

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-41

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 has accelerated significantly. According to recent data, solar and wind energy accounted for 12% of global electricity generation in 2023, up from 10% in 2022. In the European Union, the transition is even more pronounced, with renewables surpassing fossil gas for the first time. However, the integration of these variables into the national grid remains a logistical challenge. Storage capacity, specifically Lithium-ion battery technology, has seen a price drop of 80% over the last decade, yet the infrastructure for "long-duration storage" is still in its infancy. For a country like India, the target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030 requires an annual growth rate of 15% in the green sector. While the investment is pouring in, the "intermittency" of solar power—its inability to generate power at night—requires a robust backup of hydropower or green hydrogen to ensure grid stability.



- Q1.** According to the report, what was the percentage increase in global solar and wind electricity generation from 2022 to 2023?
- (A) 2%
 - (B) 12%
 - (C) 10%
 - (D) 20%
- Q2.** What does the term "intermittency" in the passage refer to?
- (A) The high cost of solar panels.
 - (B) The irregular supply of energy due to environmental factors.
 - (C) The rapid degradation of Lithium-ion batteries.
 - (D) The lack of government subsidies for green hydrogen.
- Q3.** Which of the following is identified as a major hurdle for the integration of renewable energy?
- (A) Lack of investment in the European Union.
 - (B) The rising price of Lithium-ion batteries.
 - (C) Logistical challenges in grid integration.
 - (D) The total absence of hydropower in India.
- Q4.** Based on the passage, what is the prerequisite for India to reach its 2030 energy goal?
- (A) Decreasing the growth rate to 10%.
 - (B) Moving away from green hydrogen.
 - (C) Achieving a 15% annual growth rate in the green sector.
 - (D) Relying solely on fossil gas.
- Q5.** What can be inferred about "long-duration storage" from the text?
- (A) It is the most advanced technology currently available.



- (B) It is cheaper than Lithium-ion batteries.
- (C) It is still in an early stage of development.
- (D) It has successfully replaced the national grid.

Q6. The passage suggests that the European Union is:

- (A) Lagging behind the rest of the world in green energy.
- (B) Leading the transition by surpassing fossil gas usage.
- (C) Strictly avoiding the use of wind energy.
- (D) Investing only in night-time solar generation.

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 train rattled through the heart of the Sahyadris, the rhythmic "clack-clack" acting as a metronome for Rohan's anxious thoughts. He gripped the worn leather of his suitcase, the same one his father had carried to the city thirty years ago. Outside, the monsoon had turned the Western Ghats into a blurred emerald tapestry. Rohan remembered his mother's parting words: "The city doesn't have a heart, but it has opportunities." As the tunnels swallowed the train and spat it out into the grey light of a drizzling afternoon, he felt a strange sense of displacement. He wasn't just moving between stations; he was moving between versions of himself. The boy who knew every hidden stream in his village was being replaced by a man who would soon be lost in a sea of umbrellas at Dadar Station. He took a deep breath, the scent of wet earth momentarily masking the metallic tang of the railway compartment.



- Q7.** What does the "clack-clack" of the train represent in the narrative?
- (A) A distraction from the scenery.
 - (B) A rhythmic background to the protagonist's anxiety.
 - (C) The noise of a broken engine.
 - (D) The excitement of reaching a new city.
- Q8.** The phrase "blurred emerald tapestry" is used to describe:
- (A) The leather of the suitcase.
 - (B) The interior of the train.
 - (C) The lush green landscape of the Western Ghats.
 - (D) The carpet in Rohan's new apartment.
- Q9.** What is the significance of the suitcase in the story?
- (A) It represents Rohan's wealth.
 - (B) It acts as a bridge between Rohan's past (his father) and his future.
 - (C) It is a burden that Rohan wishes to discard.
 - (D) It contains the secrets of his village.
- Q10.** Rohan's mother's view of the city can be described as:
- (A) Purely optimistic.
 - (B) Cynical and warning.
 - (C) Pragmatic and balanced.
 - (D) Indifferent.
- Q11.** The "sense of displacement" Rohan feels refers to:
- (A) Being on the wrong train.
 - (B) The physical movement of the carriage.
 - (C) The internal conflict of changing identity.



(D) A sudden illness caused by the monsoon.

Q12. Which literary device is used in the phrase "The city doesn't have a heart"?

(A) Simile

(B) Personification

(C) Hyperbole

(D) Onomatopoeia

Passage III

Read the passage below carefully. The questions that follow (Questions 13 to 18) are based on the information provided in this text. Choose the one best answer for each question.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep, But I have promises to keep, And miles to go before I sleep, And miles to go before I sleep.

The world is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers; Little we see in Nature that is ours; We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

Q13. In the first stanza, the repetition of the line "And miles to go before I sleep" suggests:

(A) The poet is literally lost in the woods.

(B) A profound sense of duty and the long journey of life ahead.

(C) That the poet suffers from insomnia.

(D) A desire to travel to distant countries.

Q14. What does the poet mean by "The world is too much with us"?

(A) The population of the world is too high.

(B) Humans are overwhelmed by spiritual thoughts.



- (C) People are too preoccupied with materialism and worldly affairs.
- (D) The earth is physically heavy.

Q15. The phrase "sordid boon" is an example of which literary device?

- (A) Oxymoron
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Pun

Q16. According to the second stanza, why do we "lay waste our powers"?

- (A) By sleeping too much.
- (B) By focusing on "getting and spending" rather than nature.
- (C) By working too hard in the woods.
- (D) By promising too much to others.

Q17. What is the tone of the second stanza?

- (A) Joyful and celebratory.
- (B) Critical and lamenting.
- (C) Humorous and light-hearted.
- (D) Aggressive and angry.

Q18. In the context of the poem, "sleep" most likely symbolizes:

- (A) A quick nap.
- (B) Forgetfulness.
- (C) Death or the end of one's journey.
- (D) The night-time.



SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

Q19. Rearranging Sentences (Para-jumbles)

- A. However, the true impact of climate change is felt at the local level.
- B. Global warming is often discussed in terms of rising average temperatures.
- C. This includes changes in rainfall patterns and extreme weather events.
- D. These local shifts can devastate agriculture and water supplies.

- (A) B-A-C-D
- (B) B-C-A-D
- (C) A-B-D-C
- (D) D-B-A-C

Q20. A. It was a cold, foggy morning when I decided to go for a walk.

- B. The silence was broken only by the crunch of dry leaves under my boots.
- C. I could barely see the trail ahead of me.
- D. Despite the chill, the fresh air felt invigorating.

- (A) A-B-C-D
- (B) A-C-B-D
- (C) C-A-B-D
- (D) B-A-D-C

Q21. A. In the digital age, privacy has become a luxury.

- B. Data is often collected without the explicit consent of the user.
- C. Governments and corporations monitor our online activities constantly.
- D. This leads to a sense of vulnerability among internet users.

- (A) A-C-B-D
- (B) C-B-A-D
- (C) A-B-C-D
- (D) B-C-D-A



- Q22.** A. Finally, the chef added a garnish of fresh coriander.
B. First, the onions were sautéed until they turned golden brown.
C. Then, the spices were mixed in to release their aroma.
D. The chicken was added next and cooked on a low flame.
- (A) B-C-D-A
(B) B-D-C-A
(C) C-B-D-A
(D) A-B-C-D
- Q23.** A. The library was a sanctuary of hushed whispers and dusty books.
B. It offered a refuge from the chaotic world outside.
C. Students would sit in the corners, lost in their own worlds.
D. Every shelf held a different adventure waiting to be discovered.
- (A) A-B-D-C
(B) A-D-B-C
(C) B-A-C-D
(D) D-A-B-C
- Q24.** A. Success is not just about reaching the destination.
B. Many people forget that the struggle is what builds character.
C. It is equally about the journey and the lessons learned.
D. Therefore, one should embrace the challenges faced along the way.
- (A) A-C-B-D
(B) A-B-C-D
(C) C-A-B-D
(D) B-A-C-D
- Q25.** A. He reached for the handle, but his hand trembled.
B. The old door groaned as he pushed it open.
C. Inside, the room was draped in thick layers of cobwebs.
D. He had been warned never to enter the attic.



- (A) D-A-B-C
- (B) A-B-C-D
- (C) D-B-A-C
- (D) B-C-D-A

Q26. The committee's decision was _____; everyone agreed on the new policy.

- (A) Equivocal
- (B) Unanimous
- (C) Ambiguous
- (D) Contentious

Q27. Despite the _____ evidence against him, the lawyer managed to win the case.

- (A) Flimsy
- (B) Scant
- (C) Overwhelming
- (D) Fragile

Q28. The artist's work was so _____ that it was difficult to distinguish between the painting and the photograph.

- (A) Abstract
- (B) Realistic
- (C) Vague
- (D) Surreal

Q29. The government decided to _____ the old law to make way for modern reforms.

- (A) Repeal
- (B) Enact
- (C) Invoke



(D) Sustain

Q30. Her _____ nature made it easy for her to make friends in any environment.

(A) Gregarious

(B) Reticent

(C) Aloof

(D) Morose

Q31. Match the words with their primary meanings:

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(a)	Altruistic	(i)	Showing a desire to help others
(b)	Belligerent	(ii)	Hostile and aggressive
(c)	Clandestine	(iii)	Kept secret or done secretly

(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii

(B) a-ii, b-i, c-iii

(C) a-iii, b-ii, c-i

(D) a-i, b-iii, c-ii

Q32. Match the following words with their definitions:

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(a)	Ephemeral	(i)	Lasting for a very short time
(b)	Perennial	(ii)	Lasting for an infinite time
(c)	Oblivious	(iii)	Not aware of what is happening

(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii

(B) a-ii, b-i, c-iii

(C) a-i, b-iii, c-ii



(D) a-iii, b-ii, c-i

Q33. Match the following verbs with their primary meanings:

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(a)	Mitigate	(i)	To make something less severe
(b)	Exacerbate	(ii)	To make a problem worse
(c)	Alleviate	(iii)	To provide relief

(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii

(B) a-ii, b-i, c-iii

(C) a-iii, b-ii, c-i

(D) a-i, b-iii, c-ii

Q34. Match the Idioms in List I with their meanings in List II:

List I	Idiom	List II	Meaning
(a)	At the drop of a hat	(i)	Without any hesitation
(b)	Once in a blue moon	(ii)	Very rarely
(c)	Under the weather	(iii)	Feeling ill

(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii

(B) a-ii, b-i, c-iii

(C) a-iii, b-ii, c-i

(D) a-i, b-iii, c-ii

Q35. Find the Synonym of: ABANDON

(A) Retain

(B) Forsake

(C) Support



(D) Adopt

Q36. Find the Synonym of: FRUGAL

(A) Extravagant

(B) Thrifty

(C) Generous

(D) Wasteful

Q37. Find the Synonym of: METICULOUS

(A) Careless

(B) Thorough

(C) Sloppy

(D) Hasty

Q38. Find the Synonym of: CANDID

(A) Dishonest

(B) Frank

(C) Secretive

(D) Ambiguous

Q39. Find the Synonym of: PLACID

(A) Turbulent

(B) Calm

(C) Noisy

(D) Agitated

Q40. Find the Antonym of: ADVERSITY

(A) Misfortune

(B) Prosperity



- (C) Hardship
- (D) Difficulty

Q41. Find the Antonym of: BENEVOLENT

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

Q42. Find the Antonym of: EPHEMERAL

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

Q43. Find the Antonym of: VAGUE

- (A) Precise
- (B) Unclear
- (C) Hazy
- (D) Indistinct

Q44. Find the Antonym of: ARROGANT

- (A) Proud
- (B) Humble
- (C) Haughty
- (D) Conceited

Q45. "To beat around the bush" means:

- (A) To cut down bushes.



- (B) To avoid the main topic.
- (C) To work very hard.
- (D) To be very direct.

Q46. "A blessing in disguise" means:

- (A) A hidden problem.
- (B) A good thing that seemed bad at first.
- (C) A miracle that turns into a disaster.
- (D) A person wearing a mask.

Q47. "To burn the midnight oil" means:

- (A) To waste fuel.
- (B) To work or study late into the night.
- (C) To cook a late-night meal.
- (D) To create a fire at night.

Q48. "The best of both worlds" means:

- (A) Traveling between two planets.
- (B) Having the advantages of two different situations.
- (C) Living in two different cities.
- (D) Being confused between two choices.

Q49. A person who hates mankind:

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

Q50. A life history written by oneself:



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

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

Concept: Percentage point increase calculation based on provided data. The text explicitly compares the share of global electricity generation from solar and wind for two consecutive years.

Solution: 1. In 2022, the share was 10%. 2. In 2023, the share rose to 12%. 3. The increase is calculated as $12\% - 10\% = 2\%$.

Final Answer: The percentage increase is 2%.

Answer: (A)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Contextual vocabulary and technical terminology in the energy sector. "Intermittency" describes the availability of a resource that is not constant.

Solution: The passage defines "intermittency" by providing the example of solar power's "inability to generate power at night." This describes a supply that is irregular because it depends on environmental factors (sunlight).

Final Answer: The term refers to the irregular supply of energy due to environmental factors.

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Identifying specific challenges (hurdles) mentioned in a technical text.

Solution: The text notes that while the transition is happening, "the integration of these variables into the national grid remains a logistical challenge." Options regarding Lithium-ion prices and EU investment are contradicted or not supported by the text.

Final Answer: Logistical challenges in grid integration.

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Extracting specific numerical targets and requirements for regional energy goals.

Solution: The passage states that for India to achieve its 500 GW goal by 2030, it "requires an annual growth rate of 15% in the green sector."

Final Answer: Achieving a 15% annual growth rate in the green sector.

Answer: (C)

Q5.

Solution

Concept: Logical inference regarding the maturity of specific technologies.

Solution: The text contrasts Lithium-ion technology (which has dropped 80% in price) with long-duration storage, stating the latter "is still in its infancy." In technical development, being "in its infancy" means it is in the early stages of development.

Final Answer: It is still in an early stage of development.

Answer: (C)



Q6.

Solution

Concept: Analyzing descriptive statements about specific geographical/political entities (the EU).

Solution: The passage highlights the EU's transition as "more pronounced" and notes that renewables have "surpassed fossil gas for the first time." This indicates a leadership position in the transition.

Final Answer: Leading the transition by surpassing fossil gas usage.

Answer: (B)

Q7.

Solution

Concept: Auditory imagery and its role in reflecting a character's internal state. In literature, rhythmic sounds often mirror the psychological tempo of the protagonist.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that the "clack-clack" of the train acted as a "metronome for Rohan's anxious thoughts." This indicates that the sound is directly tied to his internal state of anxiety rather than a technical issue or excitement.

Final Answer: A rhythmic background to the protagonist's anxiety.

Answer: (B)



Q8.

Solution

Concept: Metaphorical description. Authors use sensory metaphors to paint vivid pictures of the setting.

Solution: The phrase refers to the view "outside" the train. The "emerald" suggests green, and "tapestry" suggests a rich, woven texture, which describes the lush, rain-soaked greenery of the Western Ghats moving past a window.

Final Answer: The lush green landscape of the Western Ghats.

Answer: (C)

Q9.

Solution

Concept: Symbolism. Objects in a story often carry a deeper meaning regarding a character's lineage or transitions.

Solution: The suitcase is described as the "same one his father had carried to the city thirty years ago." This connects Rohan's current journey to his family's history, representing the continuity between his past and his future prospects.

Final Answer: It acts as a bridge between Rohan's past (his father) and his future.

Answer: (B)



Q10.

Solution

Concept: Character perspective. This requires analyzing the balance between the positive and negative attributes a character assigns to a subject.

Solution: The mother says the city "doesn't have a heart" (negative/cold) but "has opportunities" (positive/utilitarian). This view is pragmatic and balanced, acknowledging both the harshness and the utility of the city.

Final Answer: Pragmatic and balanced.

Answer: (C)

Q11.

Solution

Concept: Thematic exploration of identity. Displacement in a narrative often refers to the psychological shift occurring during a major life transition.

Solution: The text notes he was "moving between versions of himself," transitioning from the village boy to the man in the city. This signifies an internal conflict or shift in identity rather than physical motion or illness.

Final Answer: The internal conflict of changing identity.

Answer: (C)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Literary devices. Identifying the attribution of human characteristics to non-human entities.

Solution: The phrase "The city doesn't have a heart" attributes a human anatomical part and emotional capacity (a heart) to an inanimate entity (the city). This is a classic example of personification.

Final Answer: Personification.

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Repetition in poetry (Epizeuxis). When a poet repeats a line at the end of a stanza, it often shifts the meaning from a literal observation to a metaphorical or symbolic reflection.

Solution: The first instance of "miles to go" refers to the literal distance remaining on the poet's journey. The repetition emphasizes the weight of "promises" and responsibilities, suggesting the "miles" represent the remaining years of life and the "sleep" represents the finality of death.

Final Answer: A profound sense of duty and the long journey of life ahead.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Thematic analysis of Romantic poetry. William Wordsworth often critiqued the Industrial Revolution and the detachment of humanity from the natural world.

Solution: The phrase "The world is too much with us" refers to the overwhelming influence of society, industry, and commerce. The poet argues that humans have become so obsessed with "getting and spending" (materialism) that they can no longer appreciate the spiritual value of nature.

Final Answer: People are too preoccupied with materialism and worldly affairs.

Answer: (C)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Oxymoron. This literary device involves the juxtaposition of two contradictory or opposite terms to create a paradoxical effect.

Solution: - **Sordid:** Dirty, ignoble, or morally degraded. - **Boon:** A blessing or a benefit. By combining these words, the poet suggests that the "gift" of modern progress is actually a moral corruption, making it a "sordid boon."

Final Answer: Oxymoron.

Answer: (A)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Direct textual evidence. The poet explicitly links the loss of human potential ("powers") to specific societal behaviors.

Solution: The second line of the stanza states: "Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers." This identifies consumerism and economic preoccupation as the activities that drain human energy and disconnect us from our true nature.

Final Answer: By focusing on "getting and spending" rather than nature.

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: Tone and Mood. The tone is the author's attitude toward the subject matter, conveyed through word choice and imagery.

Solution: The poet uses words like "waste," "sordid," and "given our hearts away." These express a strong disapproval (critical) and a sense of deep sadness over the loss of a connection to nature (lamenting).

Final Answer: Critical and lamenting.

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Symbolism. In many literary traditions, rest and the night cycle are used as metaphors for the conclusion of the human experience.

Solution: In Robert Frost's poem, the "miles to go" represent the duties of life, which logically concludes with "sleep." Given the weary and contemplative mood, "sleep" serves as a metaphor for death or the final cessation of worldly toil.

Final Answer: Death or the end of one's journey.

Answer: (C)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Para-jumbles require identifying the opening sentence (usually a general statement) and connecting subsequent sentences using logical connectors (like "However"), pronouns, or thematic transitions.

Solution: 1. **Sentence B** is the best opener as it introduces the broad, commonly discussed topic: global warming in terms of average temperatures. 2. **Sentence A** introduces a contrast using "However," shifting the focus from the global/general level to the local level. 3. **Sentence C** uses the demonstrative pronoun "This" to elaborate on what the local impact mentioned in Sentence A "includes" (rainfall and weather events). 4. **Sentence D** concludes the logic by explaining the consequence of "these local shifts" on resources like agriculture.

Final Answer: The logical order is B-A-C-D.

Answer: (A)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Narrative sequencing involves setting a scene (time/weather), describing the immediate sensory experience or obstacles, and providing a concluding observation or feeling.

Solution: 1. **Sentence A** sets the scene, providing the time (morning), weather (cold, foggy), and the initial action (deciding to walk). 2. **Sentence C** follows logically from the mention of "foggy" in A, explaining the immediate result: being unable to see the trail. 3. **Sentence B** adds sensory detail to the walk, describing the sound of leaves, which fits well after the visual obstacle is established. 4. **Sentence D** provides a concluding sentiment, using "Despite the chill" to refer back to the "cold" mentioned in the opening, and ending on a positive note ("invigorating").

Final Answer: The logical order is A-C-B-D.

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Coherence in a paragraph is achieved by moving from a general premise to specific evidence, followed by the resulting consequence. Look for thematic links and cause-effect relationships.

Solution: 1. **Sentence A** serves as the introductory hook, stating a broad observation about the current state of privacy in the digital age. 2. **Sentence C** provides the "who" and "how" behind the loss of privacy, identifying governments and corporations as the monitoring entities. 3. **Sentence B** offers a specific detail about the nature of this monitoring—the lack of explicit consent. 4. **Sentence D** concludes the sequence by using the demonstrative "This" to point to the preceding facts and describe the psychological impact (vulnerability) on users.

Final Answer: The logical order is A-C-B-D.

Answer: (A)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Process-based para-jumbles are often the simplest to solve by identifying sequential transition words such as "First," "Then," "Next," and "Finally."

Solution: 1. **Sentence B** is the clear starting point as it contains the marker "First," describing the initial step of sautéing onions. 2. **Sentence C** uses the transition "Then," following the preparation of the base with the addition of spices. 3. **Sentence D** uses the marker "next," indicating the addition of the primary protein (chicken) after the aromatics are ready. 4. **Sentence A** uses the definitive marker "Finally" to describe the last step of the process (garnishing).

Final Answer: The logical order is B-C-D-A.

Answer: (A)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Descriptive para-jumbles establish a setting first, then describe its purpose or atmosphere, followed by the specific details of its contents and the people within it.

Solution: 1. **Sentence A** is the introductory sentence as it identifies the subject: the library. 2. **Sentence B** follows naturally, explaining the function of the library mentioned in A (offering a refuge/sanctuary from the outside world). 3. **Sentence D** moves from the general atmosphere to the specific contents of the library—the books on the shelves. 4. **Sentence C** concludes the description by focusing on the inhabitants (students) and their behavior within the space.

Final Answer: The logical order is A-B-D-C.

Answer: (A)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Philosophical or argumentative para-jumbles often start with a definition or a "not only X" premise, provide the "but also Y" counterpart, offer a supporting reason, and end with a logical conclusion marked by a transition word like "Therefore."

Solution: 1. **Sentence A** introduces the main theme (Success) and provides a negative definition (what it is *not* just about). 2. **Sentence C** provides the complementary positive definition (what it *is* equally about), creating a perfect link with Sentence A. 3. **Sentence B** provides the reasoning or the "why" behind the focus on the journey—it is the struggle that builds character. 4. **Sentence D** uses the concluding transition "Therefore" to provide a final recommendation based on the preceding arguments.

Final Answer: The logical order is A-C-B-D.

Answer: (A)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: Narrative para-jumbles follow a chronological or psychological progression. It usually begins with a background or motivation, followed by a specific action, the physical result of that action, and finally the sensory observation of the outcome.

Solution: 1. **Sentence D** serves as the best opener because it provides the background context and the motivation (or prohibition) for the character's presence in that location (the attic). 2. **Sentence A** describes the immediate physical reaction and hesitation (trembling hand) as he prepares to perform the action mentioned in the previous context. 3. **Sentence B** describes the successful action (pushing the door open) and the audible reaction of the environment (the door groaning). 4. **Sentence C** provides the final sensory description of the setting once access has been gained, using the word "Inside" to signal that he has successfully entered the room.

Final Answer: The logical order is D-A-B-C.

Answer: (A)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary. The second part of the sentence ("everyone agreed") provides a direct definition of the missing word.

Solution: 1. **Equivocal:** Open to more than one interpretation; uncertain. 2. **Unanimous:** (of two or more people) fully in agreement. 3. **Ambiguous:** Open to more than one interpretation; having a double meaning. 4. **Contentious:** Causing or likely to cause an argument; controversial. Since everyone agreed, the decision was by definition unanimous.

Final Answer: Unanimous

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Contrastive Conjunctions. The word "Despite" indicates that the outcome (winning the case) was the opposite of what would be expected given the nature of the evidence.

Solution: 1. **Flimsy/Scant/Fragile:** These words suggest the evidence was weak. If the evidence was weak, a lawyer winning would be expected, not a surprise requiring the word "Despite." 2. **Overwhelming:** This suggests the evidence was very strong and difficult to defeat. Winning a case "despite" strong (overwhelming) evidence is a significant achievement and fits the logical structure of the sentence.

Final Answer: Overwhelming

Answer: (C)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Contextual inference. The phrase "difficult to distinguish between the painting and the photograph" implies that the art looks exactly like real life.

Solution: 1. **Abstract:** Art that does not attempt to represent external reality. 2. **Realistic:** Representing familiar things in a way that is accurate or true to life. 3. **Vague:** Uncertain, indefinite, or unclear. 4. **Surreal:** Marked by the intense irrational reality of a dream. Only "Realistic" explains why a painting would be mistaken for a photograph.

Final Answer: Realistic

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: Legal and Administrative Vocabulary. The phrase "to make way for modern reforms" implies that an old, existing law must be removed or officially cancelled.

Solution: 1. **Repeal:** To revoke or annul a law or congressional act. 2.

Enact: To make a bill or other proposal law (create a new law). 3. **Invoke:** To cite or appeal to someone or something as an authority for an action or in support of an argument. 4. **Sustain:** To strengthen or support physically or mentally. To replace an old law with new reforms, the old law must be ****repealed****.

Final Answer: Repeal

Answer: (A)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Personality Descriptors. The sentence describes a trait that results in the ability to "make friends easily in any environment," implying sociability and friendliness.

Solution: 1. **Gregarious:** (of a person) fond of company; sociable. 2.

Reticent: Not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily; reserved. 3.

Aloof: Not friendly or forthcoming; cool and distant. 4. **Morose:** Sullen

and ill-tempered. Only a ****gregarious**** person would naturally find it easy to make friends in various environments.

Final Answer: Gregarious

Answer: (A)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary matching based on behavioral and situational descriptors.

Solution: 1. **Altruistic (a):** This comes from the root "alter" (other). It refers to the selfless concern for the well-being of others, matching with (i). 2. **Belligerent (b):** From the Latin "bellum" (war). It describes a person or nation that is engaged in war or has a hostile, aggressive nature, matching with (ii). 3. **Clandestine (c):** Refers to things characterized by or done in secrecy, especially because they are illicit, matching with (iii).

Final Answer: a-i, b-ii, c-iii

Answer: (A)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary matching based on temporal duration and states of awareness.

Solution: 1. **Ephemeral (a):** Derived from the Greek word for "lasting only a day." It is used for anything that lasts for a very short time, matching with (i). 2. **Perennial (b):** From "per-" (through) and "annus" (year). It refers to things that are everlasting or persist for an infinite/continual time, matching with (ii). 3. **Oblivious (c):** Describes a state where one is not aware of or not concerned about what is happening around them, matching with (iii).

Final Answer: a-i, b-ii, c-iii

Answer: (A)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary matching based on intensity and intervention. These verbs describe different ways of affecting the severity of a situation or problem.

Solution: 1. **Mitigate (a):** To make something (usually something bad) less severe, serious, or painful. It is synonymous with reducing the impact, matching with (i). 2. **Exacerbate (b):** To make a problem, bad situation, or negative feeling worse. It is the opposite of mitigate, matching with (ii). 3. **Alleviate (c):** While similar to mitigate, it specifically refers to providing relief or making suffering/deficiency more bearable, matching with (iii).

Final Answer: a-i, b-ii, c-iii

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Idioms and Phrases. Understanding figurative language where the literal meaning of the words does not reflect the actual usage.

Solution: 1. **At the drop of a hat (a):** This idiom describes an action done instantly or without any hesitation, matching with (i). 2. **Once in a blue moon (b):** Refers to an event that happens very rarely (based on the rarity of a second full moon in a single calendar month), matching with (ii). 3. **Under the weather (c):** A common expression used when someone is feeling slightly ill or not their usual healthy self, matching with (iii).

Final Answer: a-i, b-ii, c-iii

Answer: (A)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms (Words with similar meanings). To "abandon" something means to leave it behind or give it up completely.

Solution: 1. **Retain:** To keep or continue to have something (Antonym). 2.

Forsake: To abandon or leave someone or something entirely (Synonym).

3. **Support:** To give assistance to (Antonym). 4. **Adopt:** To choose to take up or follow (Antonym).

Final Answer: Forsake

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary of economics and spending. Being "frugal" refers to being sparing or economical regarding money or food.

Solution: 1. **Extravagant:** Lacking restraint in spending money (Antonym). 2. **Thrifty:** Using money and other resources carefully

and not wastefully (Synonym). 3. **Generous:** Showing a readiness to give more of something than is strictly necessary. 4. **Wasteful:** Using or expending something of value carelessly (Antonym).

Final Answer: Thrifty

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: Descriptive adjectives regarding precision and care.

Solution: 1. **Careless:** Not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors (Antonym). 2. **Thorough:** Executed with great care and completeness; showing great attention to detail (Synonym). 3.

Sloppy: Careless and unsystematic; excessively casual (Antonym). 4.

Hasty: Done with excessive speed or urgency; hurried (Antonym).

Final Answer: Thorough

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary regarding honesty and openness.

Solution: 1. **Dishonest:** Behaving or prone to behave in an untrustworthy or fraudulent way (Antonym). 2. **Frank:** Open, honest, and direct in speech or writing, especially when dealing with unpalatable matters (Synonym). 3. **Secretive:** (of a person or an organization) inclined to conceal feelings and intentions. 4. **Ambiguous:** Open to more than one interpretation; not clear.

Final Answer: Frank

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms (Words with similar meanings). "Placid" is used to describe a person or a body of water that is not easily upset or excited.

Solution: 1. **Turbulent:** Characterized by conflict, disorder, or confusion (Antonym). 2. **Calm:** Not showing or feeling nervousness, anger, or other strong emotions (Synonym). 3. **Noisy:** Making a lot of noise (Unrelated). 4. **Agitated:** Feeling or appearing troubled or nervous (Antonym).

Final Answer: Calm

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms (Words with opposite meanings). "Adversity" refers to a state of misfortune or difficulties.

Solution: 1. **Misfortune:** An unfortunate condition or event (Synonym). 2. **Prosperity:** The state of being successful in material terms; flourishing financially (Antonym). 3. **Hardship:** Severe suffering or privation (Synonym). 4. **Difficulty:** The state or quality of being hard to do or to understand (Synonym).

Final Answer: Prosperity

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms (Words with opposite meanings). The prefix "bene-" means good or well. "Benevolent" describes someone who is well-meaning and kindly.

Solution: 1. **Kind:** Having or showing a friendly, generous, and considerate nature (Synonym). 2. **Malevolent:** Having or showing a wish to do evil to others (Antonym). The prefix "male-" means bad or evil. 3. **Generous:** Showing a readiness to give more of something than is strictly necessary (Synonym). 4. **Compassionate:** Feeling or showing sympathy and concern for others (Synonym).

Final Answer: Malevolent

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms (Words with opposite meanings). "Ephemeral" describes something that is very short-lived or lasts for only a very brief period.

Solution: 1. **Transient:** Lasting only for a short time; impermanent (Synonym). 2. **Eternal:** Lasting or existing forever; without end or beginning (Antonym). 3. **Brief:** Of short duration (Synonym). 4. **Fleeting:** Lasting for a very short time (Synonym).

Final Answer: Eternal

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms (Words with opposite meanings). "Vague" refers to something that is uncertain, indefinite, or unclear in character or meaning.

Solution: 1. **Precise:** Marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail (Antonym). 2. **Unclear:** Not easy to see, hear, or understand (Synonym). 3. **Hazy:** Vague, indistinct, or ill-defined (Synonym). 4. **Indistinct:** Not clear or sharply defined (Synonym).

Final Answer: Precise

Answer: (A)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms (Words with opposite meanings). "Arrogant" describes a person having or revealing an exaggerated sense of one's own importance or abilities.

Solution: 1. **Proud:** Having or showing a high or excessively high opinion of oneself (Synonym). 2. **Humble:** Having or showing a modest or low estimate of one's own importance (Antonym). 3. **Haughty:** Arrogantly superior and disdainful (Synonym). 4. **Conceited:** Excessively proud of oneself; vain (Synonym).

Final Answer: Humble

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: Idioms and Phrases. Understanding figurative language where the literal action (hitting a bush) represents a communicative behavior (avoidance).

Solution: The idiom "to beat around the bush" originates from hunters who would beat the edges of a bush to stir up birds without entering the center directly. In conversation, it means to discuss a matter without coming to the point, usually out of hesitation or politeness.

Final Answer: To avoid the main topic.

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: Idioms and Phrases. This phrase describes a shift in perception regarding an event's outcome over time.

Solution: A "blessing in disguise" refers to an unfortunate event or situation that eventually results in a positive outcome. The "disguise" is the initial appearance of trouble, while the "blessing" is the ultimate benefit gained.

Final Answer: A good thing that seemed bad at first.

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: Idioms and Phrases. This expression dates back to a time before electricity, when oil lamps were used for light during nighttime activities.

Solution: "To burn the midnight oil" means to remain awake and active (usually working or studying) long after traditional sleeping hours. It signifies diligence or the pressure of a deadline.

Final Answer: To work or study late into the night.

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: Idioms and Phrases. This refers to an ideal scenario where one does not have to sacrifice one benefit for another.

Solution: "The best of both worlds" describes a situation in which a person can enjoy the advantages of two very different opportunities or conditions simultaneously, without the typical drawbacks of either.

Final Answer: Having the advantages of two different situations.

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: Etymology and One-Word Substitution. Breaking down the roots of the words: - *Mis-* or *Miso-*: Hatred/Dislike - *Anthropos*: Human/Mankind - *Philo-*: Love

Solution: 1. **Philanthropist:** One who loves and seeks to promote the welfare of others (opposite of the query). 2. **Misanthrope:** A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. 3. **Misogynist:** A person who dislikes or is strongly prejudiced against women (*gyne* = woman). 4. **Optimist:** A person who tends to be hopeful and confident about the future.

Final Answer: Misanthrope

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Etymology and One-Word Substitution. Examining the prefixes and suffixes: - *Auto-*: Self - *Bio-*: Life - *Graphy*: Writing

Solution: 1. **Biography:** An account of someone's life written by someone else. 2. **Autobiography:** An account of a person's life written by that person (**self-written**). 3. **Bibliography:** A list of the books referred to in a scholarly work. 4. **Calligraphy:** The art of producing decorative handwriting.

Final Answer: Autobiography

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	C	4	C	5	C
6	B	7	B	8	C	9	B	10	C
11	C	12	B	13	B	14	C	15	A
16	B	17	B	18	C	19	A	20	B
21	A	22	A	23	A	24	A	25	A
26	B	27	C	28	B	29	A	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	A	44	B	45	B
46	B	47	B	48	B	49	B	50	B

