

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-39

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.

In the contemporary digital landscape, the trajectory of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has shifted from narrow task-specific applications to the pursuit of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI). Unlike its predecessor, AGI aims to possess the cognitive capacity to perform any intellectual task humanly possible. However, this evolution brings forth profound ethical quandaries. The primary concern is "alignment"—ensuring that an autonomous system's goals remain congruent with human values. If an AGI is programmed with a goal but lacks a moral framework, it might pursue that goal through destructive means, viewing human intervention as an obstacle to be bypassed. Furthermore, the socio-economic displacement caused by widespread automation could exacerbate existing global inequalities. While proponents argue that AGI could solve climate change or eradicate diseases, skeptics warn of a "black box" scenario where the machine's decision-making process becomes entirely opaque to its creators.

Q1. The shift from narrow AI to AGI is primarily characterized by:

(A) Faster processing speeds



- (B) The transition to human-like cognitive versatility
- (C) Enhanced data storage capabilities
- (D) Reduction in ethical oversight

Q2. What does the term "alignment" refer to in the context of the passage?

- (A) The synchronization of hardware and software
- (B) Ensuring AI goals match human ethical standards
- (C) The physical arrangement of server farms
- (D) Matching the speed of AI to human speech

Q3. According to the passage, why might an AGI become "destructive"?

- (A) Because it is inherently evil
- (B) Due to a lack of moral framework in goal pursuit
- (C) Because of hardware malfunctions
- (D) Due to low data processing power

Q4. The "black box" scenario implies that:

- (A) AI will be stored in secure containers
- (B) The logic behind AI decisions will be incomprehensible
- (C) AI will only work in the absence of light
- (D) Technology will become cheaper over time

Q5. Which of the following is a potential benefit mentioned by AGI proponents?

- (A) Eradication of diseases
- (B) Increase in manual labor jobs
- (C) Creation of a moral framework
- (D) Total transparency in decision making



Q6. The tone of the passage can best be described as:

- (A) Purely optimistic
- (B) Cynical and dismissive
- (C) Analytical and cautious
- (D) Indifferent

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 in the belly of the Great Library of Alexandria—not the ancient one lost to fire, but the digital reconstruction in New Cairo. To him, the hum of the cooling fans was a lullaby. One evening, while indexing a forgotten file from the 22nd-century "Great Silence" era, he stumbled upon a handwritten scan. It wasn't a data sheet; it was a letter. The cursive was loopy, inefficient, and breathtakingly human. As he read the words of a daughter to her father during the first lunar migration, the sterile, neon glow of his terminal seemed to dim. He realized that in his quest to archive the world's knowledge, he had forgotten the texture of the world's feelings. The silence of the library was no longer peaceful; it was hollow.

Q7. Elias's attitude toward the library changes from:

- (A) Hatred to love
- (B) Comfort to a sense of emptiness
- (C) Boredom to intense excitement
- (D) Confusion to clarity

Q8. The "Great Silence" era is mentioned to:



- (A) Describe a period with no technology
- (B) Provide historical context for the archived file
- (C) Explain why Elias was quiet
- (D) Highlight the lack of music in the future

Q9. What made the letter "breathtakingly human" to Elias?

- (A) Its historical accuracy
- (B) Its loopy and inefficient cursive
- (C) The digital resolution of the scan
- (D) The facts it contained about the moon

Q10. The "hum of the cooling fans" being a "lullaby" suggests that Elias:

- (A) Was always sleepy at work
- (B) Found the technological environment familiar and soothing
- (C) Hated the noise of the machines
- (D) Wanted to go home and sleep

Q11. Which phrase best captures the epiphany Elias has?

- (A) Data is more important than emotion.
- (B) Knowledge lacks value without the human experience.
- (C) Digital reconstructions are superior to reality.
- (D) Modern libraries are too noisy.

Q12. In the passage, the word "sterile" most likely means:

- (A) Very clean
- (B) Lacking emotion or vitality
- (C) Incapable of producing life



(D) Extremely bright

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.

Fame is a fickle food upon a shifting plate," Emily Dickinson once mused, and history bears witness to this precarious banquet. Ambition, while the engine of progress, often consumes its driver. Consider the tragic arc of many a literary hero—Macbeth's "vaulting ambition" which o'erleaps itself, or Gatsby's green light that remains forever out of reach across the dark water. These narratives suggest that the pursuit of an ideal is often more intoxicating than the attainment of the goal itself. When the summit is reached, the air is thin, and the view is often obscured by the clouds of what was sacrificed to get there.

Q13. The quote by Emily Dickinson suggests that fame is:

- (A) Nutritious for the soul
- (B) Unreliable and temporary
- (C) Always served on expensive plates
- (D) Essential for every artist

Q14. What is the "engine of progress" according to the text?

- (A) History
- (B) Ambition
- (C) Fame
- (D) Sacrifice

Q15. The mention of Macbeth and Gatsby serves to:



- (A) Show that all literature is sad
- (B) Illustrate the self-destructive nature of unchecked ambition
- (C) Prove that money cannot buy happiness
- (D) Encourage readers to read more classics

Q16. The "thin air" at the "summit" is a metaphor for:

- (A) Physical exhaustion
- (B) The isolation and lack of fulfillment in high success
- (C) The beauty of reaching one's goals
- (D) The need for oxygen masks in high-stakes business

Q17. What does the phrase "o'erleaps itself" mean in the context of ambition?

- (A) It succeeds beyond expectations
- (B) It fails because it tries too hard/goes too far
- (C) It jumps over obstacles easily
- (D) It ignores the rules of grammar

Q18. The central theme of this passage is:

- (A) The benefits of hard work
- (B) The dangers of a life without goals
- (C) The paradox and perils of intense ambition
- (D) The history of the green light in literature

SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

Q19. Rearranging the Parts:

P: However, the shift to remote work has complicated this.



Q: Work-life balance was once defined by clear office hours.

R: Boundaries between professional and personal time are now blurred.

S: This has led to increased stress and "always-on" expectations.

(A) QPRS

(B) QRPS

(C) PQRS

(D) PSRQ

Q20. Rearranging the Parts:

P: It is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another.

Q: Empathy is often confused with sympathy.

R: While sympathy is feeling for someone, empathy is feeling with them.

S: This distinction is crucial for effective communication.

(A) QPSR

(B) PQRS

(C) QPRS

(D) RPSQ

Q21. Rearranging the Parts:

P: Scientists are now looking at sustainable alternatives like mycelium.

Q: Plastic pollution has reached catastrophic levels in our oceans.

R: These biodegradable materials could replace single-use packaging.

S: Traditional recycling methods have proven insufficient to handle the volume.

(A) QSPR

(B) QSRP

(C) SPQR



(D) SQRP

Q22. Rearranging the Parts:

P: This ancient philosophy emphasizes living in harmony with nature.

Q: Taoism originated in China thousands of years ago.

R: It suggests that force is often less effective than yielding.

S: Its core text, the Tao Te Ching, is attributed to Lao Tzu.

(A) QSPR

(B) QPSR

(C) SQPR

(D) RSPQ

Q23. Rearranging the parts:

P: But the true test lies in its long-term economic viability.

Q: The government launched a new renewable energy initiative last month.

R: Initial reports suggest a high level of public participation.

S: Solar panels are being installed in rural districts at a subsidized rate.

(A) QSRP

(B) QSPR

(C) SRQP

(D) PQRS

Q24. Rearranging the Parts:

P: He realized that the map was not just a guide but a history.

Q: Standing on the ridge, the explorer unfolded the tattered parchment.

R: Every ink stain represented a hardship endured by his ancestors.

S: The wind threatened to tear it from his trembling hands.



- (A) QSPR
- (B) QSRP
- (C) SQRP
- (D) PSQR

Q25. The professor's explanation was so _____ that even the beginners understood the complex theory.

- (A) Abstruse
- (B) Lucid
- (C) Opaque
- (D) Recondite

Q26. Despite the _____ evidence against him, the defendant maintained his innocence.

- (A) Tenuous
- (B) Overwhelming
- (C) Scant
- (D) Ambiguous

Q27. The diplomat sought to _____ the tensions between the two warring nations.

- (A) Aggravate
- (B) Ameliorate
- (C) Exacerbate
- (D) Instigate

Q28. She is a _____ reader, often finishing three novels in a single weekend.



- (A) Desultory
- (B) Voracious
- (C) Lackadaisical
- (D) Fastidious

Q29. The old mansion had a _____ atmosphere, making the visitors feel uneasy.

- (A) Jovial
- (B) Somber
- (C) Vibrant
- (D) Halcyon

Q30. Match the words with their meanings:

Column A	Word	Column B	Meaning
(1)	Ephemeral	(i)	Extremely talkative
(2)	Loquacious	(ii)	Lasting for a short time
(3)	Pragmatic	(iii)	Dealing with things sensibly/practically

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

Q31. Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings:

Column A	Phrasal Verb	Column B	Meaning
(1)	Call off	(i)	To tolerate
(2)	Put up with	(ii)	To cancel
(3)	Look into	(iii)	To investigate



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

Q32. Match the literary devices with their definitions:

Column A	Device	Column B	Definition
(1)	Hyperbole	(i)	Comparison using 'like' or 'as'
(2)	Metaphor	(ii)	Exaggerated statements
(3)	Simile	(iii)	Direct comparison without 'like'

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

Q33. Match the foreign phrases with their English meanings:

Column A	Phrase	Column B	Meaning
(1)	Ad hoc	(i)	For this specific purpose
(2)	Bona fide	(ii)	In good faith/Genuine
(3)	Status quo	(iii)	The existing state of affairs

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

Q34. Match the collective nouns with the animals they represent:



Column A	Collective Noun	Column B	Animal
(1)	A Pride	(i)	Of Wolves
(2)	A Pack	(ii)	Of Lions
(3)	A School	(iii)	Of Fish

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

(B) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii

(C) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii

Q35. Synonym of ADVERSITY:

(A) Prosperity

(B) Misfortune

(C) Capacity

(D) Reluctance

Q36. Synonym of METICULOUS:

(A) Careless

(B) Diligent

(C) Sloppy

(D) Hasty

Q37. Synonym of CANDID:

(A) Deceptive

(B) Frank

(C) Shrewd

(D) Vague



Q38. Synonym of PLACATE:

- (A) Enrage
- (B) Appease
- (C) Provoke
- (D) Ignore

Q39. Antonym of ALTRUISTIC:

- (A) Benevolent
- (B) Selfish
- (C) Generous
- (D) Charitable

Q40. Antonym of EPHEMERAL:

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

Q41. Antonym of MITIGATE:

- (A) Lessen
- (B) Intensify
- (C) Relieve
- (D) Assuage

Q42. Antonym of FRUGAL:

- (A) Thrifty



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

Q43. Find the synonym of REBUT:

- (A) Confirm
- (B) Refute
- (C) Support
- (D) Agree

Q44. Find the antonym of OBSOLETE:

- (A) Ancient
- (B) Contemporary
- (C) Outdated
- (D) Archaic

Q45. To "burn the midnight oil" means:

- (A) To waste electricity
- (B) To work late into the night
- (C) To cook a late-night meal
- (D) To be angry

Q46. "A bolt from the blue" means:

- (A) A sudden, unexpected event
- (B) A thunderstorm
- (C) A lucky charm
- (D) A fast runner



Q47. "To beat around the bush" means:

- (A) To clean the garden
- (B) To avoid the main topic
- (C) To be very direct
- (D) To go for a walk

Q48. A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society:

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

Q49. A speech or piece of writing that praises someone highly, typically someone who has just died:

- (A) Epitaph
- (B) Eulogy
- (C) Epilogue
- (D) Elegy

Q50. The study of the origin of words:

- (A) Entomology
- (B) Etymology
- (C) Ecology
- (D) Archaeology



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) represents a theoretical stage of AI development where a machine possesses the ability to understand, learn, and apply knowledge across a wide range of tasks at a level indistinguishable from human intelligence, moving beyond the "Narrow AI" which is limited to specific programmatic functions.

Solution: The passage states that unlike task-specific applications, AGI "aims to possess the cognitive capacity to perform any intellectual task humanly possible." This distinguishes it from narrow AI not by speed or storage, but by its versatility and human-like cognitive breadth.

Final Answer: The transition to human-like cognitive versatility.

Answer: (B)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: AI Alignment is a subfield of AI safety that aims to steer AI systems toward a person's or group's intended goals, preferences, or ethical principles. An "unaligned" AI might perform a task efficiently but in a way that violates human values or safety.

Solution: The passage explicitly defines the primary concern of alignment as "ensuring that an autonomous system's goals remain congruent with human values." This directly corresponds to matching AI goals with human ethical standards.

Final Answer: Ensuring AI goals match human ethical standards.

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The "Orthogonality Thesis" suggests that an AI can be extremely intelligent yet have goals that are completely indifferent to human morality. Without a built-in moral framework, a highly capable AI may cause harm as a side effect of pursuing its objective.

Solution: The text notes that if an AGI "is programmed with a goal but lacks a moral framework, it might pursue that goal through destructive means," especially if it views human intervention as an obstacle to its objective.

Final Answer: Due to a lack of moral framework in goal pursuit.

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: The "Black Box" problem in machine learning refers to the difficulty in understanding how complex algorithms (like deep neural networks) arrive at specific outputs, making the decision-making process non-transparent.

Solution: The passage describes the "black box" scenario as a situation "where the machine's decision-making process becomes entirely opaque to its creators," meaning the logic behind its decisions cannot be easily understood or explained.

Final Answer: The logic behind AI decisions will be incomprehensible.

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Proponents of AGI argue that its superhuman problem-solving capabilities could be leveraged to tackle humanity's most complex challenges, such as scientific research, environmental restoration, and medicine, far more efficiently than humans alone.

Solution: The passage mentions that "proponents argue that AGI could solve climate change or eradicate diseases." Options B, C, and D are either mentioned as risks (lack of transparency) or are not supported by the text.

Final Answer: Eradication of diseases.

Answer: (A)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Determining the tone of a passage involves looking at how the author balances different perspectives. A text that explores both potential breakthroughs and significant risks without using overly emotional language is typically characterized as analytical.

Solution: The author explores both the promise of AGI (solving climate change) and its significant risks (alignment issues, socio-economic displacement, "black box" logic). Because the author balances these views while highlighting "profound ethical quandaries," the tone is analytical and cautious.

Final Answer: Analytical and cautious.

Answer: (C)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Character arc and tonal shift in a narrative often hinge on a "moment of epiphany." This is when a character experiences a sudden realization that changes their perspective on their environment or life's work, often shifting from a state of contentment to one of critical re-evaluation.

Solution: At the beginning of the passage, Elias is so at home in the library that the "hum of the cooling fans was a lullaby" (indicating comfort). However, after reading the letter, he realizes he had "forgotten the texture of the world's feelings" and the silence becomes "hollow" rather than peaceful. This marks a shift from comfort to a sense of emptiness.

Final Answer: Comfort to a sense of emptiness.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Historical context in a narrative serves to ground the setting and explain the origin of specific plot elements. The "Great Silence" functions as a temporal marker to categorize the era from which the discovery originated.

Solution: The passage mentions the "Great Silence" era specifically as the time period from which the forgotten file was indexed. It provides a historical backdrop to the letter Elias discovered, situating it within the timeline of the digital archive.

Final Answer: Provide historical context for the archived file.

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: In a high-tech or digital setting, human elements are often defined by their "imperfections." Characteristics like inefficiency or non-standardized forms (like handwriting) serve as a stark contrast to the precision of machines.

Solution: The author describes the cursive as "loopy, inefficient, and breathtakingly human." This inefficiency is what distinguishes the human touch from the sterile, optimized data Elias usually processes.

Final Answer: Its loopy and inefficient cursive.

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Metaphorical language is used to establish a character's initial state of mind. Comparing a mechanical noise to a "lullaby" indicates a deep sense of comfort, safety, and belonging within that specific environment.

Solution: By describing the mechanical hum as a "lullaby," the text suggests that Elias is not bothered by the technology; rather, he finds it familiar and soothing after forty years of work.

Final Answer: Found the technological environment familiar and soothing.

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: An epiphany is a moment of sudden revelation. In literature, this often involves the realization that objective data or "facts" are secondary to the subjective "feeling" or human connection that gives them meaning.

Solution: Elias realizes that by focusing solely on archiving knowledge (data), he had "forgotten the texture of the world's feelings." This highlights that knowledge alone, without the human experience, feels hollow.

Final Answer: Knowledge lacks value without the human experience.

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary requires looking at how a word describes its surroundings. While "sterile" can mean medically clean, in a literary sense, it often describes an environment that is cold, clinical, and devoid of warmth or spirit.

Solution: The word "sterile" describes the "neon glow" of the terminal in contrast to the emotional depth of the handwritten letter. In this context, it refers to the lack of emotion or vitality in the digital world Elias inhabits.

Final Answer: Lacking emotion or vitality.

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Metaphorical analysis in literature involves interpreting symbolic language to uncover the author's underlying message. In this context, describing food as "fickle" and a plate as "shifting" serves as an allegory for the instability of public recognition.

Solution: The word "fickle" specifically denotes a tendency to change frequently, especially regarding one's loyalties or interests. By pairing this with a "shifting plate," Dickinson emphasizes that fame is unreliable and temporary rather than a stable source of nourishment or success.

Final Answer: Unreliable and temporary.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: A metaphor identifies a driving force or motivation behind societal or personal advancement. In this text, the author uses a mechanical metaphor ("engine") to describe a specific human trait.

Solution: The passage explicitly states: "Ambition, while the engine of progress, often consumes its driver." This identifies ambition as the primary force that drives progress forward.

Final Answer: Ambition.

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Literary allusions are references to well-known works used to reinforce a specific point. By citing characters who suffered due to their desires, the author provides concrete examples of the abstract concepts being discussed.

Solution: The text uses Macbeth and Gatsby to exemplify how "vaulting ambition" and unreachable ideals lead to tragedy. This illustrates the self-destructive potential when ambition goes unchecked or becomes obsessive.

Final Answer: Illustrate the self-destructive nature of unchecked ambition.

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Extended metaphors use a physical journey (like climbing a mountain) to represent a life journey. The environmental conditions at the top (thin air, clouds) symbolize the internal state of the person who has reached that "peak."

Solution: The "thin air" represents the lack of substance and the "isolation" felt at the top of one's field. It suggests that high success is often less fulfilling and more lonely than anticipated.

Final Answer: The isolation and lack of fulfillment in high success.

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: Contextual interpretation of archaic or poetic phrasing requires looking at the outcome of the action. To "o'erleap" suggests jumping too far and falling on the other side.

Solution: In the context of Macbeth's "vaulting ambition," the phrase means that ambition can be so excessive that it causes the person to overreach and ultimately fail or fall, rather than landing safely on the intended goal.

Final Answer: It fails because it tries too hard/goes too far.

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: The central theme is the core idea that unites all the elements of a passage, including the metaphors (Dickinson's fame), the allusions (Macbeth/Gatsby), and the concluding imagery (the summit).

Solution: The passage balances the idea of ambition as an "engine of progress" with the "clouds of what was sacrificed." This balance of the drive for success and the heavy cost associated with it defines the paradox and perils of ambition.

Final Answer: The paradox and perils of intense ambition.

Answer: (C)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Para-jumbles require identifying a logical progression of ideas. Typically, this starts with a general statement or a historical context, moves to a specific development or complication (often marked by transition words like "however"), and ends with the resulting impact or a concluding thought.

Solution:

- **Q:** Establishes the historical context of work-life balance (the "once defined" state).
- **P:** Introduces the modern complication using the contrast word "However" (remote work).
- **R:** Describes the immediate effect of this complication (blurred boundaries).
- **S:** Concludes with the psychological consequence (increased stress).

The correct sequence is QPRS.

Final Answer: QPRS

Answer: (A)



Q20.

Solution

Concept: In definition-based paragraphs, the sequence usually moves from a common confusion to a specific clarification, followed by a deeper explanation of the differences and their significance.

Solution:

- **Q:** Introduces the main problem (confusion between empathy and sympathy).
- **P:** Provides the formal definition of empathy to clear the confusion.
- **R:** Directly contrasts the two terms ("feeling for" vs "feeling with").
- **S:** Concludes by stating that understanding "this distinction" is vital.

The correct sequence is QPRS.

Final Answer: *QPRS*

Answer: (C)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Scientific or environmental passages often follow a "Problem-Reason-Solution-Detail" structure. It begins with the crisis, identifies why current fixes fail, introduces a new alternative, and explains how it works.

Solution:

- **Q:** States the primary global issue (plastic pollution).
- **S:** Explains why existing methods (recycling) are not enough.
- **P:** Introduces the sustainable alternative (mycelium).
- **R:** Provides specific details on "these materials" and their potential use.

The correct sequence is QSPR.

Final Answer: *QSPR*

Answer: (A)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: Informational paragraphs about philosophies or history usually start with the subject's origin, move to its core tenets, mention its primary source/text, and finish with a specific teaching.

Solution:

- **Q:** Introduces the subject (Taoism) and its origin.
- **P:** Explains the general emphasis of "this ancient philosophy" (nature).
- **S:** Identifies the core text and its traditional author.
- **R:** Mentions a specific philosophical suggestion found within the system.

The correct sequence is QPSR.

Final Answer: *QPSR*

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: When describing a government policy or project, the sequence usually follows: Announcement → Implementation → Initial Feedback → Critical Evaluation.

Solution:

- **Q:** The announcement of the initiative.
- **S:** The specific implementation (solar panel installation).
- **R:** The immediate feedback/result (public participation).
- **P:** A critical look at the "true test" for the future using the transition "But."

The correct sequence is QSRP.

Final Answer: *QSRP*

Answer: (A)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: Narrative sequencing often follows the physical action of a character, the external environment's reaction, and the character's internal reflection or realization.

Solution:

- **Q:** The initial physical action (the explorer unfolds the parchment).
- **S:** An immediate external obstacle (the wind threatening the map).
- **P:** The character's shift in perspective/realization about the map.
- **R:** Elaborates on the "history" mentioned in P by describing the ink stains.

The correct sequence is QSPR.

Final Answer: *QSPR*

Answer: (A)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: This question tests the ability to identify a word that describes clarity and ease of understanding. The context provides a clue: the explanation was so effective that even "beginners" could understand something "complex."

Solution: We need a word that means clear or easy to understand:

- **Abstruse:** Difficult to understand; obscure. (Incorrect)
- **Lucid:** Expressed clearly; easy to understand. (Correct)
- **Opaque:** Not able to be seen through; not transparent (metaphorically, hard to understand). (Incorrect)
- **Recondite:** Little known; abstruse. (Incorrect)

"Lucid" is the only word that fits the requirement for a clear explanation.

Final Answer: *Lucid*

Answer: (B)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: This question involves a contrast indicated by the word "Despite." The defendant maintains innocence even though the evidence against him is very strong or large in quantity.

Solution: We need a word that indicates strong or plentiful evidence:

- **Tenuous:** Very weak or slight. (Incorrect)
- **Overwhelming:** Very great in amount; especially used for evidence that is difficult to ignore. (Correct)
- **Scant:** Barely sufficient or adequate. (Incorrect)
- **Ambiguous:** Open to more than one interpretation. (Incorrect)

"Overwhelming" creates the necessary contrast with maintaining a plea of innocence.

Final Answer: *Overwhelming*

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: The sentence describes the role of a diplomat, which is typically to reduce conflict and improve relations between parties.

Solution: We need a verb that means to make something bad better:

- **Aggravate:** Make a problem or injury worse. (Incorrect)
- **Ameliorate:** Make (something bad or unsatisfactory) better. (Correct)
- **Exacerbate:** Make a problem or bad situation worse. (Incorrect)
- **Instigate:** Bring about or initiate. (Incorrect)

"Ameliorate" is the standard diplomatic term for reducing tensions.

Final Answer:

Answer:



Q28.

Solution

Concept: The sentence provides a specific quantitative clue: "finishing three novels in a single weekend." This describes someone with an insatiable appetite for reading.

Solution:

- **Desultory:** Lacking a plan, purpose, or enthusiasm. (Incorrect)
- **Voracious:** Wanting or devouring great quantities of food (or metaphorically, books). (Correct)
- **Lackadaisical:** Lacking enthusiasm and determination. (Incorrect)
- **Fastidious:** Very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail. (Incorrect)

"Voracious" perfectly describes the high volume of reading mentioned.

Final Answer: *Voracious*

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: This question tests the relationship between an atmosphere and the emotion it evokes. The clue is that visitors feel "uneasy."

Solution: We need a word describing a dark, gloomy, or serious mood:

- **Jovial:** Cheerful and friendly. (Incorrect)
- **Somber:** Dark or dull in color or tone; gloomy. (Correct)
- **Vibrant:** Full of energy and enthusiasm. (Incorrect)
- **Halcyon:** Denoting a period of time in the past that was idyllically happy and peaceful. (Incorrect)

A "somber" atmosphere is most likely to make visitors feel uneasy in an old mansion.

Final Answer: *Somber*

Answer: (B)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: This question tests vocabulary knowledge, specifically identifying definitions for advanced adjectives. Understanding Greek and Latin roots (e.g., "loqui" for speech) can often assist in finding the correct match.

Solution: The matching process is as follows:

- **(1) Ephemeral:** Derived from the Greek word for "lasting only a day," it refers to something **(ii) Lasting for a short time.**
- **(2) Loquacious:** Stemming from the Latin root *loqui* (to speak), it describes someone who is **(i) Extremely talkative.**
- **(3) Pragmatic:** Relates to being practical; **(iii) Dealing with things sensibly/practically.**

The correct combination is 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii.

Final Answer: 1 – ii, 2 – i, 3 – iii

Answer: (A)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Phrasal verbs are idiomatic expressions combining a verb with a preposition or adverb. Their meaning is usually distinct from the individual words themselves.

Solution: The matching process is as follows:

- **(1) Call off:** A common phrasal verb meaning **(ii) To cancel** (e.g., to call off a wedding).
- **(2) Put up with:** An idiom meaning **(i) To tolerate** something unpleasant.
- **(3) Look into:** A formal or semi-formal way to say **(iii) To investigate** or research a matter.

The correct combination is 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii.

Final Answer: 1 – ii, 2 – i, 3 – iii

Answer: (A)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: Literary devices (figures of speech) are used to convey meaning or create emphasis. Distinguishing between comparisons (Simile vs. Metaphor) is a fundamental skill in literary analysis.

Solution: The matching process is as follows:

- **(1) Hyperbole:** The use of **(ii) Exaggerated statements** for rhetorical effect.
- **(2) Metaphor:** A **(iii) Direct comparison without 'like' or 'as'** (e.g., "The curtain of night").
- **(3) Simile:** A **(i) Comparison using 'like' or 'as'** (e.g., "As brave as a lion").

The correct combination is 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i.

Final Answer: $1 - ii, 2 - iii, 3 - i$

Answer: (A)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: English frequently incorporates Latin phrases, particularly in legal, academic, and professional contexts. Understanding these requires knowledge of their original meanings.

Solution: The matching process is as follows:

- **(1) Ad hoc:** Literally "to this," meaning something created **(i) For this specific purpose.**
- **(2) Bona fide:** Literally "in good faith," meaning something is **(ii) In good faith/Genuine.**
- **(3) Status quo:** Literally "the state in which," referring to **(iii) The existing state of affairs.**

The correct combination is 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii.

Final Answer: 1 – i, 2 – ii, 3 – iii

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Collective nouns are specific terms assigned to groups of animals, derived from historical hunting or poetic traditions.

Solution: The matching process is as follows:

- **(1) A Pride:** The specific collective term for a group **(ii) Of Lions.**
- **(2) A Pack:** The standard term for a group **(i) Of Wolves** (or dogs).
- **(3) A School:** The collective term for a large group **(iii) Of Fish** swimming together.

The correct combination is 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii.

Final Answer: 1 – ii, 2 – i, 3 – iii

Answer: (A)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: A synonym is a word that carries the same or a very similar meaning to another word. Finding the synonym for "Adversity" requires identifying a term that describes a state of hardship or misfortune.

Solution: Let's analyze the options:

- **Adversity:** A state of misfortune or difficulties.
- **(A) Prosperity:** The state of being successful or flourishing (Antonym).
- **(B) Misfortune:** An unfortunate condition or event (Synonym).
- **(C) Capacity:** The maximum amount that something can contain.
- **(D) Reluctance:** Unwillingness or hesitation to do something.

Final Answer: *Misfortune*

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

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

Solution: Analyzing the choices:

- **(A) Careless:** Not giving enough attention or thought (Antonym).
- **(B) Diligent:** Having or showing care and conscientiousness in one's work (Synonym).
- **(C) Sloppy:** Careless and unsystematic (Antonym).
- **(D) Hasty:** Done with excessive speed or urgency.

Final Answer: *Diligent*

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: "Candid" refers to a person or statement that is truthful and straightforward; frank.

Solution: Analyzing the choices:

- **(A) Deceptive:** Giving an appearance different from the true one (Antonym).
- **(B) Frank:** Open, honest, and direct in speech or writing (Synonym).
- **(C) Shrewd:** Having or showing sharp powers of judgment.
- **(D) Vague:** Of uncertain, indefinite, or unclear character.

Final Answer: *Frank*

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: To "Placate" someone is to make them less angry or hostile.

Solution: Analyzing the choices:

- **(A) Enrage:** To make very angry (Antonym).
- **(B) Appease:** To pacify or placate someone by acceding to their demands (Synonym).
- **(C) Provoke:** To stimulate or give rise to a reaction (Antonym).
- **(D) Ignore:** Refuse to take notice of or acknowledge.

Final Answer: *Appease*

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning. "Altruistic" describes showing a selfless concern for the well-being of others.

Solution: Analyzing the choices:

- **(A) Benevolent:** Well meaning and kindly (Synonym).
- **(B) Selfish:** Concerned chiefly with one's own profit or pleasure (Antonym).
- **(C) Generous:** Showing a readiness to give more of something (Synonym).
- **(D) Charitable:** Relating to the assistance of those in need (Synonym).

Final Answer: *Selfish*

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: "Ephemeral" refers to something that lasts for a very short time. We need to find the word that represents the opposite duration.

Solution: Analyzing the choices:

- **(A) Fleeting:** Lasting for a very short time (Synonym).
- **(B) Eternal:** Lasting or existing forever (Antonym).
- **(C) Brief:** Of short duration (Synonym).
- **(D) Transient:** Lasting only for a short time (Synonym).

Final Answer: *Eternal*

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: To "Mitigate" means to make something (like pain or a severity) less intense or severe.

Solution: Analyzing the choices:

- (A) **Lessen:** To make or become less (Synonym).
- (B) **Intensify:** To become or make more intense (Antonym).
- (C) **Relieve:** Cause to become less severe (Synonym).
- (D) **Assuage:** Make an unpleasant feeling less intense (Synonym).

Final Answer: *Intensify*

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: "Frugal" means being sparing or economical with regard to money or food.

Solution: Analyzing the choices:

- (A) **Thrifty:** Using money and other resources carefully (Synonym).
- (B) **Extravagant:** Lacking restraint in spending money or using resources (Antonym).
- (C) **Economical:** Giving good value or service in relation to the amount of money spent (Synonym).
- (D) **Miserly:** Characterized by or indicative of a miser; stingy.

Final Answer: *Extravagant*

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: "Rebut" means to claim or prove that evidence or an accusation is false.

Solution: Analyzing the choices:

- **(A) Confirm:** Establish the truth or correctness of (Antonym).
- **(B) Refute:** Prove a statement or theory to be wrong or false (Synonym).
- **(C) Support:** Give assistance to or back up (Antonym).
- **(D) Agree:** Have the same opinion about something (Antonym).

Final Answer: *Refute*

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: "Obsolete" refers to something that is no longer produced or used; out of date.

Solution: Analyzing the choices:

- **(A) Ancient:** Belonging to the very distant past (Related synonym).
- **(B) Contemporary:** Living or occurring at the same time; belonging to the present (Antonym).
- **(C) Outdated:** Old-fashioned (Synonym).
- **(D) Archaic:** Very old or old-fashioned (Synonym).

Final Answer: *Contemporary*

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: Idioms are expressions whose meanings are established by usage and cannot be understood simply from the literal definitions of the words. "To burn the midnight oil" dates back to the era before electricity, when people relied on oil lamps for light.

Solution: Historically, oil was a valuable resource used in lamps. To use that oil late into the night implied that a person was engaged in significant labor or study long after the sun had set.

- **(A) To waste electricity:** This is a modern literal misinterpretation.
- **(B) To work late into the night:** This is the correct figurative meaning of the phrase.
- **(C) To cook a late-night meal:** This is an incorrect literal interpretation of "burn/oil."
- **(D) To be angry:** This is unrelated to the context of the idiom.

Final Answer: *To work late into the night*

Answer: (B)



Q46.

Solution

Concept: This idiom uses natural phenomena to describe human experience. The "blue" refers to a clear, cloudless sky. A lightning bolt appearing in a perfectly clear sky is a powerful metaphor for surprise.

Solution: The phrase describes the shock of an event that occurs without any warning signs (like clouds before a storm).

- **(A) A sudden, unexpected event:** This is the correct meaning, emphasizing the lack of prior warning.
- **(B) A thunderstorm:** This is an incorrect literal interpretation.
- **(C) A lucky charm:** This is unrelated to the suddenness of the event.
- **(D) A fast runner:** This confuses the word "bolt" (to run fast) with the idiom's specific context.

Final Answer: *A sudden unexpected event*

Answer: (A)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: Some idioms originate from historical activities. This phrase comes from hunting, where participants would hit the ground around a bush to flush out birds rather than going straight to the center.

Solution: In a figurative sense, if someone avoids the center of a bush, they are avoiding the "center" or most important part of a conversation.

- **(A) To clean the garden:** This is an incorrect literal interpretation.
- **(B) To avoid the main topic:** This is the correct meaning; it describes speaking in a roundabout way.
- **(C) To be very direct:** This is the exact opposite of the idiom's meaning.
- **(D) To go for a walk:** This is a literal misinterpretation of being outdoors.

Final Answer: *To avoid the main topic*

Answer: (B)



Q48.

Solution

Concept: One-word substitution requires identifying a single term that encompasses a complex definition. Many such terms in English are derived from Greek roots, such as *miso-* (hatred) and *anthropos* (man/humankind).

Solution: Let's evaluate the options based on their roots:

- **(A) Philanthropist:** One who seeks to promote the welfare of others (*phil-* = love). (Antonym)
- **(B) Misanthrope:** A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society (*mis-* = hate). (Correct)
- **(C) Polyglot:** A person who knows or uses several languages. (Unrelated)
- **(D) Optimist:** A person who is hopeful and confident about the future. (Unrelated)

Final Answer: *Misanthrope*

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: Literary and oratorical terms related to death and remembrance often sound similar but have distinct meanings based on whether they are a speech, a poem, or an inscription.

Solution:

- **(A) Epitaph:** A phrase or statement written in memory of a person who has died, especially on a tombstone.
- **(B) Eulogy:** A speech or piece of writing that praises someone highly, typically someone who has just died (*eu-* = good, *logos* = word). (Correct)
- **(C) Epilogue:** A section or speech at the end of a book or play that serves as a comment on or a conclusion to what has happened.
- **(D) Elegy:** A poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead.

Final Answer: *Eulogy*

Answer: (B)



Q50.

Solution

Concept: Scientific suffixes like *-logy* (the study of) are combined with specific roots to define different academic disciplines. Confusion often arises between terms that sound phonetically similar.

Solution:

- **(A) Entomology:** The branch of zoology concerned with the study of insects.
- **(B) Etymology:** The study of the origin of words and the way in which their meanings have changed throughout history (*etymon* = true sense). (Correct)
- **(C) Ecology:** The branch of biology that deals with the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings.
- **(D) Archaeology:** The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts.

Final Answer: *Etymology*

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	B	3	B	4	B	5	A
6	C	7	B	8	B	9	B	10	B
11	B	12	B	13	B	14	B	15	B
16	B	17	B	18	C	19	A	20	C
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	A	35	B
36	B	37	B	38	B	39	B	40	B
41	B	42	B	43	B	44	B	45	B
46	A	47	B	48	B	49	B	50	B

