

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-42

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 digital era, cryptography has moved from the shadows of espionage to the forefront of daily life. It is the science of using mathematics to encrypt and decrypt data. The most common form today is End-to-End Encryption (E2EE), which ensures that only the communicating users can read the messages. In 2024, data breaches cost global businesses an average of 4.5 million per incident, leading to a 30% increase in the adoption of "Zero Trust" security models. While quantum computing poses a future threat—capable of breaking current RSA encryption in seconds—researchers are already developing "Post-Quantum Cryptography." This shift is not just technical but economic; the cybersecurity market is projected to reach 500 billion by 2030. For a layperson, cryptography is the invisible shield protecting everything from WhatsApp chats to high-stakes bank transfers.



- Q1.** What is the primary function of End-to-End Encryption (E2EE)?
- (A) To speed up internet connections.
 - (B) To ensure only the sender and receiver can access data.
 - (C) To lower the cost of data breaches.
 - (D) To enable quantum computing.
- Q2.** According to the text, what was the average cost of a data breach in 2024?
- (A) \$500 billion
 - (B) \$4.5 million
 - (C) \$30 million
 - (D) \$2024 million
- Q3.** Why is Quantum Computing considered a threat in the passage?
- (A) It is too expensive for most businesses.
 - (B) It can break existing encryption methods very quickly.
 - (C) It requires "Zero Trust" models to function.
 - (D) It is only used for espionage.
- Q4.** The term "Post-Quantum Cryptography" refers to:
- (A) Encryption that uses old RSA methods.
 - (B) Security measures designed to withstand quantum computer attacks.
 - (C) A system that prohibits bank transfers.
 - (D) A market worth \$4.5 million.
- Q5.** Which model saw a 30% increase in adoption due to data breaches?
- (A) E2EE
 - (B) RSA
 - (C) Zero Trust



(D) Post-Quantum

Q6. What is the tone of the passage?

- (A) Alarmist and panicked.
- (B) Informative and forward-looking.
- (C) Skeptical and dismissive.
- (D) Humorous and light-hearted.

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 village of Kumartuli was waking up. Old Manas sat by his wheel, his fingers gnarled like the roots of the ancient banyan tree. He didn't need his eyes to shape the clay; his hands had their own memory. Every turn of the wheel was a prayer. He remembered the Great Flood of '78, when the river had swallowed his workshop, yet he had started again with nothing but the mud beneath his feet. His grandson, Aryan, watched from the doorway, holding a smartphone. Aryan wanted to study Graphic Design in the city. To him, the clay was "primitive," a relic of a slow past. But as Manas pulled a delicate neck from a lump of earth, Aryan paused. For a moment, the blue light of the screen couldn't compete with the elegance of the spinning mud.



- Q7.** What does the comparison of Manas's fingers to "roots of the banyan tree" suggest?
- (A) He is very tall.
 - (B) He is old, strong, and deeply connected to his heritage.
 - (C) He is unable to move his hands.
 - (D) He works in a forest.
- Q8.** How did Manas respond to the Great Flood of '78?
- (A) He left the village for the city.
 - (B) He gave up pottery forever.
 - (C) He rebuilt his life using the available mud.
 - (D) He blamed his grandson for the disaster.
- Q9.** Aryan's attitude toward his grandfather's craft is initially:
- (A) Respectful and eager.
 - (B) Indifferent and dismissive.
 - (C) Jealous and angry.
 - (D) Fearful.
- Q10.** The "blue light of the screen" symbolizes:
- (A) The beauty of traditional art.
 - (B) Modern technology and city life.
 - (C) A new type of pottery wheel.
 - (D) The moonlight in the village.
- Q11.** What brings the "moment of pause" for Aryan?
- (A) A message on his phone.
 - (B) His grandfather's prayer.
 - (C) The sudden skill and beauty in his grandfather's work.



(D) The sound of the river.

Q12. The theme of the passage is best described as:

- (A) The dangers of natural disasters.
- (B) The conflict and connection between tradition and modernity.
- (C) The history of Graphic Design.
- (D) The importance of smartphones in rural India.

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.

Silence is not the absence of sound, but the presence of self. In the modern cacophony of notifications and urban roar, we have lost the art of being still. To sit in a quiet room is to face the architecture of one's own mind—the leaky pipes of regret, the sturdy beams of hope. Most flee from silence because it is a mirror. We prefer the "sordid boon" of noise, as Wordsworth might say, because it distracts us from the labor of thought. Yet, it is only in the fertile soil of quietude that original ideas take root. As the desert finds its peace in the vastness, the human spirit finds its clarity in the hush.

Q13. According to the author, what is silence?

- (A) A lack of noise.
- (B) The presence of the self.
- (C) A modern problem.
- (D) A leaky pipe.

Q14. The "architecture of one's own mind" is a metaphor for:

- (A) Designing buildings.



- (B) The internal structure of thoughts and emotions.
- (C) Learning how to be an architect.
- (D) Escaping from a quiet room.

Q15. Why do people "flee from silence"?

- (A) Because it is too loud.
- (B) Because it forces them to reflect on themselves.
- (C) Because they prefer the desert.
- (D) Because they are busy with architecture.

Q16. The phrase "fertile soil of quietude" implies that:

- (A) Silence is good for farming.
- (B) Quietness is necessary for creativity and new ideas.
- (C) Soil needs to be quiet to grow plants.
- (D) Ideas are like weeds.

Q17. What does the author mean by "modern cacophony"?

- (A) Beautiful music.
- (B) The overwhelming and harsh mixture of modern sounds/distractions.
- (C) A new type of smartphone.
- (D) A quiet urban environment.

Q18. The author's attitude towards silence is:

- (A) Fearful
- (B) Reverent and appreciative
- (C) Bored
- (D) Critical



SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY**Q19.** Rearranging Sentences (Para-jumbles)

- A. These insects play a crucial role in pollination.
- B. Honeybees are often overlooked in the ecosystem.
- C. Without them, many of our favorite fruits would disappear.
- D. However, their populations are declining due to pesticides.

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

Q20. Rearranging Sentences (Para-jumbles)

- A. The satellite was launched early Tuesday morning.
- B. It entered the designated orbit after twenty minutes.
- C. Scientists at the ground station cheered in relief.
- D. This mission marks a new milestone for the space agency.

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

Q21. Rearranging Sentences (Para-jumbles)

- A. He searched his pockets but found nothing.
- B. John realized he had lost his keys at the park.
- C. He decided to retrace his steps before it got dark.
- D. The panic began to set in as he reached his front door.

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



(D) A-B-C-D

Q22. Rearranging Sentences (Para-jumbles)

- A. However, the benefits of exercise extend beyond weight loss.
- B. Many people start a workout routine to look better.
- C. It also improves mental health and reduces stress.
- D. Therefore, physical activity should be a lifestyle choice.

(A) B-A-C-D

(B) B-C-A-D

(C) A-B-D-C

(D) D-B-A-C

Q23. Rearranging Sentences (Para-jumbles)

- A. The mountain air was thin and biting.
- B. They reached the summit just as the sun began to rise.
- C. Every step felt like a battle against gravity.
- D. Despite the exhaustion, the view was worth the struggle.

(A) A-C-B-D

(B) B-A-D-C

(C) C-A-B-D

(D) A-B-C-D

Q24. Rearranging Sentences (Para-jumbles)

- A. Language is a living entity that evolves over time.
- B. New words are added to the dictionary every year.
- C. This process reflects the changing culture of its speakers.
- D. Slang often becomes mainstream after a few decades.

(A) A-B-D-C

(B) B-A-C-D

(C) A-C-B-D

(D) D-A-B-C



Q25. Rearranging Sentences (Para-jumbles)

- A. First, gather all the necessary ingredients.
- B. Next, preheat the oven to 180°C.
- C. Finally, bake for thirty minutes until golden brown.
- D. Mix the flour and sugar in a large bowl.

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

Q26. The witness's story was so _____ that the jury found it hard to believe him.

- (A) Incredible
- (B) Incredulous
- (C) Credible
- (D) Credential

Q27. The manager had to _____ the meeting because of an emergency.

- (A) Call off
- (B) Call on
- (C) Call out
- (D) Call for

Q28. He is so _____ that he believes everything people tell him.

- (A) Gullible
- (B) Sagacious
- (C) Astute
- (D) Cynical

Q29. The medicine provided only _____ relief from the pain.



- (A) Perpetual
- (B) Transient
- (C) Eternal
- (D) Constant

Q30. The diplomat handled the delicate situation with great _____.

- (A) Finesse
- (B) Clumsiness
- (C) Arrogance
- (D) Ignorance

Q31. Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B:

List I	Column A	List II	Column B
(a)	Veracious	(i)	Truthful
(b)	Voracious	(ii)	Very hungry/greedy
(c)	Vivacious	(iii)	Full of life

- (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

Q32. Match the emotional states in Column A with their definitions in Column B:

List I	Column A	List II	Column B
(a)	Empathy	(i)	Understanding another's feelings
(b)	Apathy	(ii)	Lack of interest or concern
(c)	Antipathy	(iii)	Strong dislike



- (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

Q33. Match the idioms in Column A with their meanings in Column B:

List I	Column A	List II	Column B
(a)	To break the ice	(i)	To start a conversation
(b)	To spill the beans	(ii)	To reveal a secret
(c)	To hit the hay	(iii)	To go to sleep

- (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

Q34. Match the adjectives in Column A with their descriptions in Column B:

List I	Column A	List II	Column B
(a)	Fragile	(i)	Easily broken
(b)	Docile	(ii)	Ready to accept control
(c)	Volatile	(iii)	Liable to change rapidly

- (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

Q35. Find the Synonym of: REVERENCE



- (A) Disrespect
- (B) Admiration
- (C) Hatred
- (D) Fear

Q36. Find the Synonym of: OBSTINATE

- (A) Flexible
- (B) Stubborn
- (C) Yielding
- (D) Soft

Q37. Find the Synonym of: LETHARGIC

- (A) Energetic
- (B) Sluggish
- (C) Active
- (D) Quick

Q38. Find the Synonym of: PRUDENT

- (A) Reckless
- (B) Wise
- (C) Foolish
- (D) Wasteful

Q39. Find the Synonym of: ABHOR

- (A) Love
- (B) Detest
- (C) Admire
- (D) Desire



Q40. Find the Antonym of: AMBIGUOUS

- (A) Vague
- (B) Clear
- (C) Uncertain
- (D) Obscure

Q41. Find the Antonym of: OPTIMISTIC

- (A) Hopeful
- (B) Pessimistic
- (C) Cheerful
- (D) Bright

Q42. Find the Antonym of: FRAGILE

- (A) Delicate
- (B) Robust
- (C) Weak
- (D) Brittle

Q43. Find the Antonym of: ENORMOUS

- (A) Huge
- (B) Tiny
- (C) Massive
- (D) Vast

Q44. Find the Antonym of: BRAVE

- (A) Courageous
- (B) Cowardly
- (C) Valorous



(D) Bold

Q45. "To cry wolf" means:

- (A) To hunt wolves.
- (B) To give a false alarm.
- (C) To be very brave.
- (D) To scream loudly.

Q46. "A piece of cake" means:

- (A) Something very tasty.
- (B) Something very easy.
- (C) A small portion.
- (D) To celebrate a birthday.

Q47. "Back to the drawing board" means:

- (A) To start over because a previous attempt failed.
- (B) To draw a picture.
- (C) To clean a board.
- (D) To go back to school.

Q48. "Barking up the wrong tree" means:

- (A) A dog chasing a cat.
- (B) Looking in the wrong place or accusing the wrong person.
- (C) Being loud in a forest.
- (D) Planting trees in the wrong soil.

Q49. One Word Substitution

A person who looks at the bright side of things:



- (A) Pessimist
- (B) Optimist
- (C) Atheist
- (D) Theist

Q50. One Word Substitution

The study of birds:

- (A) Biology
- (B) Ornithology
- (C) Zoology
- (D) Entomology



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

Concept: End-to-End Encryption (E2EE) is a method of secure communication that prevents third parties from accessing data while it is transferred from one end system or device to another.

Solution: The passage explicitly defines the most common form of cryptography today (E2EE) as a system that "ensures that only the communicating users can read the messages." This directly matches the idea that only the sender and receiver have access to the unencrypted data.

Final Answer: To ensure only the sender and receiver can access data.

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Factual Comprehension. This requires identifying specific data points provided within the text to answer a quantitative question.

Solution: Scanning the text for the year "2024" and the term "cost," we find the sentence: "In 2024, data breaches cost global businesses an average of \$4.5 million per incident."

- Option A is the 2030 market projection (\$500 billion).
- Option C is a random figure not in the text.
- Option D uses the year as a distractor.

Final Answer: \$4.5 million

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Modern encryption, such as RSA, relies on the mathematical difficulty of factoring large prime numbers—a task that would take classical computers thousands of years. Quantum computers use Shor’s algorithm, which can solve these specific mathematical problems exponentially faster.

Solution: The passage explicitly identifies the nature of the threat by stating that quantum computing is "capable of breaking current RSA encryption in seconds." This high-speed decryption capability renders existing security protocols ineffective, which is why it is considered a significant threat to digital privacy.

Final Answer: It can break existing encryption methods very quickly.

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Post-Quantum Cryptography (also known as quantum-resistant cryptography) refers to the development of new mathematical foundations for encryption that are secure against both quantum and classical computers.

Solution: According to the text, as quantum computing poses a threat to current methods, "researchers are already developing 'Post-Quantum Cryptography.'" This context shows that it is a defensive evolution in security intended to survive and withstand the arrival of quantum-level processing power.

Final Answer: Security measures designed to withstand quantum computer attacks.

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: The "Zero Trust" security model operates on the principle of "never trust, always verify." It requires all users and devices, whether inside or outside the network perimeter, to be continuously authenticated and authorized.

Solution: The passage explicitly mentions that the rising cost of data breaches (averaging \$4.5 million in 2024) acted as a catalyst for changing security strategies. It states that this financial impact led to "a 30% increase in the adoption of 'Zero Trust' security models."

Final Answer: Zero Trust

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Tone refers to the author's attitude toward the subject matter. It is identified by looking at the choice of words, the presence of bias, and the overall perspective (e.g., focusing on facts vs. emotions).

Solution: The author provides objective data (market projections, statistics, and definitions) and discusses how technology is evolving to meet future challenges (Post-Quantum Cryptography).

- It is **informative** because it aims to educate the reader on the current state and cost of cryptography.
- It is **forward-looking** because it anticipates future threats (Quantum) and economic growth (2030 projections).

The text remains balanced and objective, avoiding the emotional extremes found in alarmist or humorous writing.

Final Answer: Informative and forward-looking.

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Literary Device: Simile. A simile compares two different things using "like" or "as" to create a vivid image or convey a deeper meaning about a character's traits or history.

Solution: The author describes Manas's fingers as "gnarled like the roots of the ancient banyan tree."

- **Gnarled/Roots:** Suggests old age and years of physical labor.
- **Banyan Tree:** In many cultures, the banyan tree symbolizes longevity, strength, and being deeply "rooted" in one's environment or tradition.

This comparison implies that Manas is not just elderly, but that his identity and his craft are inseparable from his history and heritage, much like a tree is fixed to the earth by its roots.

Final Answer: He is old, strong, and deeply connected to his heritage.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Character Resilience and Contextual Meaning. In literature, a character's reaction to a disaster often reveals their core values and strength of spirit.

Solution: The passage describes the aftermath of the Great Flood of '78, noting that the river "swallowed his workshop." However, it immediately follows with: "yet he had started again with nothing but the mud beneath his feet." This indicates a resilient response where he utilized the only resource remaining—clay/mud—to restore his livelihood rather than quitting or moving away.

Final Answer: He rebuilt his life using the available mud.

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Character Contrast and Internal Conflict. Authors often contrast traditional crafts with modern technology to highlight a generational gap in values.

Solution: Aryan's initial perspective is characterized by his interest in Graphic Design and his smartphone. The text explicitly states that to him, the clay was "'primitive,' a relic of a slow past." This choice of words—"primitive" and "relic"—shows that he viewed the craft as outdated and lacking value, which constitutes an indifferent and dismissive attitude.

Final Answer: Indifferent and dismissive.

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Symbolism in Literature. Objects or sensory details (like light and color) are often used to represent broader abstract concepts or societal shifts.

Solution: The "blue light of the screen" is associated with Aryan's smartphone and his desire to study Graphic Design in the city. It serves as a visual shorthand for the digital age, urban lifestyle, and the modern world that stands in stark contrast to the earthy, organic tones of his grandfather's clay workshop.

Final Answer: Modern technology and city life.

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Character Arc and Climax. A "moment of pause" usually indicates a shift in a character's perspective or a sudden realization of value in something previously dismissed.

Solution: The passage notes that Aryan initially views the clay as "primitive." However, his attitude shifts when he sees Manas pull a "delicate neck from a lump of earth." The text states that "the blue light of the screen couldn't compete with the elegance of the spinning mud," implying that the sheer artistry and skill displayed by his grandfather captured his attention and forced him to respect the craft.

Final Answer: The sudden skill and beauty in his grandfather's work.

Answer: (C)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Thematic Identification. The theme is the central idea or underlying message that pervades a piece of writing, often involving a tension between two opposing forces.

Solution: The story centers on the juxtaposition of Manas (representing tradition, manual skill, and the past) and Aryan (representing modernity, digital design, and the future). The "conflict" is seen in Aryan's dismissal of the clay, while the "connection" is realized in the final moment of shared appreciation for beauty. This generational and cultural bridge is the core message.

Final Answer: The conflict and connection between tradition and modernity.

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Philosophical Definition. Authors often redefine common terms (like "silence") to shift the focus from a physical state (lack of sound) to a psychological or spiritual state.

Solution: The opening sentence of the passage states: "Silence is not the absence of sound, but the presence of self." This indicates that for the author, silence is defined by the internal encounter with one's own consciousness rather than just the lack of external noise.

Final Answer: The presence of the self.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Metaphorical Interpretation. A metaphor compares two unrelated things to highlight a shared characteristic. Here, the "architecture" of a building (its structure and components) is compared to the mind.

Solution: The author describes sitting in a quiet room to face the "architecture of one's own mind," followed by examples like "leaky pipes of regret" and "sturdy beams of hope." These details clarify that the architecture represents how a person's inner psychological world—their thoughts, memories, and emotions—is built and organized.

Final Answer: The internal structure of thoughts and emotions.

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Psychological Introspection. The text explores why humans often find silence uncomfortable, suggesting it acts as a "mirror" that removes distractions.

Solution: The passage states, "Most flee from silence because it is a mirror." It further explains that noise is a "boon" because it "distracts us from the labor of thought." In silence, without external noise to occupy the mind, a person is forced to confront their own thoughts, regrets, and hopes. Therefore, people avoid it to escape this involuntary self-reflection.

Final Answer: Because it forces them to reflect on themselves.

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Imagery and Connotative Meaning. The author uses "fertile soil" to represent a nourishing environment where growth can occur, applying this to "quietude" (silence).

Solution: The phrase "fertile soil of quietude" is followed by the explanation that "original ideas take root" there. This implies that silence provides the necessary environment for the mind to cultivate and grow new, creative thoughts. It is not literal soil for farming, but a figurative state required for intellectual and creative productivity.

Final Answer: Quietness is necessary for creativity and new ideas.

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: Diction and Context. A "cacophony" is a harsh, discordant mixture of sounds. In a "modern" context, authors use this to describe the relentless barrage of sensory input from technology and urban environments.

Solution: The author refers to the "modern cacophony of notifications and urban roar." This indicates that the term isn't just about sound, but about the overwhelming distractions—pings, alerts, and city noise—that characterize contemporary life. This state is presented as the opposite of the stillness the author encourages.

Final Answer: The overwhelming and harsh mixture of modern sounds/distractions.

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Authorial Perspective. The tone or attitude is revealed through the value the author places on the subject. Words like "clarity," "spirit," "root," and "clarity" indicate a positive value judgment.

Solution: Throughout the passage, the author treats silence as a place of growth ("fertile soil"), a source of "clarity," and a way for the "human spirit" to find peace. Rather than viewing it as boring or scary, the author sees it as a profound and necessary art. This high level of respect and value indicates a reverent and appreciative attitude.

Final Answer: Reverent and appreciative

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Logical Sequencing (Para-jumbles). To solve these, identify the introductory sentence (usually the most general), look for pronoun links (e.g., "these insects," "them"), and follow the chronological or cause-effect order.

Solution:

- **B** is the opening sentence as it introduces the subject (Honeybees).
- **A** follows B by using "These insects" to refer back to honeybees and explaining their role.
- **C** provides the consequence of the role mentioned in A ("Without them...").
- **D** introduces a contrasting current reality ("However...") regarding their population.

The logical flow is: Introduction → Role → Importance → Current threat.

Final Answer: B-A-C-D

Answer: (A)



Q20.

Solution

Concept: Chronological Order. In narrative para-jumbles, sentences should follow the natural timeline of events: preparation → action → result → conclusion.

Solution:

- **A** is the starting point (The launch).
- **B** follows A chronologically (Entering orbit 20 minutes after launch).
- **C** describes the reaction to the successful entry into orbit.
- **D** provides a concluding statement on the significance of the entire event.

The timeline is: Launch → Orbit → Reaction → Milestone.

Final Answer: A-B-C-D

Answer: (A)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Narrative Flow and Logical Sequence. To solve this, identify the trigger event that leads to the subsequent actions.

Solution:

- **D** starts the sequence: reaching the front door is the moment he realizes he needs something.
- **A** follows naturally: the immediate reaction to needing keys at the door is searching one's pockets.
- **B** provides the realization: after failing to find them in his pockets, he concludes where they were left (the park).
- **C** is the resolution: having identified the problem, he takes action to fix it before nightfall.

The logical progression is: Arrival → Search → Realization → Action.

Final Answer: D-A-B-C

Answer: (B)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: Argumentative Structure. Academic or persuasive paragraphs usually move from a common observation to a specific point, supported by additional facts, ending with a conclusion.

Solution:

- **B** is the opening: it introduces the general topic (starting a workout routine) and a common motivation.
- **A** provides a transition: "However" shifts the focus from simple appearance to broader benefits.
- **C** adds supporting detail: it specifies what those extra benefits are (mental health).
- **D** is the conclusion: "Therefore" signals the final summary or recommendation based on the previous points.

The flow is: Observation → Transition → Supporting Fact → Conclusion.

Final Answer: B-A-C-D

Answer: (A)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Descriptive Sequencing. In narrative writing, the sequence often moves from the setting of the environment and the difficulty of the process to the climax (arrival) and the final emotional resolution.

Solution:

- **A** sets the scene by describing the harsh environment (thin and biting air).
- **C** describes the physical struggle and effort required to move through that environment.
- **B** provides the climax of the narrative: reaching the summit at sunrise.
- **D** offers the concluding reflection, balancing the "struggle" mentioned earlier with the reward of the "view."

The logical flow is: Environment → Physical Effort → Achievement → Reflection.

Final Answer: A-C-B-D

Answer: (A)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: General-to-Specific Structure. Effective expository paragraphs often start with a broad philosophical statement, provide specific examples or mechanisms, and then explain the significance of those examples.

Solution:

- **A** is the thesis statement: it introduces the broad concept of language as a "living entity."
- **B** provides a specific, measurable example of that evolution (dictionary updates).
- **D** offers a more specific nuance to that example, explaining how "slang" specifically moves into the mainstream.
- **C** concludes by explaining what this entire "process" (mentioned in B and D) signifies: a reflection of changing culture.

The flow is: General Concept → Evidence → Specific Example → Significance.

Final Answer: A-B-D-C

Answer: (A)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: Process Sequencing. In instructional or procedural writing (like a recipe), the order is strictly chronological. Look for transition words like "First," "Next," and "Finally" to establish the timeline.

Solution:

- **A** is the starting point: "First" identifies the preparation stage (gathering ingredients).
- **B** is the next logical step: "Next" describes setting up the equipment (preheating the oven).
- **D** follows the preparation: once the oven is heating and ingredients are ready, the actual "mixing" begins.
- **C** is the closing step: "Finally" indicates the last part of the process (baking).

The chronological flow is: Preparation → Setup → Execution → Completion.

Final Answer: A-B-D-C

Answer: (A)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: Word Choice and Contextual Meaning. This requires distinguishing between adjectives that share a root but have different applications (e.g., describing a person vs. describing a story).

Solution: The sentence describes a "story" that is difficult to believe.

- **Incredible** means "impossible to believe" or "unbelievable."
- **Incredulous** describes a person who is unwilling or unable to believe something.
- **Credible** means believable (the opposite of what the jury felt).
- **Credential** is a noun referring to qualifications.

Since a story cannot be "incredulous" (only a person can), "Incredible" is the correct fit.

Final Answer: Incredible

Answer: (A)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Phrasal Verbs. A phrasal verb's meaning is often idiomatic and distinct from the literal meaning of its individual words.

Solution: The context involves an emergency leading to the cancellation of a planned event.

- **Call off** means to cancel something.
- **Call on** means to visit someone or ask them to speak.
- **Call out** means to shout or to challenge someone.
- **Call for** means to demand or require.

"Call off" is the standard term for cancelling a meeting or event.

Final Answer: Call off

Answer: (A)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary: Personality Traits. This question tests the ability to identify a word that describes excessive trust or lack of skepticism.

Solution: The sentence describes someone who "believes everything people tell him."

- **Gullible** means easily persuaded to believe something; naive.
- **Sagacious** means having or showing keen mental discernment and good judgment (wise).
- **Astute** means having an ability to accurately assess situations (shrewd).
- **Cynical** means believing that people are motivated by self-interest; distrustful.

"Gullible" is the only word that fits the description of being overly trusting.

Final Answer: Gullible

Answer: (A)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: Temporal Adjectives. This question tests the ability to distinguish between words describing duration (temporary vs. permanent).

Solution: The word "only" acts as a qualifier, suggesting that the relief was limited in some way (likely in duration).

- **Perpetual** means never ending or changing.
- **Transient** means lasting only for a short time; impermanent.
- **Eternal** means lasting or existing forever.
- **Constant** means occurring continuously over a period of time.

Since the sentence implies a limitation, "Transient" is the most appropriate choice to describe relief that was not long-lasting.

Final Answer: Transient

Answer: (B)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: Contextual Vocabulary. Diplomats are traditionally expected to possess specific professional qualities when dealing with "delicate" (sensitive) matters.

Solution: A "delicate situation" requires skill, tact, and subtle handling.

- **Finesse** means extreme delicacy and subtle skill in performance or handling.
- **Clumsiness** refers to a lack of coordination or tact.
- **Arrogance** refers to an insulting conceit or pride.
- **Ignorance** refers to a lack of knowledge or information.

"Finesse" is the only positive trait listed that describes the refined skill required for high-level diplomacy.

Final Answer: Finesse

Answer: (A)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Etymology and Vocabulary. This set tests the ability to distinguish between words with similar sounds (paronyms) but distinct Latin roots: *verax* (truth), *vorare* (to devour), and *vivus* (alive).

Solution:

- **(a) Veracious:** Derived from the root for "truth." It means being truthful or honest. → **(i)**
- **(b) Voracious:** Derived from the root meaning "to devour." It describes an insatiable appetite or being very hungry. → **(ii)**
- **(c) Vivacious:** Derived from the root for "life." It describes a person who is lively and high-spirited. → **(iii)**

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

Answer: (A)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: Root Word Analysis. The suffix "-pathy" comes from the Greek *pathos*, meaning feeling or suffering. The prefixes determine the direction of that feeling.

Solution:

- **(a) Empathy:** (Prefix *em-*: in/with) The ability to understand and share the feelings of another. → **(i)**
- **(b) Apathy:** (Prefix *a-*: without) A lack of feeling, emotion, or interest. → **(ii)**
- **(c) Antipathy:** (Prefix *anti-*: against) A deep-seated feeling of aversion or dislike. → **(iii)**

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

Answer: (A)

Q33.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic Expressions. Idioms are phrases where the collective meaning is different from the literal meaning of the individual words.

Solution:

- **(a) To break the ice:** To do or say something to relieve tension or get a conversation started in a social setting. → **(i)**
- **(b) To spill the beans:** To accidentally or prematurely give away information that was meant to be secret. → **(ii)**
- **(c) To hit the hay:** A colloquial way of saying one is going to bed/sleep (referencing hay-filled mattresses). → **(iii)**

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

Answer: (A)



Q34.

Solution

Concept: Adjective Definitions. This set focuses on words ending in "-ile" that describe the state or nature of an object or temperament.

Solution:

- **(a) Fragile:** Describes an object that is delicate and easily broken or damaged. → **(i)**
- **(b) Docile:** Describes a person or animal that is submissive or ready to accept control/instruction. → **(ii)**
- **(c) Volatile:** Describes something (like a chemical or a situation) that is liable to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse. → **(iii)**

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

Answer: (A)

Q35.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms: Nouns of Respect. This requires identifying a word that matches the high level of esteem or honor suggested by the target word.

Solution: **Reverence** means deep respect for someone or something.

- **Admiration** is a feeling of respect and warm approval, making it the closest synonym.
- **Disrespect** and **Hatred** are antonyms.
- **Fear** is an unrelated emotion.

Final Answer: Admiration

Answer: (B)



Q36.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms: Personality Traits. This involves identifying a word that describes a refusal to change one's opinion or course of action.

Solution: **Obstinate** means stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or chosen course of action, despite attempts to persuade one to do so.

- **Stubborn** is an exact synonym.
- **Flexible** and **Yielding** are direct antonyms.
- **Soft** refers to texture or a gentle nature, not persistence.

Final Answer: Stubborn

Answer: (B)

Q37.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms: Energy Levels. This tests the ability to recognize terms for low energy or lack of enthusiasm.

Solution: **Lethargic** means affected by lethargy; sluggish and apathetic.

- **Sluggish** describes being slow-moving or lacking in energy, matching the definition.
- **Energetic**, **Active**, and **Quick** are all antonyms.

Final Answer: Sluggish

Answer: (B)



Q38.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms: Decision Making. This requires a word describing the quality of acting with or showing care and thought for the future.

Solution: **Prudent** means acting with or showing care and thought for the future.

- **Wise** is the closest match, as it implies sound judgment and caution.
- **Reckless, Foolish,** and **Wasteful** represent the opposite behavior (antonyms).

Final Answer: Wise

Answer: (B)

Q39.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms: Strong Emotions. Identifying words for intense dislike or loathing.

Solution: **Abhor** means to regard with disgust and hatred.

- **Detest** means to dislike intensely, serving as a direct synonym.
- **Love, Admire,** and **Desire** are all positive emotions and therefore antonyms.

Final Answer: Detest

Answer: (B)



Q40.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms: Clarity. This requires finding the word with the opposite meaning to "uncertainty" or "multiple interpretations."

Solution: **Ambiguous** means open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning.

- **Clear** means easy to perceive, understand, or interpret, making it the perfect antonym.
- **Vague, Uncertain, and Obscure** are all synonyms of ambiguous.

Final Answer: Clear

Answer: (B)

Q41.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms: Outlook. This tests the ability to identify the word representing the opposite psychological disposition regarding future outcomes.

Solution: **Optimistic** means hopeful and confident about the future.

- **Pessimistic** means tending to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen, making it the direct antonym.
- **Hopeful, Cheerful, and Bright** are all synonyms or related positive states.

Final Answer: Pessimistic

Answer: (B)



Q42.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms: Physical Properties. This requires identifying a word that describes strength and durability rather than ease of breaking.

Solution: **Fragile** means easily broken or damaged.

- **Robust** means strong and healthy; vigorous or sturdy in construction, serving as the antonym.
- **Delicate, Weak, and Brittle** are all synonyms describing things that break easily.

Final Answer: Robust

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms: Scale and Magnitude. Identifying the word that represents the opposite extreme of size.

Solution: **Enormous** means very large in size, quantity, or extent.

- **Tiny** means very small, which is the direct opposite of enormous.
- **Huge, Massive, and Vast** are all synonyms indicating great size.

Final Answer: Tiny

Answer: (B)



Q44.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms: Character and Courage. This tests for the word describing a lack of bravery.

Solution: **Brave** means ready to face and endure danger or pain; showing courage.

- **Cowardly** means lacking courage, making it the correct antonym.
- **Courageous, Valorous, and Bold** are all synonyms representing bravery.

Final Answer: Cowardly

Answer: (B)

Q45.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic Origins. Many idioms are derived from fables or folklore. This specific phrase comes from Aesop's Fables, specifically "The Boy Who Cried Wolf."

Solution: In the fable, a shepherd boy repeatedly tricks villagers by shouting that a wolf is attacking his sheep when there is no wolf. When a real wolf eventually appears, the villagers ignore his calls.

- **To give a false alarm** is the correct meaning, referring to raising concerns about a non-existent threat.

Final Answer: To give a false alarm.

Answer: (B)



Q46.

Solution

Concept: Metaphorical Language. This idiom uses the pleasant and effortless experience of eating a dessert to describe a task.

Solution: The phrase emerged in the 20th century to describe something that requires little effort.

- **Something very easy** is the correct meaning. It is synonymous with the idiom "as easy as pie."

Final Answer: Something very easy.

Answer: (B)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: Professional Metaphors. This phrase draws from the world of engineering or design, where a "drawing board" is where initial plans are drafted.

Solution: When a design or plan fails in its execution phase, the creators must return to the very beginning—the drawing board—to start the planning process again from scratch.

- **To start over because a previous attempt failed** is the correct interpretation.

Final Answer: To start over because a previous attempt failed.

Answer: (A)



Q48.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic Expressions. This phrase originates from hunting, where a dog might bark at the base of a tree thinking its prey is there, while the animal has actually escaped to a different branch or tree.

Solution: The idiom is used metaphorically to describe a situation where someone is following a mistaken line of thought or course of action.

- **Looking in the wrong place or accusing the wrong person** is the correct meaning, as it signifies directing one's efforts or blame toward a target that is not the actual source of the problem.

Final Answer: Looking in the wrong place or accusing the wrong person.

Answer: (B)

Q49.

Solution

Concept: One Word Substitution: Personality and Philosophy. This tests the ability to categorize individuals based on their habitual mental attitude.

Solution:

- **Optimist:** A person who tends to be hopeful and confident about the success or favorable outcome of something (looks at the bright side).
- **Pessimist:** A person who habitually sees or anticipates the worst.
- **Atheist:** A person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God.
- **Theist:** A person who believes in the existence of a god or gods.

Final Answer: Optimist

Answer: (B)



Q50.

Solution

Concept: One Word Substitution: Scientific Disciplines. This requires identifying specific branches of biology based on their Greek roots (e.g., *ornis* meaning bird).

Solution:

- **Ornithology:** The scientific study of birds.
- **Biology:** The study of living organisms in general.
- **Zoology:** The study of the behavior, structure, and classification of animals.
- **Entomology:** The scientific study of insects.

Final Answer: Ornithology

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

