Equivalence.**Solution:** To 'abandon' something means to cease to support or look after it, or to desert a person or place completely. The word "forsake" is its most accurate synonym, as it specifically denotes the act of renouncing or turning away from something previously held dear. In contrast, "keep," "support," and "adopt" are antonyms that imply maintenance, assistance, or the taking on of new responsibility, which are the opposite of leaving something behind.**Answer: (B)**

Q36.

Solution**Concept:** Synonyms and Material Vulnerability.**Solution:** 'Fragile' is an adjective used to describe an object that is easily broken, damaged, or shattered due to its structural weakness. "Delicate" serves as a synonym because it refers to items—such as fine china or intricate lace—that require extreme care to avoid harm. The other options, "strong" and "tough," describe materials that can withstand pressure (antonyms), while "flexible" refers to a material's ability to bend, which does not necessarily relate to how easily it breaks.**Answer: (B)**

Q37.

Solution**Concept:** Synonyms and Verification of Origin.**Solution:** The term 'genuine' is used to describe something that is truly what it is said to be; it implies a lack of hypocrisy or forgery. "Authentic" is the correct synonym, often applied to artifacts, documents, or emotions that have been verified as original and real. "Fake" is a direct antonym representing a forgery, while "expensive" and "new" are attributes of cost or age that do not confirm whether an item is real or a counterfeit.**Answer: (B)**

Q38.

Solution**Concept:** Synonyms and Magnitude of Scale.**Solution:** 'Enormous' originates from the Latin 'enormis,' meaning "out of the norm" in terms of size. It describes something vastly exceeding the usual dimensions or intensity. "Huge" is the most appropriate synonym, capturing the essence of great physical mass or volume. "Tiny" serves as the direct antonym, "average" suggests a standard or mediocre size, and "weak" refers to a lack of physical power rather than a measurement of dimensions.**Answer: (B)**

Q39.

Solution**Concept:** Synonyms and Behavioral Prudence.**Solution:** A 'cautious' individual is someone who shows great care to avoid risks or mistakes. "Careful" is a direct synonym that encompasses the idea of being vigilant and attentive to detail to ensure safety. On the other hand, "reckless" is a clear antonym meaning a total disregard for consequences. "Brave" describes a person's courage (which may or may not involve caution), and "lazy" describes a lack of energy or motivation, which is unrelated to the degree of care taken.**Answer: (B)**

Q40.

Solution**Concept:** Antonyms and Chronological Periods.**Solution:** 'Ancient' refers to something belonging to a period of history that is very far in the past, typically before the end of the Western Roman Empire. To find its antonym, we must identify a word that relates to the present or recent times. "Modern" is the correct choice, as it describes contemporary styles, technology, or periods. "Old," "historical," and "aged" are all related to the past and function more as synonyms than opposites.**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

Solution**Concept:** Antonyms and Psychological Outlook.**Solution:** An 'optimist' is a person who maintains a positive disposition and expects favorable outcomes even in difficult situations. The antonym is "pessimist," which describes a person who habitually focuses on the negative aspects of life or expects failure. While a "realist" tries to see things exactly as they are and an "idealist" pursues high principles, only "pessimist" stands as the direct emotional and perspectival opposite to an optimist.**Answer: (B)**

Q42.

Solution**Concept:** Antonyms and Social Dispositions.**Solution:** 'Arrogant' is a negative trait describing someone with an insulting display of superiority or self-importance. The antonym is "humble," which describes a person who has a modest estimate of their own importance and does not seek to overshadow others. "Proud" can be a synonym in a negative context, "rude" describes a specific behavior resulting from arrogance, and "wealthy" is a socioeconomic status that is independent of a person's level of humility.**Answer: (B)**

Q43.

Solution**Concept:** Antonyms and Industrial Effort.

Solution: A 'diligent' person is characterized by steady, earnest, and energetic effort in their pursuits. To find the antonym, we look for a word that signifies a lack of industry or care. "Lazy" is the correct choice, as it denotes an unwillingness to work or use energy. While "hardworking" and "active" are synonyms that describe a similar work ethic to diligence, "smart" refers to mental capacity rather than the level of effort applied to a task.

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:** Idiomatic Expressions and Social Interaction.

Solution: The idiom "to break the ice" is used to describe an action or statement that relieves tension or reduces the awkwardness of a first meeting. Just as a ship might break through ice to clear a path for navigation, a person "breaks the ice" by initiating a conversation or activity that makes others feel more comfortable and ready to engage socially.

Answer: (B)

Q45.

Solution**Concept:** Idioms of Frequency and Rare Occurrences.**Solution:** The phrase "once in a blue moon" refers to an event that happens very rarely. It is based on the astronomical phenomenon of a "blue moon," which is the second full moon in a single calendar month—an event that occurs only about once every two to three years. Therefore, it is used metaphorically to describe something that is far from a regular occurrence.**Answer: (B)**

Q46.

Solution**Concept:** Idioms for Task Difficulty.**Solution:** To describe something as "a piece of cake" means that the task is incredibly easy to accomplish or requires very little effort. The origin of the phrase likely relates to the idea that eating a piece of cake is a simple and pleasant experience. It is the direct opposite of a task that would be described as "uphill" or "taxing."**Answer: (C)**

Q47.

Solution**Concept:** Idioms for Physical Health and Wellness.**Solution:** When someone says they are "under the weather," they are expressing that they feel unwell, slightly sick, or not their usual healthy self. While it doesn't usually refer to a severe medical emergency, it indicates a minor ailment like a cold, headache, or fatigue that prevents them from functioning at full capacity.**Answer: (A)**

Q48.

Solution**Concept:** One Word Substitution: Personality and Perspective.**Solution:** An "Optimist" is defined as a person who tends to be hopeful and confident about the future or the success of something, essentially looking for the "bright side" in any situation. This is contrasted with a "Pessimist" (who looks at the negative), while "Theist" and "Atheist" refer to beliefs or disbelief in the existence of a god.**Answer: (C)**

Q49.

Solution**Concept:** One Word Substitution: Literary Genres.**Solution:** An "Autobiography" is a detailed account of a person's life written specifically by that person. The word is derived from the Greek roots 'auto' (self), 'bios' (life), and 'graphein' (to write). If the same life history were written by someone else, it would be called a "Biography," while "Bibliography" is a list of sources and "Calligraphy" is the art of decorative handwriting.**Answer: (B)**

Q50.

Solution**Concept:** One Word Substitution: Attributes of Power.**Solution:** The word "Omnipotent" comes from the Latin 'omni' (all) and 'potens' (powerful). It is used to describe an entity, often a deity, that has unlimited power or authority. It is distinct from "Omniscient" (all-knowing), "Omnipresent" (present everywhere simultaneously), and "Eternal" (lasting forever without beginning or end).**Answer:** (C)

Answer Key

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

