

# CUET-UG English Sample Paper-40

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 2024 Urban Transit Synthesis Report suggests a tectonic shift in how metropolitan residents navigate the "last-mile" commute. Historically, urban planning in the late 20th century was dominated by the "Auto-Centric Model," prioritizing multi-lane highways and sprawling parking infrastructures. However, data from the last triennium indicates a 42% surge in the adoption of micro-mobility solutions—specifically e-scooters and pedal-assist bicycles—across Tier-1 cities. This trend is not merely a cultural fad but a response to the "Saturation Point" of traditional road networks. In cities like Paris and Bogota, the conversion of arterial roads into "Low-Emission Zones" has correlated with a 15% reduction in respiratory-related hospital admissions, suggesting a direct link between transit policy and public health.

Financially, the report highlights a paradox: while the cost of maintaining asphalt roads has increased by 12% due to climate-induced thermal expansion, the "Levelized Cost of Transit" for electric micro-mobility has plummeted. Yet, the transition is not without its "Friction Points." Infrastructure lag remains the primary deterrent; 60% of surveyed commuters cited the lack of "Protected Bike Lanes" as the main reason for their hesitance to abandon private vehicles. Furthermore, the "Digital Literacy Gap" among older demographics (those aged 65+) creates a disparity in



access, as most of these services require smartphone-mediated transactions. To achieve "Carbon Neutrality" by 2050, urban planners argue that a "Multimodal Integration" is essential—where micro-mobility acts as a capillary system feeding into the heavy-artery system of high-speed rail.

**Q1.** Which term does the author use to describe the limit beyond which traditional road networks cannot function efficiently?

- (A) Friction Points
- (B) Saturation Point
- (C) Auto-Centric Model
- (D) Tectonic Shift

**Q2.** What was the specific correlation found in cities like Paris regarding transit policy?

- (A) Increased thermal expansion and asphalt decay.
- (B) Higher digital literacy and smartphone usage.
- (C) Reduced hospital admissions related to respiratory issues.
- (D) A 42

**Q3.** According to the passage, why is "climate change" mentioned in the context of urban infrastructure?

- (A) It discourages people from using e-scooters.
- (B) It has led to the increased cost of road maintenance via thermal expansion.
- (C) It has made smartphone transactions more difficult.
- (D) It is the sole reason for the 15



- Q4.** What does the "Capillary System" metaphor represent in the final paragraph?
- (A) The heavy-duty high-speed rail networks.
  - (B) The digital networks used for payments.
  - (C) The small-scale micro-mobility routes that connect to larger transit hubs.
  - (D) The complex legal regulations governing urban planning.
- Q5.** What is identified as the "Primary Deterrent" for commuters looking to switch to micro-mobility?
- (A) The high cost of e-scooters.
  - (B) The lack of protected bike lanes (infrastructure lag).
  - (C) The complexity of smartphone apps.
  - (D) The lack of multi-lane highways.
- Q6.** The author's attitude toward the integration of micro-mobility and heavy rail can be described as:
- (A) Skeptical and dismissive.
  - (B) Purely aesthetic and indifferent.
  - (C) Strategic and supportive of a "Multimodal" approach.
  - (D) Nostalgic for the Auto-Centric Model.

## 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.**

The Salar de Uyuni did not feel like a part of Earth; it felt like a draft of a planet that God had forgotten to color in. Under the midday sun, the vast expanse of white salt was so blinding that it rendered the horizon invisible, merging the bleached earth with the pale Andean sky into a seamless, terrifying void. I stood



at the edge of this silence, clutching a camera that felt like a heavy, useless relic. My guide, Mateo, a man who seemed to be carved out of the very wind that whipped across the Altiplano, gestured toward the shimmering distance. "The salt remembers everything," he said, his Spanish softened by the cadence of Quechua. "It remembers the ancient lakes, and it remembers the men who tried to conquer it with nothing but thirst."

As we trekked toward the Incahuasi Island—a bizarre outcrop of giant cacti rising like prehistoric sentinels from the white sea—the sensory deprivation began to play tricks on my mind. Without landmarks, perspective vanished. A small rock a few meters away appeared like a distant mountain; a discarded water bottle looked like a monument. This "Achromatic Wilderness" forced an internal migration. Stripped of the visual clutter of my London life—the neon advertisements, the grey asphalt, the frantic scroll of the digital feed—I was forced to listen to the rhythm of my own breath. It was a visceral reminder of human insignificance. By the time the sun began its descent, painting the salt in bruised purples and liquid golds, I realized that I hadn't taken a single photograph. The camera remained capped. Some landscapes are not meant to be captured; they are meant to be endured.

**Q7.** The narrator describes the Salar de Uyuni primarily as:

- (A) A colorful and vibrant tourist destination.
- (B) A seamless void where the earth and sky appear to merge.
- (C) A dangerous mountain range in the Andes.
- (D) A prehistoric forest filled with giant cacti.

**Q8.** The phrase "Achromatic Wilderness" refers to:

- (A) The colorful sunset at the end of the day.
- (B) The lack of color (whiteness) in the salt plains.
- (C) The noisy environment of London life.
- (D) The digital feed of a smartphone.



- Q9.** Why did the narrator's perspective "vanish" during the trek?
- (A) Because they were suffering from extreme thirst.
  - (B) Because of the lack of landmarks and visual depth.
  - (C) Because the camera was too heavy to carry.
  - (D) Because the guide, Mateo, refused to speak.
- Q10.** What does the "Giant Cacti" represent in the context of the narrative?
- (A) A source of food and water for the travelers.
  - (B) Prehistoric sentinels providing a contrast to the white salt.
  - (C) The reason why the narrator felt insignificant.
  - (D) An obstacle that prevented them from reaching the island.
- Q11.** What "Internal Migration" does the narrator experience?
- (A) A physical move from London to Bolivia.
  - (B) A shift from outward observation to inward reflection and self-awareness.
  - (C) A change in their professional career as a photographer.
  - (D) A desire to conquer the salt plains like the men in Mateo's stories.
- Q12.** Why did the narrator ultimately leave the camera "capped"?
- (A) The battery had died due to the cold wind.
  - (B) The salt had damaged the delicate lens.
  - (C) They felt the experience was too profound to be reduced to a mere photograph.
  - (D) Mateo told them that photography was forbidden on the salt plains.



**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 is not a mirror held up to reality, but a hammer with which to shape it. To believe that the artist merely captures the world is to ignore the transformative power of the human imagination. When van Gogh painted the "Starry Night," he was not documenting the sky; he was documenting the turbulence of his own soul. The thick impasto, the swirling celestial bodies—these are not astronomical facts, but emotional truths. We do not look at art to see what the world looks like; we look at it to see what the world feels like. In an age of digital precision, the "beautiful error" of a brushstroke is our last defense against the sterile perfection of the machine.

**Q13.** According to the author, the primary purpose of art is:

- (A) To reflect reality perfectly like a mirror.
- (B) To document astronomical facts.
- (C) To shape reality through imagination.
- (D) To compete with the precision of machines.

**Q14.** The mention of "Starry Night" serves to illustrate:

- (A) Van Gogh's interest in science.
- (B) That art represents internal emotion rather than external fact.
- (C) The high price of historical paintings.
- (D) The difficulty of painting at night.



- Q15.** What does the author mean by "Emotional Truths"?
- (A) Facts that can be proven by logic.
  - (B) Subjective feelings expressed through a medium.
  - (C) Lies that people choose to believe.
  - (D) The opposite of any artistic expression.
- Q16.** The "Sterile perfection of the machine" is contrasted with:
- (A) Digital precision.
  - (B) The "beautiful error" of a brushstroke.
  - (C) Astronomical data.
  - (D) Modern reality.
- Q17.** The word "Impasto" in the context of the passage refers to:
- (A) A type of Italian food.
  - (B) A technique of laying on paint thickly.
  - (C) The frame of a painting.
  - (D) The signature of the artist.
- Q18.** The central thesis of this literary extract is that:
- (A) Machines will eventually replace artists.
  - (B) Art is a vital tool for expressing human subjectivity.
  - (C) Realism is the most important style of painting.
  - (D) Painting is more difficult than photography.



## SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

**Q19.** Rearrange the following to form a coherent paragraph:

P: However, this requires a fundamental shift in mindset.

Q: Sustainable development is no longer a choice but a necessity.

R: Because the resources of our planet are finite.

S: We must learn to produce more with less.

(A) QSPR

(B) QRSP

(C) QPSR

(D) SRQP

**Q20.** Rearrange the following:

P: The city was blanketed in a thick, silver fog.

Q: By noon, the sun had burned through the mist.

R: Making the morning commute nearly impossible.

S: Revealing the towering glass skyscrapers beneath.

(A) PRQS

(B) PSRQ

(C) RPQS

(D) QSPR

**Q21.** Rearrange the following:

P: It was the first time she had seen the ocean.

Q: The waves crashed against the shore with a thunderous roar.

R: Standing on the dunes, Maria felt small and insignificant.

S: Its vastness was both terrifying and beautiful.

(A) PRQS

(B) PSQR

(C) RQPS



(D) RPSQ

**Q22.** Rearrange the following:

P: He checked his watch for the tenth time.

Q: The train was already twenty minutes late.

R: Rain began to leak through the station's rusted roof.

S: Adding to his growing sense of frustration.

(A) PQRS

(B) QPRS

(C) RPQS

(D) QRPS

**Q23.** Rearrange the following:

P: To achieve success in any field.

Q: One must possess both talent and discipline.

R: While talent opens the door.

S: It is discipline that keeps you in the room.

(A) PQRS

(B) RSPQ

(C) QPRS

(D) PRSQ

**Q24.** Rearrange the following:

P: The protagonist finds an old locket.

Q: In the final chapter of the novel.

R: Which reveals the truth about his lineage.

S: Changing his perspective on the entire journey.

(A) QPRS

(B) PQRS

(C) RPSQ

(D) SQRP



- Q25.** The diplomat's \_\_\_\_\_ manner helped to defuse the tense situation between the two nations.
- (A) Abrasive
  - (B) Conciliatory
  - (C) Belligerent
  - (D) Erratic
- Q26.** Despite the \_\_\_\_\_ evidence against him, the defendant maintained his innocence.
- (A) Scanty
  - (B) Compelling
  - (C) Intangible
  - (D) Spurious
- Q27.** The scientist's theory was initially met with \_\_\_\_\_, but later it was hailed as a breakthrough.
- (A) Enthusiasm
  - (B) Skepticism
  - (C) Indifference
  - (D) Acclaim
- Q28.** The architect designed the building to be \_\_\_\_\_, ensuring it would blend into the natural landscape.
- (A) Ostentatious
  - (B) Unobtrusive
  - (C) Flamboyant
  - (D) Ornate



**Q29.** The author's \_\_\_\_\_ style made the complex philosophical concepts accessible to the general reader.

- (A) Turgid
- (B) Pellucid
- (C) Opaque
- (D) Convoluted

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

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(1)	Ephemeral	(i)	Showing great attention to detail
(2)	Meticulous	(ii)	Lasting for a very short time
(3)	Resilient	(iii)	Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions

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

**Q31.** Match the idioms with their usage:

List I	Idiom	List II	Usage
(1)	Burn the midnight oil	(i)	To reveal a secret
(2)	Spill the beans	(ii)	To work late into the night
(3)	Under the weather	(iii)	To feel sick

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



**Q32.** Match the prefixes with their meanings:

List I	Prefix	List II	Meaning
(1)	Bene-	(i)	Against
(2)	Anti-	(ii)	Good/Well
(3)	Mal-	(iii)	Bad/Evil

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

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

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

**Q33.** Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings:

List I	Phrasal Verb	List II	Meaning
(1)	Call off	(i)	To start a journey
(2)	Set out	(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)

**Q34.** Match the roots with their definitions:

List I	Root	List II	Definition
(1)	Chrono-	(i)	Writing
(2)	Graph-	(ii)	Time
(3)	Philo-	(iii)	Love

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

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



## SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

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

- (A) Increase
- (B) Subside
- (C) Prolong
- (D) Intensify

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

- (A) Idealistic
- (B) Theoretical
- (C) Practical
- (D) Irrational

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

- (A) Clear
- (B) Mysterious
- (C) Obvious
- (D) Ordinary

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

- (A) Secretive
- (B) Frank
- (C) Deceptive
- (D) Reserved

**Q39.** Choose the Antonym of ALTRUISTIC:

- (A) Benevolent



- (B) Selfish
- (C) Philanthropic
- (D) Charitable

**Q40.** Choose the Antonym of OBSEQUIOUS:

- (A) Servile
- (B) Domineering
- (C) Submissive
- (D) Compliant

**Q41.** Choose the Antonym of FRUGAL:

- (A) Thrifty
- (B) Extravagant
- (C) Economical
- (D) Parsimonious

**Q42.** Choose the Antonym of VIGILANT:

- (A) Watchful
- (B) Careless
- (C) Alert
- (D) Cautious

**Q43.** Choose the Synonym of RECTIFY:

- (A) Bend
- (B) Amend
- (C) Corrupt
- (D) Ignore



**Q44.** Choose the Antonym of BENEVOLENT:

- (A) Kind
- (B) Generous
- (C) Malevolent
- (D) Compassionate

**Q45.** "To keep someone at arm's length" means:

- (A) To hug someone tightly.
- (B) To measure someone's height.
- (C) To avoid being too friendly or close.
- (D) To help someone carry a load.

**Q46.** "The elephant in the room" refers to:

- (A) A large pet kept indoors.
- (B) An obvious problem that no one wants to discuss.
- (C) A decoration for a party.
- (D) A person with a great memory.

**Q47.** "Back to the drawing board" means:

- (A) To start over because a previous attempt failed.
- (B) To buy new stationery.
- (C) To become an architect.
- (D) To finish a project successfully.



- Q48.** A person who hates or avoids other people:
- (A) Altruist
  - (B) Misanthrope
  - (C) Polyglot
  - (D) Narcissist
- Q49.** A speech or piece of writing that praises someone highly (typically someone who has just died):
- (A) Epilogue
  - (B) Eulogy
  - (C) Prologue
  - (D) Soliloquy
- Q50.** The study of the collection of coins, tokens, and paper money:
- (A) Philately
  - (B) Numismatics
  - (C) Ornithology
  - (D) Entomology



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

**Concept:** The semiconductor "supply-demand mismatch" refers to the inability of the global supply chain to meet the rising technological needs of modern society. While temporary factors like the pandemic impacted logistics, the underlying structural vulnerability lies in the geographical centralization of high-end production, making the global economy highly dependent on a few specific locations.

**Solution:** The passage explicitly states that while the pandemic exacerbated the situation, the "root cause is more systemic: the extreme concentration of high-end fabrication in just two geographical hubs—Taiwan and South Korea." This confirms that the primary reason for the shortage is the centralization of manufacturing rather than a lack of raw materials or a decline in interest.

**Final Answer:** Geographical concentration of advanced manufacturing.

**Answer: (B)**



Q2.

**Solution****Concept:**

The "Silicon Shield" is a geopolitical theory suggesting that the global economy's absolute dependence on a specific region's technology (in this case, Taiwan's semiconductors) creates a protective barrier. Because a conflict would destroy the supply of chips essential to all world powers, those powers are incentivized to maintain peace.

**Solution:**

The passage defines the theory as "the idea that Taiwan's dominance in chips prevents military conflict." This matches the concept of global dependence acting as a deterrent against aggression.

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (B)**

Q3.

**Solution****Concept:**

Technological Sovereignty refers to the ability of a state or region to provide the essential technical components and infrastructure it needs without being vulnerable to the political or economic interference of external powers.

**Solution:**

In the text, the US and EU are pledging billions to subsidize "domestic manufacturing" with the aim of achieving this sovereignty. This implies moving away from reliance on the East Asian "hubs" to ensure they can produce their own critical technology.

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (B)**



Q4.

**Solution****Concept:**

Semiconductor fabrication plants (fabs) are among the most complex and expensive structures on earth. Solving a shortage isn't just a matter of funding; it involves "time-to-market" constraints and "human capital" availability.

**Solution:**

The passage lists two specific hurdles: the construction time ("takes at least five years") and the labor market ("requires a highly specialized workforce that currently does not exist in sufficient numbers outside of East Asia").

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (B)**

Q5.

**Solution****Concept:**

Tone reflects the author's attitude toward the subject. An analytical tone uses evidence, identifies systemic causes, and presents challenges (like the 5-year timeline) without using inflammatory or emotional language.

**Solution:**

The author explains the "root cause," cites specific statistics (90

**Final Answer:**

Analytical and objective.

**Answer: (B)**



Q6.

**Solution****Concept:**

In a technical or descriptive context, words that mean to make a problem worse or more intense are used to show the relationship between a pre-existing condition and a new catalyst.

**Solution:**

The passage states: "This 'chip famine' was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic..." To exacerbate is to make a problem, bad situation, or negative feeling worse.

**Final Answer:**

Exacerbated.

**Answer: (C)**

Q7.

**Solution****Concept:**

The passage distinguishes the "Aether-Clockmakers" from standard horologists. Their craft is portrayed as something mystical or metaphysical, where the act of clockmaking involves a deeper connection to the essence of time itself.

**Solution:**

The text explicitly states that Janusz was the last of the Aether-Clockmakers, "men who didn't just measure time, but captured it." This unique supernatural or metaphorical element separates his work from simple mechanical repair or architectural design.

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (C)**



Q8.

**Solution****Concept:**

The author uses the metaphor of a thread pulled from an old sweater to describe what happens to the city's history. This suggests that the city's past is a cohesive fabric held together by the clock; if the clock stops, the structural integrity of that history—its memory and continuity—falls apart.

**Solution:**

While the clock is made of gears, the "unspooling" refers to the chronological and cultural identity of the city. It represents the disintegration of the past and the identity that has been "dictated" by the Orloj for six centuries.

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (C)**

Q9.

**Solution****Concept:**

The narrative contrast lies in the juxtaposition of a massive, ancient, and "physics-defying" machine against a small, organic, and mundane object. This small object is the catalyst for the story's central conflict.

**Solution:**

The passage describes Janusz reaching into the "iron guts" of the clock and finding "a tiny bird's nest wedged between the gears." It is further described as a "fragile thing of straw and spit."

**Final Answer:**

A bird's nest.

**Answer: (C)**



Q10.

**Solution****Concept:**

Contextual vocabulary defines the physical state of an object. In mechanical terms, if something is wedged between gears, it has been forced into a tight space, creating enough friction or resistance to stop the motion of the machinery.

**Solution:**

"Wedged" implies the nest was caught tightly within the narrow gaps of the Celestial Motion gears. It was not floating or loosely placed; its position was firm enough to cause the masterpiece to fail.

**Final Answer:**

Firmly stuck in a narrow space.

**Answer: (B)**

Q11.

**Solution****Concept:**

An ethical dilemma occurs when a character must choose between two competing moral imperatives, where following one results in transgressing the other. In this case, the preservation of historical/metaphysical "Time" vs. the preservation of "Life."

**Solution:**

Janusz realizes that "To save time, he would have to destroy life." He hesitates because both options—letting history unspool or destroying a living creature's home/progeny—have significant moral weight.

**Final Answer:**

An ethical dilemma.

**Answer: (B)**



Q12.

**Solution****Concept:**

In the context of an "Orloj" (based on real-world astronomical clocks like the one in Prague), "Celestial" refers to the heavens. Such clocks were designed to track the movements of celestial bodies, not just the local hour.

**Solution:**

The term "Celestial" is derived from the Latin *caelestis*, meaning "heavenly" or "pertaining to the sky." In a grand clock that captures time and history, this specific mechanism would logically handle the tracking of astronomical cycles like stars and planets.

**Final Answer:**

The movement of the stars and planets.

**Answer: (A)**

Q13.

**Solution****Concept:**

In literature, a tapestry is often used to represent the interconnectedness of various elements—in this case, the individual lives and events of a community. The "threads" represent specific memories that, when woven together, form the "communal history" or the fabric of society.

**Solution:**

The passage describes the tapestry as a "communal history of the town." Elias weaves memories into it, and its condition is tied to how much the townspeople value their past. Therefore, it symbolizes the collective memory and identity that holds the community together.

**Final Answer:**

The collective memory and shared identity of the community.

**Answer: (B)**



Q14.

**Solution****Concept:**

A craft "dies" not just when the artisan passes away, but when the society it serves no longer finds value or meaning in its output. The obsolescence described here is cultural and psychological rather than just technical.

**Solution:**

The text states the craft is dying because the world is "increasingly obsessed with the ephemeral glitz of the digital present." The townspeople have "forgotten the attic existed" and "ceased to value their past," choosing digital convenience over the "Mnemosyne-Weaver's" work.

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (C)**

Q15.

**Solution****Concept:**

The author uses weight as a proxy for significance and substance. "Authentic recollection" is heavy because it includes the "often painful" reality of life, whereas "curated joy" is weightless because it is filtered, shallow, and lacks the gravity of truth.

**Solution:**

The comparison suggests that while real life is "heavy" with substance (including pain), the digital alternative is "weightless" because it is artificial and avoids the complexities of true human experience.

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (C)**



Q16.

**Solution****Concept:**

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as" to create a vivid image in the reader's mind.

**Solution:**

The phrase compares the Great Tapestry to a "heavy, slumbering beast" using the word "like." This gives the tapestry an animal-to-inanimate object comparison, emphasizing its size, presence, and potential power.

**Final Answer:**

Simile.

**Answer: (B)**

Q17.

**Solution****Concept:**

The "danger" in speculative or metaphorical fiction often represents a spiritual or existential threat. Without a connection to the past (the anchor), the present becomes meaningless.

**Solution:**

The passage explicitly warns that if the threads snap, the town "wouldn't just lose its history—it would lose its soul, becoming a place of hollow shells, drifting without an anchor in the vast sea of time."

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (C)**



Q18.

**Solution****Concept:**

In this narrative, physical materials are proxies for abstract memories. The author uses sensory details (color, smell, sound) to show that these memories are vivid and grounded in reality.

**Solution:**

The text states that to Elias, the indigo thread "represented a summer evening from 1954—the smell of rain on hot asphalt and the distant chime of a bicycle bell." This is a clear example of a specific, sensory-rich memory from the past.

**Final Answer:**

A specific, sensory-rich memory from the past.

**Answer: (A)**



Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Para-jumbles require identifying the introductory statement, followed by supporting details, and finally the logical conclusion. Linking words like "This is because" (reason), "Therefore" (deduction), and "Consequently" (result) are key markers.

**Solution:**

- **2:** Introduces the topic (Infographics in marketing).
- **1:** Provides the scientific reason for their success (brain processing speed).
- **3:** States the action taken by marketers based on that reason (distilling info).
- **4:** Shows the end result of that action (higher user engagement).

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

Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This sequence follows a Chronological/Contrast pattern: how things were "Traditionally" vs. "However" (the change) and what that means "Now."

**Solution:**

- **2:** Sets the historical context (Traditional brick-and-mortar).
- **1:** Introduces the disruption (the rise of e-commerce).
- **3:** Explains the current requirement for brands (omnichannel presence).
- **4:** Defines what that requirement means in practice (integrating physical and online).

**Final Answer:**

**Answer:**



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This follows a Definition-Elaboration structure. It introduces a term, defines the process, and then describes the user experience/challenges associated with it.

**Solution:**

- **2:** Introduces the main subject (Digital detoxing).
- **3:** Defines how "this practice" is performed (setting aside time).
- **4:** Describes the initial feeling during the practice (FOMO).
- **1:** Adds a "Moreover" point about the psychological impact (anxiety feedback loops).

**Final Answer:**

**Answer:** (A)

Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This sequence uses an Analogy between the past and the present, followed by a general observation about the nature of such technological shifts.

**Solution:**

- **1:** Historical example (18th-century Steam Engine).
- **2:** Modern parallel (Artificial Intelligence today).
- **3:** The immediate effect of "such shifts" (short-term displacement).
- **4:** The long-term outcome (new categories of employment).

**Final Answer:**

**Answer:** (A)



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This follows a Process description. It starts with a famous fact, explains the mechanism, and then describes the multi-generational nature of the event.

**Solution:**

- **1:** Introduces the subject (Monarch butterfly migration).
- **2:** Explains the navigation tools (sun and magnetic compass).
- **3:** Adds a crucial detail about the timeline (takes successive generations).
- **4:** Provides the logical consequence (no single butterfly completes the round trip).

**Final Answer:** 1 – 2 – 3 – 4

**Answer:** (A)



Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept:** This follows a Problem-Definition or Cause-Effect-Naming structure. It presents a counter-intuitive scenario and then applies the formal economic label.

**Solution:**

- **4:** Introduces the central conflict (individual good vs. collective harm).
- **2:** Explains the mechanism of the slump (everyone saving → demand falls).
- **3:** Shows the broader impact (lower growth/unemployment).
- **1:** Concludes by naming the phenomenon (The Paradox of Thrift).

**Final Answer:** 4 – 2 – 3 – 1

**Answer: (A)**

Q25.

**Solution****Concept:**

The sentence requires a word that describes clarity, as it allows "beginners" to understand "complex theory." The context is positive and implies transparency or ease of understanding.

**Solution:**

- (A) Obscure: Difficult to understand (Opposite).
- (B) Pellucid: Translucently clear in meaning or style (Correct).
- (C) Abstruse: Difficult to understand; obscure (Opposite).
- (D) Ambiguous: Open to more than one interpretation (Incorrect).

**Final Answer:**

Pellucid.

**Answer: (B)**



Q26.

**Solution****Concept:**

The word "Despite" introduces a contrast. If the defendant maintains innocence, the evidence against him must be strong, clear, or convincing to create that tension.

**Solution:**

- (A) Tenuous: Very weak or slight (Opposite).
- (B) Paltry: Small or meager (Opposite).
- (C) Cogent: Clear, logical, and convincing (Correct).
- (D) Nominal: Existing in name only; very small (Incorrect).

**Final Answer:**

Cogent.

**Answer: (C)**

Q27.

**Solution****Concept:**

If a decision was met with "celebration," it implies an old or perhaps unpopular law was canceled, revoked, or taken away.

**Solution:**

- (A) Promulgate: To promote or make widely known (Incorrect).
- (B) Rescind: To revoke, cancel, or repeal a law or order (Correct).
- (C) Perpetuate: To make something continue indefinitely (Incorrect).
- (D) Enforce: To compel observance of a law (Incorrect).

**Final Answer:**

Rescind.

**Answer: (B)**



Q28.

**Solution****Concept:**

The artist avoids "luxury and social gatherings." This describes a lifestyle that is austere, disciplined, or simple.

**Solution:**

- (A) Sybaritic: Fond of sensuous luxury (Opposite).
- (B) Spartan: Showing indifference to comfort or luxury; austere (Correct).
- (C) Hedonistic: Engaged in the pursuit of pleasure (Opposite).
- (D) Voluptuous: Relating to luxury or sensual pleasure (Opposite).

**Final Answer:**

Spartan.

**Answer: (B)**

Q29.

**Solution****Concept:**

To "silence rowdy employees" with just a look, the look must be cold, stern, or unfriendly.

**Solution:**

- (A) Affable: Friendly, good-natured (Opposite).
- (B) Benign: Gentle and kindly (Opposite).
- (C) Glacial: Very cold; icy (metaphorically used for a cold, stern look) (Correct).
- (D) Cordial: Warm and friendly (Opposite).

**Final Answer:**

Glacial.

**Answer: (C)**



Q30.

**Solution****Concept:**

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

**Solution:**

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

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (A)**

Q31.

**Solution****Concept:**

Synonyms are words with near-identical meanings. High-level vocabulary often includes terms for emotional states (Alacrity, Capricious), work ethic (Fastidious), or financial behavior (Munificent).

**Solution:**

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

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (B)**



Q32.

**Solution****Concept:**

Idioms are figurative expressions. Their meanings are derived from cultural usage rather than the literal definition of the individual words.

**Solution:**

- (1) At the eleventh hour: Doing something at the last possible moment (iv)
- (2) Fall flat: Failing to produce the intended effect; failing completely (i)
- (3) Cost an arm and a leg: Being extremely expensive (ii)
- (4) Sit on the fence: Avoiding making a decision or choice (iii)

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (A)**

Q33.

**Solution****Concept:**

In English, specific groups of animals have unique collective nouns, often derived from historical hunting terms or poetic observations of their behavior.

**Solution:**

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

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (A)**



Q34.

**Solution****Concept:**

English frequently adopts Latin phrases for legal, academic, and professional contexts to provide precise meanings for complex situations.

**Solution:**

- (1) Ad hoc: Formed or done for a particular purpose only (ii)
- (2) Status quo: The existing state of affairs (i)
- (3) Bona fide: Real, genuine, or in good faith (iv)
- (4) Lapsus linguae: An error in speech; a slip of the tongue (iii)

**Final Answer:**

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

**Answer: (A)**

Q35.

**Solution****Concept:**

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

**Solution:**

- (A) Corrupt: Dishonest or fraudulent (Antonym).
- (B) Respected: Admired or held in high esteem (Correct).

**Final Answer:**

Respected.

**Answer: (B)**



Q36.

**Solution****Concept:**

The Zenith is the highest point reached by a celestial or other object; it metaphorically refers to the time at which something is most powerful or successful.

**Solution:**

(A) Nadir: The lowest point (Antonym).

(B) Pinnacle: The most successful point; the culmination or peak (Correct).

**Final Answer:**

Pinnacle.

**Answer: (B)**

Q37.

**Solution****Concept:**

Alacrity means brisk and cheerful readiness or eagerness. The antonym must describe a lack of energy or interest.

**Solution:**

(A) Zeal: Great energy or enthusiasm (Synonym).

(B) Lethargy: A lack of energy and enthusiasm (Correct Antonym).

**Final Answer:**

Lethargy.

**Answer: (B)**



Q38.

**Solution****Concept:**

Transient describes something lasting only for a short time or impermanent.

**Solution:**

(A) Fleeting: Lasting for a very short time (Synonym).

(B) Permanent: Lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely (Correct Antonym).

**Final Answer:**

Permanent.

**Answer: (B)**

Q39.

**Solution****Concept:**

Obsequious describes someone who is obedient or attentive to an excessive or servile degree, often to win favor.

**Solution:**

(A) Servile: Having or showing an excessive willingness to serve or please others (Correct).

(B) Arrogant: Having or revealing an exaggerated sense of one's own importance (Antonym).

**Final Answer:**

Servile.

**Answer: (A)**



Q40.

**Solution****Concept:**

To Castigate means to reprimand someone severely or to punish them.

**Solution:**

(A) Praise: Express warm approval or admiration (Antonym).

(B) Reprimand: A formal expression of disapproval (Correct).

**Final Answer:**

Reprimand.

**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

**Solution****Concept:**

Fortuitous means happening by accident or chance rather than design. The antonym would be something intentional or planned.

**Solution:**

(A) Lucky: Resulting from good luck; chance (Synonym).

(B) Calculated: Done with full awareness of the likely consequences; intentional (Correct Antonym).

**Final Answer:**

Calculated.

**Answer: (B)**



Q42.

**Solution****Concept:**

To Enervate means to cause someone to feel drained of energy or vitality; to weaken.

**Solution:**

(A) Weaken: To make or become weaker (Synonym).

(B) Energize: To give vitality and enthusiasm to (Correct Antonym).

**Final Answer:**

Energize.

**Answer: (B)**

Q43.

**Solution****Concept:**

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

**Solution:**

(A) Steadfast: Resolutely or dutifully firm and unwavering (Antonym).

(B) Fickle: Changing frequently, especially as regards one's loyalties or interests (Correct).

**Final Answer:**

Fickle.

**Answer: (B)**



Q44.

**Solution****Concept:**

Ephemeral means lasting for a very short time. The antonym must represent something that lasts forever.

**Solution:**

(A) Perpetual: Never ending or changing; occurring repeatedly (Correct Antonym).

(B) Evanescent: Soon passing out of sight, memory, or existence (Synonym).

**Final Answer:**

Perpetual.

**Answer: (A)**

Q45.

**Solution****Concept:**

A euphemism is a mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing.

**Solution:**

The phrase "kick the bucket" is a common English idiom used informally to refer to the death of a person. It is considered a humorous or irreverent way to say someone has passed away.

**Final Answer:**

To die.

**Answer: (B)**



Q46.

**Solution****Concept:**

This idiom refers to the act of unintentionally or indiscreetly making something known that was supposed to be kept private.

**Solution:**

To "spill the beans" means to divulge information or reveal a secret. It is often used when a surprise is ruined or confidential information is shared prematurely.

**Final Answer:**

To reveal a secret.

**Answer: (B)**

Q47.

**Solution****Concept:**

Originating from hunting dogs barking at the base of a tree where they believe prey is hiding (when it has actually escaped), this idiom describes a misplaced effort.

**Solution:**

It means to follow a false lead or to be mistaken in one's assumptions about a situation or person. You are looking for a solution or an answer in the wrong place.

**Final Answer:**

To pursue a mistaken line of thought or course of action.

**Answer: (B)**



Q48.

**Solution****Concept:**

This describes a philosophical stance or personality trait where an individual maintains a calm, indifferent composure regardless of external circumstances.

**Solution:**

(A) Stoic: A person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining (Correct).

(B) Epicurean: Devoted to sensual enjoyment, especially food and drink (Opposite).

(C) Altruist: Unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others.

(D) Narcissist: A person who has an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves.

**Final Answer:**

Stoic.

**Answer: (A)**

Q49.

**Solution****Concept:**

In oratory, different terms describe the nature of a speech based on its preparation, delivery style, or position in a performance.

**Solution:**

(A) Soliloquy: An act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when alone.

(B) Extempore: Spoken or done without preparation (Correct).

(C) Rhetoric: The art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing.

(D) Prologue: A separate introductory section of a literary or musical work.

**Final Answer:**

Extempore.

**Answer: (B)**



Q50.

**Solution****Concept:**

Fields of study or technical crafts are often identified by the suffix "-graphy" (writing/drawing) or "-logy" (study of).

**Solution:**

- (A) Calligraphy: The art of decorative handwriting.
- (B) Cartography: The science or practice of drawing maps (Correct).
- (C) Geology: The study of the Earth's physical structure and substance.
- (D) Orthography: The conventional spelling system of a language.

**Final Answer:**

Cartography.

**Answer: (B)**



**Answer Key**

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

