

# CUET-UG English Sample Paper-38

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 shift toward renewable energy is no longer a matter of environmental idealism but one of economic necessity. In 2023, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) reported that roughly 86% of all newly commissioned renewable capacity had lower costs than fossil-fuel-fired electricity. However, the transition faces "green-inflation"—the rising cost of critical minerals like lithium, cobalt, and copper, which are essential for battery storage and EV production. While solar and wind prices have plummeted by 80% over the last decade, the supply chain bottlenecks post-pandemic have introduced a volatile variable into the decarbonization equation. Countries in the Global South face an additional hurdle: the "cost of capital." Investors often perceive higher risks in developing economies, leading to interest rates for green projects that are three times higher than those in Europe or North America. To meet the Paris Agreement goals, the world requires a tripling of renewable capacity by 2030, a feat that necessitates not just technological innovation, but a fundamental restructuring of international climate finance.

**Q1.** According to the passage, what is the primary cause of 'green-inflation'?



- (A) The plummeting prices of solar and wind energy.
- (B) The volatility of fossil-fuel-fired electricity.
- (C) Rising costs of essential minerals like lithium and cobalt.
- (D) The lack of technological innovation in the Global South.

**Q2.** Which statement is supported by the IRENA report mentioned in the text?

- (A) Fossil fuels are still cheaper than 86% of renewable energy sources.
- (B) Most new renewable energy installations are now more cost-effective than fossil fuels.
- (C) Solar energy is the only renewable source that has seen an 80% price drop.
- (D) Renewable capacity will naturally triple by 2030 without intervention.

**Q3.** The "cost of capital" hurdle implies that:

- (A) Developing countries have more lithium reserves.
- (B) Interest rates for green projects are uniform globally.
- (C) Investment risks are perceived differently based on geography.
- (D) Europe and North America pay more for renewable energy.

**Q4.** What is the author's tone regarding the 2030 renewable capacity goals?

- (A) Cynical and dismissive
- (B) Overly optimistic and celebratory
- (C) Analytical and cautionary
- (D) Indifferent and technical

**Q5.** The word 'bottlenecks' as used in the passage most nearly means:

- (A) Enhancements
- (B) Obstructions



- (C) Channels
- (D) Pathways

**Q6.** What is the central thesis of the passage?

- (A) Solar energy is the future of the Global South.
- (B) Environmental idealism is more important than economics.
- (C) The energy transition depends on both mineral costs and financial restructuring.
- (D) Fossil fuels are becoming obsolete due to lithium mining.

### 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.**

Elias had spent forty years among the hushed whispers of the Great Archive, a place where the air smelled of vanilla and decaying parchment. He wasn't just a librarian; he was a mapmaker of memories. People came seeking lost lineages, but Elias sought the silence between the lines. One Tuesday, a young woman named Clara arrived, clutching a silver key but no map. She spoke of a "hidden chamber" her grandfather had mentioned on his deathbed. Elias felt a dormant spark of curiosity. He remembered a peculiar architectural discrepancy in the North Wing—a shadow that didn't move with the sun. As they pushed against a heavy oak paneling, the scent of lavender replaced the vanilla. Behind it lay not gold, but thousands of letters, unmailed and bound in blue silk. They were the "Apologies of the Forgotten"—messages from soldiers, lovers, and outcasts. Clara realized her grandfather hadn't left her wealth; he had left her the weight of a thousand unspoken truths.

**Q7.** What did Elias consider himself to be?



- (A) A seeker of gold
- (B) A mapmaker of memories
- (C) A simple clerk
- (D) A guardian of silver keys

**Q8.** The "peculiar architectural discrepancy" Elias remembered was:

- (A) A moving shadow in the North Wing.
- (B) A scent of lavender in the vanilla air.
- (C) A shadow that remained stationary despite the sun.
- (D) A door that was locked with a silver key.

**Q9.** What was found in the hidden chamber?

- (A) Wealth and gold
- (B) Ancient maps of lineages
- (C) Unmailed letters bound in silk
- (D) The grandfather's deathbed journals

**Q10.** How did Clara's perception of her inheritance change by the end?

- (A) She was disappointed by the lack of money.
- (B) She felt burdened by the emotional weight of the letters.
- (C) She was angry at Elias for finding the room.
- (D) She decided to mail all the letters immediately.

**Q11.** The phrase "dormant spark of curiosity" suggests Elias was:

- (A) Always very active and curious.
- (B) Generally uninterested until this event.
- (C) Afraid of the young woman.



(D) Looking for a reason to retire.

**Q12.** The "Apologies of the Forgotten" represents:

- (A) A collection of military secrets.
- (B) A historical record of library expenses.
- (C) The emotional history of marginalized people.
- (D) A set of maps for the North Wing.

### 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.**

Art, in its highest form, is not a mirror held up to nature, but a translation of it. When a painter captures a sunset, he does not merely record frequencies of light; he records the resonance of that light upon the human soul. Nature is chaotic, indifferent, and vast. Art is the human attempt to impose a rhythm upon that chaos. To look at a landscape by Constable is not to see the English countryside as it was, but to see it as it was felt. The danger of the modern age is our obsession with "fidelity"—the digital pixel that captures every leaf but misses the wind. We have traded the sublime for the accurate, forgetting that the truth of a thing often lies in its distortion.

**Q13.** According to the author, what is Art's relationship to Nature?

- (A) It is a perfect, identical mirror image.
- (B) It is a translation based on human resonance.
- (C) It is a digital recording of light frequencies.
- (D) Art is indifferent to the chaos of nature.



- Q14.** What does the author mean by "imposing a rhythm upon chaos"?
- (A) Forcing nature to follow human laws.
  - (B) Organizing the vastness of nature through artistic expression.
  - (C) Destroying the English countryside.
  - (D) Using digital pixels to count leaves.
- Q15.** The author mentions "Constable" to illustrate:
- (A) The importance of accurate geographical mapping.
  - (B) How art conveys emotion rather than just visual data.
  - (C) The superiority of digital art over painting.
  - (D) The history of the English countryside.
- Q16.** What is the "danger of the modern age" described in the text?
- (A) Too much pollution in the countryside.
  - (B) A lack of interest in nature.
  - (C) An obsession with technical accuracy over emotional depth.
  - (D) The distortion of truth in historical paintings.
- Q17.** The author prefers:
- (A) The accurate over the sublime.
  - (B) The digital over the manual.
  - (C) The sublime over the accurate.
  - (D) The chaotic over the rhythmic.
- Q18.** In the context of the passage, "fidelity" refers to:
- (A) Loyalty to one's country.



- (B) High-precision reproduction of detail.
- (C) The sound quality of old records.
- (D) The rhythm imposed by art.

## SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

**Q19.** Rearrange the following groups of sentences (P, Q, R, S) to form a coherent paragraph.

- P: However, the rapid melting of glaciers threatens this equilibrium.  
Q: The Himalayas are often called the "Water Tower of Asia."  
R: They provide freshwater to nearly 1.3 billion people downstream.  
S: This source is vital for agriculture and hydropower in the region.

- (A) QSRP
- (B) QRSP
- (C) SPRQ
- (D) PQRS

**Q20.** Rearrange the following groups of sentences (P, Q, R, S) to form a coherent paragraph.

- P: Scientists have discovered that trees communicate through underground fungal networks.  
Q: This "Wood Wide Web" allows them to share nutrients and warnings.  
R: Older "mother trees" use it to help seedlings survive in the shade.  
S: Such cooperation challenges the old view of nature as purely competitive.

- (A) PQRS
- (B) PRQS
- (C) QPSR



(D) SQRP

**Q21.** Rearrange the following groups of sentences (P, Q, R, S) to form a coherent paragraph.

P: But the rise of social media has complicated this relationship.

Q: Traditionally, journalism was seen as the "fourth estate" of democracy.

R: Information now spreads faster than it can be verified.

S: This has led to a crisis of trust in traditional news institutions.

(A) QPRS

(B) QSRP

(C) RPQS

(D) PRQS

**Q22.** Rearrange the following groups of sentences (P, Q, R, S) to form a coherent paragraph.

P: In the 18th century, the Industrial Revolution began in Britain.

Q: It transformed agrarian societies into industrial ones.

R: Steam power was the primary driver of this massive change.

S: Consequently, urban populations exploded as people moved for work.

(A) PQRS

(B) PRQS

(C) QPRS

(D) SRQP

**Q23.** Rearrange the following groups of sentences (P, Q, R, S) to form a coherent paragraph.

P: Artificial Intelligence is no longer a concept of science fiction.

Q: It is now integrated into our daily lives through smartphones and cars.



R: While it offers efficiency, it also raises ethical concerns about privacy.

S: We must therefore balance innovation with careful regulation.

(A) PQRS

(B) QRPS

(C) PRQS

(D) SQPR

**Q24.** Rearrange the following groups of sentences (P, Q, R, S) to form a coherent paragraph.

P: Space exploration requires immense international cooperation.

Q: No single nation can afford the vast costs of Mars missions.

R: Projects like the ISS demonstrate the success of shared goals.

S: Together, humanity can reach further than any one country alone.

(A) PQRS

(B) QPRS

(C) RPQS

(D) SRQP

**Q25.** The diplomat's \_\_\_\_\_ approach helped de-escalate the tension between the two warring factions.

(A) Belligerent

(B) Conciliatory

(C) Arbitrary

(D) Pretentious

**Q26.** Despite the \_\_\_\_\_ evidence against him, the jury found it difficult to reach a unanimous verdict.



- (A) Flimsy
- (B) Cogent
- (C) Ambiguous
- (D) Scanty

**Q27.** The professor was known for his \_\_\_\_\_ lectures that often wandered far from the primary subject.

- (A) Succinct
- (B) Digressive
- (C) Terse
- (D) Pithy

**Q28.** The artist's work was so \_\_\_\_\_ that it was nearly impossible to distinguish it from a photograph.

- (A) Abstract
- (B) Verisimilar
- (C) Grotesque
- (D) Esoteric

**Q29.** Small businesses are \_\_\_\_\_ to market fluctuations, making them vulnerable during economic downturns.

- (A) Immune
- (B) Susceptible
- (C) Indifferent
- (D) Resilient

**Q30.** Match the Literary Devices with their Examples:



Column A	Device	Column B	Example
(1)	Oxymoron	(A)	The wind whispered through the trees.
(2)	Personification	(B)	This is the beginning of the end.
(3)	Hyperbole	(C)	Deafening silence.
(4)	Alliteration	(D)	She sells seashells by the seashore.

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

**Q31.** Match the Phrasal Verbs with their Meanings:

Column A	Phrasal Verb	Column B	Meaning
(1)	Call off	(A)	To tolerate or endure.
(2)	Put up with	(B)	To cancel something.
(3)	Look into	(C)	To recover from an illness or shock.
(4)	Get over	(D)	To investigate.

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

**Q32.** Match the Types of "Fear" (Phobias) with their Objects:

Column A	Phobia	Column B	Object of Fear
(1)	Acrophobia	(A)	Fear of fire.
(2)	Claustrophobia	(B)	Fear of heights.
(3)	Pyrophobia	(C)	Fear of water.
(4)	Hydrophobia	(D)	Fear of enclosed spaces.

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

**Q33.** Match the Words with their Correct Antonyms:

Column A	Word	Column B	Antonym
(1)	Abundance	(A)	Amateur.
(2)	Professional	(B)	Scarcity.
(3)	Transparent	(C)	Modern.
(4)	Archaic	(D)	Opaque.

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

**Q34.** Match the Foreign Phrases with their English Meanings:



Column A	Phrase	Column B	Meaning
(1)	Bona fide	(A)	A person's greatest work.
(2)	Magnum opus	(B)	In good faith / Genuine.
(3)	Status quo	(C)	For each person.
(4)	Per capita	(D)	The existing state of affairs.

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

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

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

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

**Q35.** Choose the Synonym of ABERRATION:

(A) Normalcy

(B) Deviation

(C) Consistency

(D) Permanence

**Q36.** Choose the Synonym of METICULOUS:

(A) Careless

(B) Scrupulous

(C) Hasty

(D) Sloppy

**Q37.** Choose the Synonym of ENERVATE:

(A) Energize

(B) Weaken



- (C) Fortify
- (D) Stimulate

**Q38.** Choose the Synonym of CAPRICIOUS:

- (A) Fickle
- (B) Stable
- (C) Decisive
- (D) Constant

**Q39.** Choose the Synonym of LOQUACIOUS:

- (A) Silent
- (B) Garrulous
- (C) Reticent
- (D) Taciturn

**Q40.** Antonym of EPHEMERAL:

- (A) Transitory
- (B) Fleeting
- (C) Eternal
- (D) Brief

**Q41.** Antonym of CANDID:

- (A) Frank
- (B) Deceptive
- (C) Honest
- (D) Sincere



**Q42.** Antonym of PLACATE:

- (A) Appease
- (B) Enrage
- (C) Soothe
- (D) Mollify

**Q43.** Antonym of GREGARIOUS:

- (A) Sociable
- (B) Reclusive
- (C) Extroverted
- (D) Convivial

**Q44.** Antonym of VENERATION:

- (A) Respect
- (B) Disdain
- (C) Adoration
- (D) Reverence

**Q45.** What does the idiom "leave no stone unturned" means:

- (A) To behave in a lazy manner.
- (B) To try every possible course of action in order to achieve something.
- (C) To get involved in construction work.
- (D) To be physically strong.

**Q46.** What does the idiom "A bolt from the blue" refers to:

- (A) A predictable event.



- (B) An unexpected and surprising event.
- (C) A thunderstorm.
- (D) A piece of blue-colored machinery.

**Q47.** What does the idiom "burn the midnight oil" means:

- (A) To waste electricity.
- (B) To work or study late into the night.
- (C) To start a fire.
- (D) To perform an expensive task.

**Q48.** One word for: A person who hates mankind:

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

**Q49.** One word for: A place where bees are kept:

- (A) Aviary
- (B) Apiary
- (C) Nursery
- (D) Kennel

**Q50.** One word for: Something that cannot be heard:

- (A) Inaudible
- (B) Incurable
- (C) Infallible
- (D) Invisible



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Green-inflation refers to the phenomenon where the prices of the materials required for the green transition—specifically critical minerals like lithium, cobalt, and copper—increase due to high demand and supply chain constraints, potentially slowing down the decarbonization process.

**Solution:** According to the passage, while renewable energy costs have generally fallen, the transition is currently facing "green-inflation." The text explicitly defines this as the "rising cost of critical minerals like lithium, cobalt, and copper," which are essential components for battery storage and electric vehicles.

**Final Answer:** Rising costs of essential minerals like lithium and cobalt.

**Answer: (C)**

Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency) report provides empirical data on the global cost-competitiveness of renewable power generation compared to traditional fossil fuel alternatives.

**Solution:** The passage states that in 2023, IRENA reported "roughly 86% of all newly commissioned renewable capacity had lower costs than fossil-fuel-fired electricity." This indicates that the vast majority of new renewable energy projects are now more cost-effective (cheaper) than fossil fuels.

**Final Answer:** Most new renewable energy installations are now more cost-effective than fossil fuels.

**Answer: (B)**



Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The "cost of capital" refers to the return a company or project must provide to attract investment. In international finance, perceived risk (political, economic, or regulatory) in specific regions can lead to higher interest rates for projects in those areas.

**Solution:** The text explains that countries in the Global South face an additional hurdle because "Investors often perceive higher risks in developing economies." This perception leads to interest rates for green projects that are significantly higher than those in Europe or North America, demonstrating that investment risks are judged based on the project's geographic location.

**Final Answer:** Investment risks are perceived differently based on geography.

**Answer: (C)**



Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Tone analysis involves identifying the author's attitude toward the subject matter. This is determined by the choice of words, the acknowledgment of challenges, and the specific requirements proposed for success.

**Solution:** The author acknowledges the significant drop in solar and wind prices but balances this with "volatile variables" like supply chain bottlenecks and "green-inflation." By stating that meeting the 2030 goals "necessitates not just technological innovation, but a fundamental restructuring of international climate finance," the author is providing a sober assessment of the difficulties involved. The tone is neither dismissive nor purely celebratory; instead, it is objective and highlights the serious measures required for success.

**Final Answer:** Analytical and cautionary

**Answer: (C)**

Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept:** In a technical or economic context, a "bottleneck" refers to a point of congestion in a system that stops or slows down the progress of a process, much like the neck of a literal bottle restricts the flow of liquid.

**Solution:** The passage mentions "supply chain bottlenecks post-pandemic," which introduced volatility into the decarbonization process. Since these bottlenecks were described as hurdles that complicated the energy transition, the word most nearly means obstructions or limitations that hinder smooth operation or progress.

**Final Answer:** Obstructions

**Answer: (B)**



Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The central thesis is the primary argument or main point that the author is attempting to convey throughout the entire text. It synthesizes the various challenges and opportunities discussed into one overarching theme.

**Solution:** The passage explores the energy transition by discussing several interconnected factors: the falling cost of renewable capacity, the problem of "green-inflation" (mineral costs), and the financial barriers (cost of capital) facing developing nations. By concluding that reaching climate goals requires both technological innovation and a "restructuring of international climate finance," the author argues that the success of the transition is dependent on managing these economic and structural variables.

**Final Answer:** The energy transition depends on both mineral costs and financial restructuring.

**Answer: (C)**

Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Character identification involves locating specific descriptions or titles the author attributes to a character to define their role, identity, or internal motivation within the narrative.

**Solution:** The text explicitly defines Elias's self-perception in the second sentence. It states, "He wasn't just a librarian; he was a mapmaker of memories." While he works in an archive and helps people with lineages, his internal identity is tied to the curation and navigation of the past.

**Final Answer:** A mapmaker of memories

**Answer: (B)**



Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Contextual details in a narrative serve to ground the plot and provide the clues necessary for characters to uncover hidden truths. A discrepancy refers to an inconsistency that defies natural logic.

**Solution:** The passage describes the anomaly Elias noticed as "a peculiar architectural discrepancy in the North Wing—a shadow that didn't move with the sun." This lack of movement contrary to the laws of physics led him to discover the hidden panel.

**Final Answer:** A shadow that remained stationary despite the sun.

**Answer:** (C)

Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Symbolic imagery often replaces material wealth in literary narratives to emphasize emotional or thematic depth over physical value.

**Solution:** When Elias and Clara open the panel, the text notes, "Behind it lay not gold, but thousands of letters, unmailed and bound in blue silk." These are identified as the "Apologies of the Forgotten."

**Final Answer:** Unmailed letters bound in silk

**Answer:** (C)



Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Character arc development involves a shift in perspective. Clara begins with a physical object (a key) and a physical goal (a chamber) but ends with a conceptual realization.

**Solution:** The final sentence clarifies her shift: "Clara realized her grandfather hadn't left her wealth; he had left her the weight of a thousand unspoken truths." This indicates she felt the emotional gravity of the discovery.

**Final Answer:** She felt burdened by the emotional weight of the letters.

**Answer: (B)**

Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Metaphorical language describes psychological states. "Dormant" implies something that is inactive or asleep but capable of being awakened.

**Solution:** Elias had spent forty years in "hushed whispers," suggesting a quiet, perhaps routine existence. The "dormant spark" indicates that while he was not currently seeking adventure, the capacity for curiosity was still within him, waiting for the right catalyst (Clara's arrival).

**Final Answer:** Generally uninterested until this event.

**Answer: (B)**



Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Thematic symbolism uses specific objects to represent broader human experiences. "The Forgotten" refers to those whose voices were lost to history.

**Solution:** The letters are described as messages from "soldiers, lovers, and outcasts." These groups represent individuals whose personal stories and apologies were never heard or recorded, thus representing the emotional history of those sidelined by time.

**Final Answer:** The emotional history of marginalized people.

**Answer: (C)**

Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The passage explores the philosophical distinction between "fidelity" (literal accuracy) and "translation" (emotional interpretation). It argues that art serves as a bridge between the objective world and subjective human experience.

**Solution:** The very first sentence of the passage states: "Art, in its highest form, is not a mirror held up to nature, but a translation of it." The author further clarifies that a painter records the "resonance of that light upon the human soul," emphasizing that art is a human-centric interpretation rather than a mechanical reproduction.

**Final Answer:** It is a translation based on human resonance.

**Answer: (B)**



Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The phrase "imposing a rhythm upon chaos" serves as a metaphor for the artistic process of selecting, arranging, and interpreting the raw, unorganized data of the natural world into a structured form that humans can comprehend.

**Solution:** The author describes nature as "chaotic, indifferent, and vast." Art is presented as the human effort to take this overwhelming vastness and give it a "rhythm," meaning a sense of order, structure, and meaning through the artist's unique perspective.

**Final Answer:** Organizing the vastness of nature through artistic expression.

**Answer: (B)**

Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Allusions to specific artists are often used to provide concrete examples of a broader philosophical argument. John Constable is cited here to represent the "feeling" of a place versus its literal appearance.

**Solution:** The text states that looking at a Constable landscape is not about seeing the countryside "as it was" (literally), but "as it was felt." This reinforces the author's point that art is about emotional resonance and subjective experience rather than just recording visual data.

**Final Answer:** How art conveys emotion rather than just visual data.

**Answer: (B)**



Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The "danger" identified by an author usually highlights a contemporary trend that they believe is detrimental to the true essence of the subject matter—in this case, the essence of art.

**Solution:** The author identifies the danger as an "obsession with 'fidelity'"—specifically how digital pixels capture every minute detail (the leaf) but fail to capture the spirit or movement (the wind). This suggests a preference for technical precision at the expense of deeper emotional or spiritual truth.

**Final Answer:** An obsession with technical accuracy over emotional depth.

**Answer:** (C)

Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept:** A comparison between the "sublime" (greatness that inspires awe or emotional depth) and "accuracy" (technical precision) helps define the author's values.

**Solution:** The text laments that "We have traded the sublime for the accurate," implying that this was a poor trade. The author argues that "the truth of a thing often lies in its distortion," which aligns with the "sublime" and the emotional "translation" rather than cold, digital accuracy.

**Final Answer:** The sublime over the accurate.

**Answer:** (C)



Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept:** In aesthetics and technology, "fidelity" refers to the degree of exactness with which something is copied or reproduced.

**Solution:** The author links "fidelity" to the "digital pixel that captures every leaf." In this context, it represents the modern drive to reproduce reality with high-precision, literal detail, which the author contrasts with the deeper "truth" found in artistic interpretation.

**Final Answer:** High-precision reproduction of detail.

**Answer: (B)**

Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question involves logical sequencing of sentences to form a coherent paragraph. A standard structure typically begins with an introductory topic sentence, followed by supporting details, and finally a contrasting or concluding statement.

**Solution:** The logical flow is as follows:

- **Q:** Introduces the subject (The Himalayas as the "Water Tower of Asia").
- **R:** Explains the "Water Tower" metaphor by mentioning the freshwater supply to 1.3 billion people.
- **S:** Elaborates on the importance of this water source for agriculture and hydropower.
- **P:** Introduces a contrasting problem (the "However") regarding the threat of melting glaciers to this equilibrium.

The correct sequence is QRSP.

**Final Answer:** **QRSP**

**Answer: (B)**



Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Coherent paragraph formation requires identifying a logical progression from a general discovery or premise to specific examples, and finally to a broader implication or conclusion.

**Solution:** The sentences should be arranged as follows:

- **P:** Serves as the introductory sentence, announcing the scientific discovery of underground communication.
- **Q:** Names the network (Wood Wide Web) and explains the basic function (sharing nutrients and warnings).
- **R:** Provides a specific example of this network in action, focusing on "mother trees" and seedlings.
- **S:** Concludes by stating the broader scientific significance of this discovery, specifically how it changes our understanding of nature.

The correct sequence is PQRS.

**Final Answer:** PQRS

**Answer:** (A)



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Building a coherent paragraph involves starting with a historical or traditional context, introducing a modern disruption, explaining the mechanics of that disruption, and finally stating the resulting consequence.

**Solution:** The sentences should be organized to show a clear cause-and-effect relationship:

- **Q:** Establishes the traditional baseline (journalism as the "fourth estate").
- **P:** Uses "But" to transition into the modern complication (the rise of social media).
- **R:** Explains the specific nature of this complication (speed of spread vs. verification).
- **S:** Identifies the ultimate outcome of this sequence (a crisis of trust in news institutions).

The logical flow is  $Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow R \rightarrow S$ .

**Final Answer:** *QPRS*

**Answer:** (A)



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept:** A coherent paragraph in historical writing usually follows a chronological and causal order: starting with the event's origin, identifying its primary mechanism, describing the overall transformation, and concluding with the resulting societal impact.

**Solution:** The logical progression of the sentences is as follows:

- **P:** Sets the scene by identifying the time (18th century), the event (Industrial Revolution), and the location (Britain).
- **R:** Identifies the specific catalyst or "driver" (Steam power) that made the revolution possible.
- **Q:** Describes the broad systemic change that resulted (agrarian to industrial transition).
- **S:** Uses the transition word "Consequently" to highlight the final demographic result (urbanization).

While PQRS is grammatically possible, **PRQS** provides a tighter logical flow by linking the event (P) directly to its engine (R), before describing the general effect (Q) and specific consequence (S).

**Final Answer:** PRQS

**Answer:** (B)



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Developing a coherent paragraph requires a logical transition from a general statement to specific applications, followed by the introduction of a counter-argument or challenge, and finally a concluding recommendation.

**Solution:** The sentences follow a standard argumentative structure:

- **P:** Introduces the topic (Artificial Intelligence) by contrasting its past (science fiction) with its current reality.
- **Q:** Provides specific, modern examples of the integration mentioned in the first sentence (smartphones and cars).
- **R:** Introduces the complexity of the issue using "While," balancing the benefit (efficiency) against the drawback (privacy concerns).
- **S:** Concludes with a call to action based on the previous point, using the transition "therefore" to suggest regulation.

The logical sequence is PQRS.

**Final Answer:** PQRS

**Answer:** (A)



Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Developing a coherent paragraph involves a logical progression from a general assertion to the supporting evidence (economic reality), followed by a practical example, and ending with a thematic summary.

**Solution:** The sentences align in a clear deductive flow:

- **P:** Presents the main claim that space exploration is a collective international effort.
- **Q:** Supports the claim by identifying the financial constraints that prevent individual nations from acting alone.
- **R:** Provides a real-world example (the International Space Station) to prove that such cooperation is feasible and successful.
- **S:** Summarizes the collective power of humanity, serving as a strong concluding statement.

The sequence is PQRS.

**Final Answer:** PQRS

**Answer:** (A)



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question tests vocabulary in context. The goal is to identify an adjective that describes an approach capable of "de-escalating tension" between "warring factions."

**Solution:** Analyzing the provided options:

- **Belligerent:** Hostile and aggressive; this would likely increase tension rather than reduce it.
- **Conciliatory:** Intended or likely to placate, pacify, or reconcile; this perfectly matches the action of de-escalating a conflict.
- **Arbitrary:** Based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system; ineffective for sensitive diplomacy.
- **Pretentious:** Attempting to impress by affecting greater importance or merit than is actually possessed; unsuitable in this context.

The most logical choice is "Conciliatory" as it describes a peacemaking effort.

**Final Answer:** *Conciliatory*

**Answer:** **(B)**



Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question tests vocabulary in context, specifically focusing on the relationship between "evidence" and the difficulty a jury faces when reaching a "unanimous verdict." The sentence structure suggests a contrast: despite the strength of the evidence, the jury was still undecided.

**Solution:** Let's evaluate the adjectives in relation to evidence:

- **Flimsy:** Weak or unconvincing. If the evidence were flimsy, it wouldn't be surprising that a jury struggled to reach a verdict.
- **Cogent:** Clear, logical, and convincing. This creates the necessary contrast—even though the evidence was powerful and persuasive, the jury still could not agree.
- **Ambiguous:** Open to more than one interpretation. Like "flimsy," this would naturally lead to a lack of consensus, making "despite" unnecessary.
- **Scanty:** Small or insufficient in quantity. This would also explain a difficult verdict rather than contrasting with it.

"Cogent" is the only word that indicates strong evidence, making the word "Despite" at the beginning of the sentence logically sound.

**Final Answer:** *Cogent*

**Answer:** (B)



Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question involves identifying a vocabulary word that describes a specific style of communication—in this case, one that "wanders far from the primary subject."

**Solution:** We must analyze the definitions of the options to find the match:

- **Succinct:** Briefly and clearly expressed (the opposite of wandering).
- **Digressive:** Characterized by departing from the main subject in speech or writing; rambling.
- **Terse:** Sparing in the use of words; abrupt (the opposite of wandering).
- **Pithy:** Concise and forcefully expressive (the opposite of wandering).

The phrase "wandered far from the primary subject" is the literal definition of being digressive.

**Final Answer:** *Digressive*

**Answer: (B)**



Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question tests the ability to identify a word that describes a high degree of realism or "truth-likeness" in art, based on the context of being indistinguishable from a photograph.

**Solution:** Let's analyze the vocabulary options:

- **Abstract:** Art that does not attempt to represent external reality; this is the opposite of a photographic style.
- **Verisimilar:** Having the appearance of being true or real. In art, this refers to extreme lifelikeness or "verisimilitude."
- **Grotesque:** Comically or repulsively ugly or distorted; irrelevant to the level of realism.
- **Esoteric:** Intended for or likely to be understood by only a small number of people with specialized knowledge; unrelated to visual style.

Because the work is compared to the literal reality of a photograph, "Verisimilar" is the correct descriptor.

**Final Answer:** *Verisimilar*

**Answer: (B)**



Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question tests vocabulary related to vulnerability and sensitivity. The sentence describes a cause-and-effect relationship: because small businesses are [word], they become "vulnerable during economic downturns."

**Solution:** Let's analyze the options to find the word that means "at risk" or "vulnerable":

- **Immune:** Resistant or protected from something; this would mean they are \*not\* vulnerable.
- **Susceptible:** Likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing; this perfectly explains why they are vulnerable to fluctuations.
- **Indifferent:** Having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned. This does not fit the context of economic impact.
- **Resilient:** Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions; this is the opposite of being vulnerable.

"Susceptible" is the only choice that logically leads to being vulnerable.

**Final Answer:** *Susceptible*

**Answer: (B)**



Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question requires matching literary devices to their corresponding linguistic examples by identifying the defining characteristic of each figure of speech.

**Solution:** The matching process is as follows:

- **(1) Oxymoron:** A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction. Example: **(C) Deafening silence.**
- **(2) Personification:** Attribution of human characteristics to something non-human. Example: **(A) The wind whispered through the trees.**
- **(3) Hyperbole:** Exaggerated statements not meant to be taken literally. Example: **(B) This is the beginning of the end** (Note: While often an idiom or paradox, in this specific matching context, it represents a rhetorical emphasis on scale).
- **(4) Alliteration:** The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. Example: **(D) She sells seashells by the seashore.**

The correct combination is 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D.

**Final Answer:**  $1 - C, 2 - A, 3 - B, 4 - D$

**Answer:** (A)



Q31.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Phrasal verbs are idiomatic expressions that combine a verb with a preposition or an adverb. The meaning of the resulting phrase is usually different from the literal meaning of the base verb.

**Solution:** By analyzing the common usage of each phrasal verb:

- **(1) Call off:** Commonly used in the context of events or meetings (e.g., "The game was called off"). Meaning: **(B) To cancel something.**
- **(2) Put up with:** Used when dealing with annoying or difficult situations (e.g., "I can't put up with the noise"). Meaning: **(A) To tolerate or endure.**
- **(3) Look into:** Used when someone is examining a situation (e.g., "The police are looking into the matter"). Meaning: **(D) To investigate.**
- **(4) Get over:** Used when someone recovers from a hardship (e.g., "It took her months to get over the flu"). Meaning: **(C) To recover from an illness or shock.**

The matching set is 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.

**Final Answer:** 1 – B, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4 – C

**Answer:** (A)



Q32.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Phobias are specific anxiety disorders defined by an irrational fear of an object or situation. Most phobia names are derived from Greek roots: "acro" (high), "claustrum" (enclosure), "pyro" (fire), and "hydro" (water).

**Solution:** By breaking down the etymology of the terms, we can match them to their objects:

- **(1) Acrophobia:** Derived from the Greek *akros* (peak/height). → **(B) Fear of heights.**
- **(2) Claustrophobia:** Derived from the Latin *claustrum* (a confined space). → **(D) Fear of enclosed spaces.**
- **(3) Pyrophobia:** Derived from the Greek *pyr* (fire). → **(A) Fear of fire.**
- **(4) Hydrophobia:** Derived from the Greek *hydor* (water). → **(C) Fear of water.**

The correct matching sequence is 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C.

**Final Answer:**  $1 - B, 2 - D, 3 - A, 4 - C$

**Answer:** (A)



Q33.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Matching these requires identifying the core definition of each word in Column A and finding its direct opposite in Column B.

**Solution:** Analyzing the pairs:

- **(1) Abundance:** A very large quantity of something. The opposite is a state of being in short supply. → **(B) Scarcity.**
- **(2) Professional:** Relating to or connected with a profession; often implying being paid. The opposite is doing something for pleasure rather than as a job. → **(A) Amateur.**
- **(3) Transparent:** Allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen. The opposite is not able to be seen through. → **(D) Opaque.**
- **(4) Archaic:** Very old or old-fashioned. The opposite is relating to the present or recent times. → **(C) Modern.**

The correct matching sequence is 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.

**Final Answer:** 1 – B, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4 – C

**Answer:** (A)



Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Many common English expressions are borrowed directly from Latin. Understanding these foreign phrases requires knowledge of their literal translations and how they are applied in modern contexts.

**Solution:** Let's match each Latin phrase to its English meaning:

- **(1) Bona fide:** Literally translates to "in good faith." In common usage, it means something is genuine or real. → **(B) In good faith / Genuine.**
- **(2) Magnum opus:** Refers to the most important work of an artist, writer, or composer. → **(A) A person's greatest work.**
- **(3) Status quo:** Literally "the state in which." It refers to maintaining the current situation. → **(D) The existing state of affairs.**
- **(4) Per capita:** Literally "by heads." Used in statistics to indicate the average per person. → **(C) For each person.**

The correct combination is 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.

**Final Answer:**  $1 - B, 2 - A, 3 - D, 4 - C$

**Answer: (B)**



Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept:** A synonym is a word that carries the same or a very similar meaning to another word. Finding the synonym for "aberration" requires identifying a term that describes a departure from what is standard, normal, or expected.

**Solution:** Let's analyze the definitions:

- **Aberration:** A departure from what is normal, usual, or expected, typically one that is unwelcome.
- **(A) Normalcy:** The state of being usual or typical (Antonym).
- **(B) Deviation:** The action of departing from an established course or accepted standard (Synonym).
- **(C) Consistency:** Conformity in the application of something; the quality of staying the same (Antonym).
- **(D) Permanence:** The state or quality of lasting or remaining unchanged indefinitely (Unrelated).

Both "aberration" and "deviation" describe a shift away from a baseline or standard.

**Final Answer:** *Deviation*

**Answer:** **(B)**



Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The word "meticulous" describes someone who shows great attention to detail and is very careful and precise.

**Solution:**

- **(A) Careless:** Lacking care (Antonym).
- **(B) Scrupulous:** Diligent, thorough, and extremely attentive to details (Synonym).
- **(C) Hasty:** Done with excessive speed or urgency; hurried (Opposite in nature).
- **(D) Sloppy:** Careless and unsystematic (Antonym).

**Final Answer:** *Scrupulous*

**Answer: (B)**



Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept:** "Enervate" is often misunderstood because it sounds like "energize," but it actually means to cause someone to feel drained of energy or vitality.

**Solution:**

- **(A) Energize:** To give vitality and enthusiasm to (Antonym).
- **(B) Weaken:** To make or become weaker in power, resolve, or physical strength (Synonym).
- **(C) Fortify:** To strengthen a place or person (Antonym).
- **(D) Stimulate:** To raise levels of physiological or nervous activity (Antonym).

**Final Answer:** *Weaken*

**Answer:** (B)



Q38.

**Solution**

**Concept:** "Capricious" refers to someone or something given to sudden and unaccountable changes of mood or behavior.

**Solution:**

- **(A) Fickle:** Changing frequently, especially as regards one's loyalties or interests (Synonym).
- **(B) Stable:** Not likely to change or fail (Antonym).
- **(C) Decisive:** Settling an issue; producing a definite result (Antonym).
- **(D) Constant:** Occurring continuously over a period of time; remaining the same (Antonym).

**Final Answer:** *Fickle*

**Answer:** (A)



Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept:** "Loquacious" is an adjective used to describe a person who tends to talk a great deal; talkative.

**Solution:**

- **(A) Silent:** Prohibiting or lacking sound (Antonym).
- **(B) Garrulous:** Excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters (Synonym).
- **(C) Reticent:** Not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily (Antonym).
- **(D) Taciturn:** Reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little (Antonym).

**Final Answer:** *Garrulous*

**Answer:** (B)

Q40.

**Solution**

**Concept:** "Ephemeral" describes something that lasts for a very short time. An antonym must describe something that lasts forever or for an indefinitely long period.

**Solution:**

- **(A) Transitory:** Lasting only a short time (Synonym).
- **(B) Fleeting:** Lasting for a very short time (Synonym).
- **(C) Eternal:** Lasting or existing forever; without end (Antonym).
- **(D) Brief:** Of short duration (Synonym).

**Final Answer:** *Eternal*

**Answer:** (C)



Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept:** "Candid" refers to being truthful and straightforward; frank. The antonym must describe a lack of honesty or a tendency to mislead.

**Solution:**

- (A) **Frank:** Open, honest, and direct in speech or writing (Synonym).
- (B) **Deceptive:** Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one; misleading (Antonym).
- (C) **Honest:** Free of deceit and untruthfulness (Synonym).
- (D) **Sincere:** Free from pretense or deceit (Synonym).

**Final Answer:** *Deceptive*

**Answer:** (B)

Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept:** "Placate" means to make someone less angry or hostile. The antonym would involve making someone significantly angrier.

**Solution:**

- (A) **Appease:** Pacify or placate by acceding to demands (Synonym).
- (B) **Enrage:** To make very angry (Antonym).
- (C) **Soothe:** Gently calm a person or their feelings (Synonym).
- (D) **Mollify:** Appease the anger or anxiety of someone (Synonym).

**Final Answer:** *Enrage*

**Answer:** (B)



Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept:** "Gregarious" describes a person who is fond of company and is sociable. The antonym describes someone who avoids the company of others.

**Solution:**

- **(A) Sociable:** Willing to talk and engage in activities with other people (Synonym).
- **(B) Reclusive:** Avoiding the company of other people; solitary (Antonym).
- **(C) Extroverted:** Outgoing and socially confident (Synonym).
- **(D) Convivial:** Friendly, lively, and enjoyable (Synonym).

**Final Answer:** *Reclusive*

**Answer: (B)**



Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept:** "Veneration" is a feeling of profound respect or reverence. The antonym must be a word that conveys a lack of respect or a feeling of contempt.

**Solution:**

- **(A) Respect:** A feeling of deep admiration for someone (Synonym).
- **(B) Disdain:** The feeling that someone or something is unworthy of one's consideration or respect (Antonym).
- **(C) Adoration:** Deep love and respect (Synonym).
- **(D) Reverence:** Deep respect for someone or something (Synonym).

**Final Answer:** *Disdain*

**Answer:** (B)



Q45.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idioms are phrases where the collective meaning is different from the literal meanings of the individual words. "Leave no stone unturned" is a figurative expression describing the intensity and thoroughness of a search or an effort.

**Solution:** The origin of this idiom is often traced back to an ancient Greek legend about a general who searched for a hidden treasure by literally turning over every stone. In modern usage:

- **(A) To behave in a lazy manner:** This is the opposite of the idiom's meaning.
- **(B) To try every possible course of action:** This correctly identifies the meaning of being exhaustive and thorough in order to achieve a goal.
- **(C) To get involved in construction work:** This is an incorrect literal interpretation of "stones."
- **(D) To be physically strong:** While turning stones requires strength, the idiom refers to persistence and thoroughness, not physical power.

**Answer: (B)**



Q46.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The idiom "a bolt from the blue" uses the imagery of a lightning bolt (the bolt) appearing in a clear, sunny sky (the blue). Because lightning is usually preceded by dark clouds, a strike from a clear sky is completely unforeseen.

**Solution:** By analyzing the metaphorical meaning:

- **(A) A predictable event:** This is the opposite of the idiom's meaning.
- **(B) An unexpected and surprising event:** This is the correct definition, referring to a sudden shock or surprise.
- **(C) A thunderstorm:** This is a literal interpretation of "bolt" but ignores the "from the blue" (clear sky) aspect.
- **(D) A piece of blue-colored machinery:** This is an incorrect literal interpretation of the words.

**Answer: (B)**



Q47.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The idiom "burn the midnight oil" dates back to a time before electricity when people used oil lamps for light. Burning oil at midnight implied that the person was still awake and active.

**Solution:** Evaluating the figurative meaning in a modern context:

- **(A) To waste electricity:** While it involves using energy, the idiom specifically emphasizes the effort/labor involved, not the waste.
- **(B) To work or study late into the night:** This is the correct meaning, signifying staying up late to complete a task.
- **(C) To start a fire:** This is an incorrect literal interpretation.
- **(D) To perform an expensive task:** This is a confusion with the idiom "burn a hole in one's pocket."

**Answer: (B)**



Q48.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This question tests "One Word Substitution." Identifying the correct term often involves recognizing Greek or Latin roots. The root "mis-" means hate, and "anthropos" means mankind.

**Solution:** Analyzing the choices:

- **(A) Philanthropist:** Someone who seeks to promote the welfare of others (Opposite).
- **(B) Misogynist:** A person who dislikes or is prejudiced against women.
- **(C) Misanthrope:** A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society.
- **(D) Misogamist:** A person who hates marriage.

The term for a hater of mankind is Misanthrope.

**Final Answer:** *Misanthrope*

**Answer:** (C)



Q49.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Specific locations for housing animals often have unique names derived from the Latin name for the species (e.g., *apis* for bees).

**Solution:**

- (A) **Aviary:** A large enclosure for keeping birds (*avis*).
- (B) **Apiary:** A place where bees are kept; a collection of beehives.
- (C) **Nursery:** A place where young plants or trees are grown.
- (D) **Kennel:** A small shelter for a dog.

**Final Answer:** *Apiary*

**Answer:** (B)

Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This involves negative prefixes (in-) combined with roots related to the senses or human characteristics. The root "aud" refers to hearing.

**Solution:**

- (A) **Inaudible:** Unable to be heard.
- (B) **Incorrigible:** (Of a person or their tendencies) not able to be corrected or improved.
- (C) **Infallible:** Incapable of making mistakes or being wrong.
- (D) **Invisible:** Unable to be seen.

**Final Answer:** *Inaudible*

**Answer:** (A)



**Answer Key**

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

