

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-43

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 transition to a "Green Economy" is heavily predicated on the proliferation of photovoltaic cells and lithium-ion batteries. However, a 2024 report by the International Resource Panel highlights a burgeoning crisis: the "mineral intensity" of clean energy. To meet the Paris Agreement targets, the demand for cobalt, graphite, and lithium must increase by nearly 500% by 2050. This surge creates a geopolitical bottleneck, as 70% of the world's cobalt is extracted from the Democratic Republic of Congo, often under precarious socio-ethical conditions. Furthermore, the recycling infrastructure for these minerals remains embryonic; currently, less than 5% of lithium-ion batteries are recycled globally. The irony remains that the quest for decarbonization might catalyze localized ecological degradation and "green-resource" wars, unless a "circular chemistry" model is mandated globally to decouple economic growth from virgin resource extraction.

Q1. Which of the following best describes the "Silicon Paradox" mentioned in the passage?

- (A) The high cost of solar panels despite the abundance of silicon.



- (B) The reliance on fossil fuels to manufacture green technology.
- (C) The ecological damage caused by extracting materials for clean energy.
- (D) The failure of the Paris Agreement to address mineral scarcity.

Q2. The term "embryonic" in the context of recycling infrastructure suggests it is:

- (A) Highly sophisticated but underfunded.
- (B) In an early, undeveloped stage.
- (C) Declining due to lack of interest.
- (D) Complicated by biological factors.

Q3. What is the primary "geopolitical bottleneck" identified by the author?

- (A) The refusal of the DRC to export cobalt.
- (B) The global lack of lithium-ion battery technology.
- (C) The concentration of essential minerals in specific geographic locations.
- (D) The 500% increase in clean energy demand.

Q4. The author's tone towards the current state of the "Green Economy" is:

- (A) Enthusiastically optimistic.
- (B) Dismissive and cynical.
- (C) Cautiously critical and analytical.
- (D) Purely indifferent.

Q5. According to the passage, "circular chemistry" would aim to:

- (A) Increase the speed of mineral extraction.
- (B) Eliminate the need for lithium-ion batteries.
- (C) Break the link between economic progress and the use of new raw materials.
- (D) Ensure that 70% of minerals are sourced from Congo.



- Q6.** Infer the author’s solution to the burgeoning crisis.
- (A) Halting the production of electric vehicles.
 - (B) Global enforcement of sustainable resource management and recycling.
 - (C) Shifting focus from cobalt to silicon.
 - (D) Decreasing the targets set by the Paris Agreement.

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.

Julian stood before the monolith—his magnum opus. It was a skyscraper of glass that seemed to pierce the very fabric of the London fog. He remembered the derision of his peers when he first drafted the "Ethereal Spire." They called it structurally precarious, a "glass vanity." Yet, here it stood. However, as the first winter gale shrieked through the steel girders, a low-frequency hum began to vibrate through the pavement. It wasn't a sound of triumph; it was a groan of tectonic protest. Julian realized, with a sinking sensation in his gut, that he had accounted for aesthetics and wind resistance, but had ignored the subterranean resonance of the nearby Underground lines. The building wasn't just standing; it was singing a dirge for its own collapse.

- Q7.** The "derision of his peers" implies that other architects:
- (A) Greatly admired Julian's courage.
 - (B) Mocked and ridiculed his design.
 - (C) Were jealous of his technical skills.
 - (D) Supported his architectural vision.
- Q8.** What does the "low-frequency hum" symbolize in the narrative?
- (A) The musicality of modern architecture.
 - (B) The hidden flaw and impending failure of the project.



- (C) The success of Julian's aesthetic choices.
- (D) The bustling life of the city below.

Q9. The phrase "singing a dirge for its own collapse" is an example of:

- (A) Hyperbole
- (B) Personification
- (C) Simile
- (D) Oxymoron

Q10. What was Julian's fatal oversight?

- (A) He used low-quality glass.
- (B) He ignored the wind resistance of the London fog.
- (C) He failed to consider the vibrations from the subway.
- (D) He built the tower too high for the girders to support.

Q11. Julian's "magnum opus" refers to:

- (A) His greatest failure.
- (B) His most significant work of art or career achievement.
- (C) A book he wrote on architecture.
- (D) The London fog.

Q12. Which word best describes Julian's realization at the end?

- (A) Exultation
- (B) Indifference
- (C) Trepidation
- (D) Nostalgia

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.

Solitude is not the absence of company, but the presence of self. To the uninitiated, the silence of a lonely room is a vacuum to be filled with the digital chatter of the age. Yet, the philosopher finds in that same silence a resonant chamber. In the quiet, the cacophony of social expectations fades, allowing the "inner voice" to assume its rightful sovereignty. This is not to be confused with misanthropy—the hatred of mankind—but rather a strategic retreat. By withdrawing from the "madding crowd," one does not lose humanity; one preserves the clarity required to serve it. True intellectual autonomy is forged in the furnace of isolation, where the dross of popular opinion is burned away, leaving only the tempered steel of original thought.

- Q13.** According to the author, the "uninitiated" view silence as:
- (A) An opportunity for growth.
 - (B) Something uncomfortable that needs to be filled.
 - (C) A sovereign right.
 - (D) A form of misanthropy.
- Q14.** The metaphor "tempered steel of original thought" suggests that original ideas are:
- (A) Dangerous and sharp.
 - (B) Flexible and weak.
 - (C) Strong and refined through a difficult process.
 - (D) Cold and emotionless.
- Q15.** What is the distinction made between solitude and misanthropy?
- (A) Solitude is for philosophers; misanthropy is for the crowd.
 - (B) Solitude is a constructive retreat; misanthropy is a negative hatred.



- (C) They are effectively the same thing.
- (D) Misanthropy is required to achieve solitude.

Q16. The "madding crowd" most likely refers to:

- (A) A group of angry protesters.
- (B) The chaotic and distracting nature of society.
- (C) People who enjoy solitude.
- (D) A collection of philosophers.

Q17. What does the "dross of popular opinion" represent?

- (A) Valuable insights from the public.
- (B) The essential elements of thought.
- (C) Worthless or superficial common beliefs.
- (D) The foundation of democracy.

Q18. The author's primary argument is that solitude:

- (A) Makes one a better person by removing them from society forever.
- (B) Is necessary for developing independent and clear thinking.
- (C) Is a modern invention caused by digital chatter.
- (D) Is a sign of mental weakness in the face of social pressure.

SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

Q19. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent sentence:

- P: although the benefits are often debated
- Q: the implementation of universal basic income
- R: could potentially eradicate extreme poverty
- S: in developing nations within a decade

- (A) QRSP



- (B) PQRS
- (C) QPSR
- (D) RPSQ

Q20. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent sentence:

P: but it also necessitates a new ethical framework

Q: artificial intelligence promises unprecedented efficiency

R: to prevent the erosion of human agency

S: in every sector of the modern economy

- (A) QSPR
- (B) QPRS
- (C) SQPR
- (D) PSQR

Q21. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent sentence:

P: were finally brought to justice

Q: after years of investigative journalism

R: the perpetrators of the corporate fraud

S: that uncovered a web of offshore accounts

- (A) RSQP
- (B) QSRP
- (C) RPQS
- (D) SQRP

Q22. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent sentence:

P: to mitigate the effects of global warming

Q: reforestation remains one of the most viable strategies

R: if executed on a planetary scale

S: despite the rise of carbon-capture technology

- (A) SQPR
- (B) QPRS



(C) PQRS

(D) PSQR

Q23. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent sentence:

P: and the democratization of information

Q: the rise of the internet has led to

R: both the collapse of traditional media

S: in ways that were previously unimaginable

(A) QRPS

(B) RQPS

(C) QRPB

(D) PSQR

Q24. Rearrange the following parts to form a coherent sentence:

P: by the sheer magnitude of the task

Q: she remained undeterred

R: and continued her research into the night

S: although she was overwhelmed

(A) SQPR

(B) PSQR

(C) QSRP

(D) RQPS

Q25. The diplomat's _____ manner helped to _____ the escalating tensions between the two nations.

(A) abrasive, exacerbate

(B) placid, alleviate

(C) bellicose, mollify

(D) stoic, incite



- Q26.** Despite the _____ evidence against him, the defendant maintained a _____ expression throughout the trial.
- (A) tenuous, lachrymose
 - (B) overwhelming, flamboyant
 - (C) incontrovertible, non-plussed
 - (D) sparse, somber
- Q27.** The professor's _____ lectures were often criticized for being too _____ for the undergraduate students.
- (A) lucid, simple
 - (B) recondite, abstruse
 - (C) succinct, verbose
 - (D) mundane, esoteric
- Q28.** The _____ nature of the virus made it difficult for scientists to develop a _____ vaccine.
- (A) immutable, permanent
 - (B) protean, universal
 - (C) stagnant, reliable
 - (D) docile, potent
- Q29.** She was so _____ that she refused to accept any _____, even from her closest friends.
- (A) fastidious, assistance
 - (B) gregarious, solitude
 - (C) mendacious, truth
 - (D) obstinate, compromise
- Q30.** Match the Idioms with their Meanings:



No.	Idiom	ID	Meaning
(1)	To cry wolf	(a)	To feel unwell
(2)	Under the weather	(b)	To give a false alarm
(3)	Barking up the wrong tree	(c)	To avoid the main issue
(4)	Beat around the bush	(d)	Accusing the wrong person

- (A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
 (B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
 (C) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
 (D) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

Q31. Match the Words with their Antonyms:

No.	Word	ID	Antonym
(1)	Zenith	(a)	Modesty
(2)	Hubris	(b)	Nadir
(3)	Ephemeral	(c)	Permanent
(4)	Alacrity	(d)	Hesitation

- (A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
 (B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
 (C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
 (D) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d

Q32. Match the Phrasal Verbs with Meanings:



No.	Phrasal Verb	ID	Meaning
(1)	Break down	(a)	To cancel
(2)	Call off	(b)	To tolerate
(3)	Put up with	(c)	To lose control emotionally
(4)	Look into	(d)	To investigate

- (A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
 (B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
 (C) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c
 (D) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d

Q33. Match the Foreign Phrases with Meanings:

No.	Phrase	ID	Meaning
(1)	Status quo	(a)	For the time being
(2)	Ad hoc	(b)	The existing state of affairs
(3)	Pro tem	(c)	A slip of the tongue
(4)	Lapsus linguae	(d)	For a specific purpose

- (A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
 (B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
 (C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
 (D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Q34. Match the Scientific Terms with Fields:



No.	Term	ID	Field
(1)	Entomology	(a)	Study of fossils
(2)	Paleontology	(b)	Study of insects
(3)	Ornithology	(c)	Study of skin
(4)	Dermatology	(d)	Study of birds

- (A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
(D) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

Q35. Synonym of "Vituperative":

- (A) Laudatory
(B) Abusive
(C) Taciturn
(D) Resilient

Q36. Synonym of "Mellifluous":

- (A) Harsh
(B) Dulcet
(C) Cacophonous
(D) Treacherous

Q37. Synonym of "Punctilious":

- (A) Careless
(B) Meticulous
(C) Late
(D) Jovial



Q38. Synonym of "Equanimity":

- (A) Anxiety
- (B) Composure
- (C) Prejudice
- (D) Speed

Q39. Antonym of "Pusillanimous":

- (A) Cowardly
- (B) Brave
- (C) Tiny
- (D) Volatile

Q40. Antonym of "Lethargic":

- (A) Sluggish
- (B) Vivacious
- (C) Melancholy
- (D) Dormant

Q41. Antonym of "Obsequious":

- (A) Submissive
- (B) Domineering
- (C) Polite
- (D) Wealthy

Q42. Antonym of "Sporadic":

- (A) Occasional
- (B) Constant
- (C) Rare



(D) Sudden

Q43. Synonym of "Quixotic":

(A) Practical

(B) Idealistic

(C) Cynical

(D) Rapid

Q44. "To burn the midnight oil" means:

(A) To waste electricity.

(B) To work or study late into the night.

(C) To cook a late-night meal.

(D) To start a fire.

Q45. "A bolt from the blue" means:

(A) A sudden, unexpected event.

(B) A flash of lightning.

(C) A very fast runner.

(D) A piece of blue metal.

Q46. "To throw in the towel" means:

(A) To go for a swim.

(B) To admit defeat or give up.

(C) To clean the house.

(D) To start a fight.

Q47. "The elephant in the room" means:

(A) A very large pet.

(B) An obvious problem that no one wants to discuss.



- (C) A successful achievement.
- (D) A symbol of good luck.

Q48. A person who dislikes or distrusts other people and avoids human society:

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

Q49. An office for which high salary is paid for little or no work:

- (A) Sinecure
- (B) Honorary
- (C) Mercenary
- (D) Gratis

Q50. The study of the origin and history of words:

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



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: The core concept explored in the passage is the "mineral intensity" of clean energy. It highlights a systemic irony: while green technologies like photovoltaic cells and lithium batteries are designed to solve the global climate crisis, their production requires a massive surge in mining activities. This creates a paradox where the pursuit of environmental sustainability leads to localized ecological destruction, socio-ethical crises, and resource scarcity.

Solution: Upon reviewing the passage, the correct answer is (C). Although the specific phrase "Silicon Paradox" is a placeholder in the question for the central irony described, the text explains that the quest for decarbonization—which relies on materials like silicon for solar cells and lithium for batteries—may catalyze "localized ecological degradation." This happens because the demand for these minerals is projected to increase by 500%, leading to extraction processes that damage the environment and create "green-resource wars." Option A is incorrect as cost is not the focus; Option B is a factual reality but not the primary paradox described; and Option D misattributes the failure to the Agreement itself rather than the physical resource reality.

Final Answer: The ecological damage caused by extracting materials for clean energy.

Answer: (C)



Q2.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary involves determining the meaning of a word based on the surrounding text. The term "embryonic" is derived from "embryo," referring to the earliest stage of development in an organism.

Solution: The passage states that recycling infrastructure is "embryonic," followed by the fact that "less than 5% of lithium-ion batteries are recycled globally." This low percentage confirms that the systems for recycling are not yet mature or widespread. Therefore, the term suggests the infrastructure is in an early, undeveloped stage.

Final Answer: In an early, undeveloped stage.

Answer: (B)

Q3.

Solution

Concept: A "geopolitical bottleneck" refers to a situation where the supply of a critical resource is restricted due to its concentration in a specific geographic or political region, creating global dependency and vulnerability.

Solution: The author identifies the bottleneck by noting that "70% of the world's cobalt is extracted from the Democratic Republic of Congo." While the demand is increasing (Option D), the "bottleneck" specifically refers to the narrow point of supply—the geographic concentration of the mineral in one country under "precarious socio-ethical conditions."

Final Answer: The concentration of essential minerals in specific geographic locations.

Answer: (C)



Q4.

Solution

Concept: Tone analysis requires identifying the author's attitude toward the subject matter by looking at word choices (diction) and the balance of arguments presented.

Solution: The author does not simply praise the Green Economy (ruling out A) nor do they dismiss it as useless (ruling out B). Instead, the author uses data-driven terms like "mineral intensity," "burgeoning crisis," and "irony" to examine the unintended consequences of clean energy. This approach is analytical and highlights flaws in the current trajectory, making the tone "cautiously critical."

Final Answer: Cautiously critical and analytical.

Answer: (C)

Q5.

Solution

Concept: "Circular chemistry" is an application of the circular economy principle, which focuses on keeping materials in use for as long as possible to minimize the need for new extraction.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that a circular chemistry model is needed to "decouple economic growth from virgin resource extraction." This means that the goal is to ensure economic progress no longer depends on the constant mining of new (virgin) raw materials, instead relying on recycling and reuse.

Final Answer: Break the link between economic progress and the use of new raw materials.

Answer: (C)



Q6.

Solution

Concept: Inference requires the reader to identify a solution that is suggested by the author's arguments, even if not explicitly stated as a "to-do" list.

Solution: The author points out two major problems: the "precarious" extraction conditions and the "embryonic" recycling rates. To fix the "irony" of the Green Economy, the author suggests a "circular chemistry model" be "mandated globally." This implies that the solution is a combination of enforcing sustainable management and vastly improving recycling systems to prevent ecological degradation.

Final Answer: Global enforcement of sustainable resource management and recycling.

Answer: (B)

Q7.

Solution

Concept: Contextual vocabulary and inference involve understanding how specific words influence the meaning of a sentence. The word "derision" is the key to understanding the relationship between Julian and his fellow architects.

Solution: The word "derision" is defined as contemptuous ridicule or mockery. In the passage, this is further supported by the fact that his peers called his work "structurally precarious" and a "glass vanity." These are insulting labels intended to belittle his vision rather than support it. Therefore, Option B is the only choice that accurately reflects the meaning of derision. Options A and D contradict the negative context, and while Option C might be true in a real-world scenario, it is not supported by the evidence provided in the text.

Final Answer: Mocked and ridiculed his design.

Answer: (B)



Q8.

Solution

Concept: Symbolism in literature occurs when a physical object or sensory experience represents a deeper thematic meaning or a future plot development. In this case, the sound serves as an auditory omen.

Solution: The author describes the "low-frequency hum" not as a positive attribute, but as a "groan of tectonic protest." The passage explicitly links this sound to Julian's realization that he had "ignored the subterranean resonance" of the subway lines. Therefore, the hum is not musical or a sign of success; it is a physical manifestation of a structural oversight. It symbolizes the hidden engineering flaw that threatens the building's stability.

Final Answer: The hidden flaw and impending failure of the project.

Answer: (B)

Q9.

Solution

Concept: Literary devices are tools used to lend depth to prose. Personification is a figure of speech where human qualities, emotions, or actions are attributed to inanimate objects or abstract concepts.

Solution: The phrase "singing a dirge for its own collapse" describes the building as if it were a sentient being performing a funeral song (a dirge). Buildings cannot literally "sing" nor can they feel the grief associated with a dirge; these are human actions and expressions. By giving the skyscraper the human ability to mourn its own destruction, the author employs personification.

Final Answer: Personification.

Answer: (B)



Q10.

Solution

Concept: Engineering and architectural integrity require the consideration of all external forces acting upon a structure. In urban environments, these forces are not limited to weather (wind, snow) but also include man-made mechanical vibrations from city infrastructure.

Solution: The passage explicitly states that Julian had "accounted for aesthetics and wind resistance," but he "had ignored the subterranean resonance of the nearby Underground lines." In London, "the Underground" is the common term for the subway system. The "low-frequency hum" and "tectonic protest" were caused by the vibrations of passing trains, which Julian failed to calculate during the design phase. This specific omission is what leads to the building's structural instability.

Final Answer: He failed to consider the vibrations from the subway.

Answer: (C)

Q11.

Solution

Concept: Latin terminology is frequently used in English literature and professional fields to describe specific heights of achievement. The term "magnum opus" literally translates to "great work."

Solution: In the opening line, the narrator refers to the monolith as Julian's "magnum opus." The text describes it as a skyscraper that "pierce[s] the very fabric of the London fog" and represents the culmination of his vision, which he defended against the "derision of his peers." While the building ultimately becomes a failure, the term itself identifies the project as his most significant and ambitious career achievement.

Final Answer: His most significant work of art or career achievement.

Answer: (B)



Q12.

Solution

Concept: Emotional inference requires identifying a character's internal state based on their physiological reactions and the context of the unfolding events.

Solution: At the end of the passage, Julian experiences a "sinking sensation in his gut" as he hears the "groan of tectonic protest." He realizes that his skyscraper is "singing a dirge for its own collapse." This realization of imminent disaster and the failure of his life's work would naturally evoke fear, alarm, or dread. "Trepidation" is the only word among the choices that captures this feeling of fear or agitation about something that may happen.

Final Answer: Trepidation.

Answer: (C)

Q13.

Solution

Concept: Contextual interpretation involves identifying how the author characterizes different groups of people based on their reactions to a specific condition—in this case, silence.

Solution: The passage explicitly contrasts the philosopher's view of silence with that of the "uninitiated." It states that to the uninitiated, the silence of a lonely room is "a vacuum to be filled with the digital chatter of the age." The use of the word "vacuum" implies an empty, perhaps uncomfortable space that requires external noise (chatter) to make it bearable. This aligns directly with Option B, as the other options describe the philosopher's view or a misunderstanding of the concept.

Final Answer: Something uncomfortable that needs to be filled.

Answer: (B)



Q14.

Solution

Concept: Metaphorical analysis requires looking beyond the literal meaning of words to understand the qualities being compared. "Tempered steel" and "furnace" are imagery associated with metallurgy.

Solution: The author uses the metaphor of a furnace to describe isolation, where the "dross" (impurities) is burned away. The resulting "tempered steel" refers to metal that has been heated and cooled to increase its toughness and remove brittleness. Therefore, "tempered steel of original thought" suggests that original ideas are not just random or cold, but are strong and refined through a rigorous and difficult process of isolation. This makes Option C the most accurate interpretation.

Final Answer: Strong and refined through a difficult process.

Answer: (C)

Q15.

Solution

Concept: Distinguishing between similar-looking concepts is a key part of reading comprehension. In this passage, the author clarifies the intent behind being alone to ensure the reader does not confuse a healthy habit with a social pathology.

Solution: The author explicitly states that solitude "is not to be confused with misanthropy," which is defined in the text as "the hatred of mankind." Instead, the author characterizes solitude as a "strategic retreat." This retreat is described as constructive because it allows one to preserve the clarity needed to "serve" humanity later. Therefore, solitude is presented as a positive, functional choice, while misanthropy is a negative, emotional state of hatred.

Final Answer: Solitude is a constructive retreat; misanthropy is a negative hatred.

Answer: (B)



Q16.

Solution

Concept: Literary allusions and idiomatic expressions often carry historical weight. The phrase "madding crowd" (originally from Thomas Gray's poetry) is used here to contrast with the quiet "chamber" of the philosopher.

Solution: The author uses the "madding crowd" to represent the environment from which the philosopher withdraws. In context, this environment is associated with "social expectations," "popular opinion," and "digital chatter." This suggests that the "madding crowd" represents the chaotic, noisy, and distracting nature of broader society that threatens an individual's intellectual autonomy. It does not refer to literal protesters or philosophers, but to the general bustle of social life.

Final Answer: The chaotic and distracting nature of society.

Answer: (B)

Q17.

Solution

Concept: Metaphorical diction often uses terms from physical processes to describe intellectual ones. "Dross" is a technical term referring to the scum or waste matter that forms on the surface of molten metal during the smelting process.

Solution: The author describes isolation as a "furnace" where "the dross of popular opinion is burned away." In this analogy, if the final product is the "tempered steel of original thought," then the dross must represent the impurities or worthless material removed during the refinement. Therefore, the "dross of popular opinion" represents the superficial, common, or unexamined beliefs of the majority that obscure true individual insight.

Final Answer: Worthless or superficial common beliefs.

Answer: (C)



Q18.

Solution

Concept: Identifying the primary argument requires synthesizing the various points made throughout the text—such as the "sovereignty" of the inner voice and "intellectual autonomy"—into one cohesive thesis.

Solution: Throughout the passage, the author champions solitude as a "resonant chamber" and a "strategic retreat." The ultimate goal of this retreat, according to the text, is to allow "original thought" to be forged and to preserve the "clarity required to serve" humanity. The author argues that without this isolation, one is drowned out by "digital chatter" and "social expectations." Thus, the central thesis is that solitude is a prerequisite for developing independent, clear, and autonomous thinking.

Final Answer: Is necessary for developing independent and clear thinking.

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Para-jumbles require identifying the logical sequence of a sentence by locating the subject, the verb (action), and the qualifying phrases or clauses. Identifying "opening" phrases and logical connectors is key.

Solution: To solve this, we look for the core subject-verb agreement. **Q** ("the implementation of universal basic income") is the clear subject of the sentence. **R** ("could potentially eradicate extreme poverty") provides the verb and the direct object. This creates the primary clause **QR**. **S** ("in developing nations within a decade") naturally follows **R** to provide geographical and temporal context. Finally, **P** ("although the benefits are often debated") serves as a qualifying or concessive clause that can be placed at the end to provide a balanced perspective. The sequence **QRSP** forms a grammatically sound and logically coherent statement.

Final Answer: QRSP

Answer: (A)



Q20.

Solution

Concept: Solving sentence rearrangement involves identifying the primary independent clause (Subject + Verb) and connecting it to modifiers that provide context, followed by logical transitions (such as "but," "and," or "therefore") that introduce secondary ideas.

Solution: We start by identifying the main subject: **Q** ("artificial intelligence promises unprecedented efficiency"). This claim needs a scope, which is provided by **S** ("in every sector of the modern economy"), establishing the first half of the sentence (**QS**). The conjunction "but" in **P** ("but it also necessitates a new ethical framework") introduces a contrasting requirement or condition for the efficiency mentioned in the first part. Finally, **R** ("to prevent the erosion of human agency") provides the specific purpose or reason for that new framework. Thus, the logical sequence is **Q-S-P-R**.

Final Answer: QSPR

Answer: (A)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Para-jumbles are solved by identifying the logical subject-verb relationship and the "modifier-noun" connection. In narrative sentences, identifying the cause (investigation) and the effect (justice) helps determine the sequence.

Solution: The sentence describes a result occurring after a long process. Part **Q** ("after years of investigative journalism") serves as the introductory temporal phrase. Part **S** ("that uncovered a web of offshore accounts") is a relative clause that must immediately follow "journalism" to describe what the investigation achieved. This gives us the sequence **QS**. The subject of the justice being served is found in **R** ("the perpetrators of the corporate fraud"), and the concluding action is **P** ("were finally brought to justice"). Linking these together, we get **Q-S-R-P**.

Final Answer: QSRP

Answer: (B)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: Coherence in complex sentences often relies on placing qualifying phrases (concessions) before the main claim to emphasize the resilience of a particular strategy.

Solution: We look for the main assertion of the author. **Q** ("reforestation remains one of the most viable strategies") is the central claim. To provide context, **S** ("despite the rise of carbon-capture technology") acts as a concessive phrase that sets the stage for why reforestation is still relevant, leading to **SQ**. The purpose of this strategy is given in **P** ("to mitigate the effects of global warming"), and the condition for its success is provided by **R** ("if executed on a planetary scale"). This creates a logical flow: Contrast → Strategy → Purpose → Scale.

Final Answer: SQPR

Answer: (A)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Logical sentence construction involves identifying the subject and its resulting effects. When a sentence lists two distinct outcomes, phrases like "both... and..." are essential anchors for organizing the structure.

Solution: The sentence begins with the primary driver of change: **Q** ("the rise of the internet has led to"). This is followed by the first of two effects introduced by the correlative conjunction "both": **R** ("both the collapse of traditional media"). The second effect is then connected by **P** ("and the democratization of information"). Finally, **S** ("in ways that were previously unimaginable") serves as an adverbial phrase that modifies the entire transformation described. This results in the sequence **QRPS**, which flows logically from cause to specific effects to a general description of the impact.

Final Answer: QRPS

Answer: (A)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: This sentence structure uses a concessive clause (starting with "although") to set up a contrast between a character's internal state and their outward actions.

Solution: The sentence must establish a condition and a reaction. Part **S** ("although she was overwhelmed") introduces the concession. It is immediately followed by **P** ("by the sheer magnitude of the task"), which explains *why* she was overwhelmed. This forms the introductory dependent clause (**SP**). The main clause follows, showing her resilience: **Q** ("she remained undeterred") and the subsequent action **R** ("and continued her research into the night"). Combining these, we get **SQPR**, which creates a clear narrative arc from the challenge faced to the persistent response.

Final Answer: SQPR

Answer: (A)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: This question tests the ability to recognize context clues and logical pairs. The sentence describes a cause-and-effect relationship where a specific behavior ("manner") results in a change in a conflict ("escalating tensions").

Solution: We need a pair of words that are logically consistent:

- **Abrasive, exacerbate:** An abrasive (harsh) manner would make tensions worse, not help solve them.
- **Placid, alleviate:** A placid (calm) manner would help alleviate (reduce) tensions. This is logically sound.
- **Bellicose, mollify:** A bellicose (warlike) manner would not mollify (soothe) tensions.
- **Stoic, incite:** A stoic (unemotional) manner is unlikely to incite (provoke) escalating tensions in this context.

"Placid" and "alleviate" create a coherent sentence describing a successful diplomatic intervention.

Final Answer: *placid, alleviate*

Answer: (B)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: This question uses the contrast word "Despite," indicating that the defendant's expression was unexpected given the nature of the evidence presented against him.

Solution: We need a pair that creates a sharp contrast:

- **Tenuous, lachrymose:** Tenuous (weak) evidence wouldn't necessarily contrast with a lachrymose (tearful) expression.
- **Overwhelming, flamboyant:** This pair lacks a logical connection to a courtroom setting.
- **Incontrovertible, non-plussed:** Incontrovertible (indisputable) evidence is very strong; "non-plussed" (in common usage, meaning unperturbed or unfazed) creates the required contrast.
- **Sparse, somber:** Sparse (thin) evidence matches a somber (serious) mood; there is no "despite" contrast here.

Option C is the strongest fit as it contrasts undeniable guilt with a calm, unaffected demeanor.

Final Answer: *incontrovertible, non – plussed*

Answer: (C)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: The phrase "criticized for being too" suggests that the two missing words should be synonyms or closely related in a way that implies a negative excess of complexity for the target audience (undergraduates).

Solution: We look for words describing high-level or difficult content:

- **Lucid, simple:** These are positive traits and do not fit a "criticism" of being "too much" for students.
- **Recondite, abstruse:** Both mean "difficult to understand" or "obscure." If a lecture is recondite, it is by definition abstruse. This fits the context of being too difficult for undergraduates.
- **Succinct, verbose:** These are opposites (brief vs. wordy) and do not fit the parallel structure.
- **Mundane, esoteric:** Mundane (boring/ordinary) is the opposite of esoteric (specialized/complex).

Option B is correct because both words emphasize the obscurity and difficulty of the material.

Final Answer: *recondite, abstruse*

Answer: (B)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: This question explores the relationship between the biological behavior of a pathogen and the resulting challenge in medical preventative measures. A vaccine's effectiveness is often hindered by the pathogen's ability to change.

Solution: We need a pair that describes a changing subject and a broad solution:

- **Immutable, permanent:** "Immutable" means unchanging; if a virus never changed, making a permanent vaccine would actually be easier.
- **Protean, universal:** "Protean" means tending or able to change frequently or easily. If a virus is protean, developing a "universal" vaccine (one that works against all strains) is extremely difficult.
- **Stagnant, reliable:** "Stagnant" means showing no activity. This does not describe the nature of a difficult virus.
- **Docile, potent:** "Docile" means submissive. A docile virus would not be difficult to manage.

"Protean" and "universal" provide the most scientifically and logically accurate fit.

Final Answer: *protean, universal*

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: This question tests character description and logical consistency. The word "even" acts as an intensifier, suggesting that the person's trait is so strong that it overrides their closest personal relationships.

Solution: We need a personality trait that explains the refusal of a specific social offering:

- **Fastidious, assistance:** A fastidious (very attentive to detail/picky) person might refuse help because they want things done a specific way. This is plausible.
- **Gregarious, solitude:** A gregarious (sociable) person would not refuse solitude; they would seek company.
- **Mendacious, truth:** A mendacious (lying) person might refuse to tell the truth, but "refuse to accept truth" doesn't fit the social context of "even from friends" as well as a personality clash.
- **Obstinate, compromise:** An obstinate (stubborn) person refuses to yield or compromise. This fits the idea of someone refusing to budge even when friends try to help find a middle ground.

While A is possible, ****Option D**** is the most common idiomatic usage for someone who refuses to give in or accept a middle ground even with those they trust.

Final Answer: *obstinate, compromise*

Answer: (D)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: Idioms are expressions where the meaning cannot be deduced from the literal definitions of the words. Understanding the origins of these phrases (such as Aesop's fables for "cry wolf") helps in identifying their correct usage.

Solution: Matching the items based on standard English definitions:

- **(1) To cry wolf:** Originates from the tale of the boy who lied about a wolf; it means to give a false alarm. **(b)**
- **(2) Under the weather:** A common idiom meaning to feel ill or unwell. **(a)**
- **(3) Barking up the wrong tree:** Implies following a wrong line of thought or accusing the wrong person. **(d)**
- **(4) Beat around the bush:** Refers to speaking in a roundabout way to avoid the main topic. **(c)**

The correct sequence is 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c.

Final Answer: $1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c$

Answer: (A)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. This set focuses on high-level vocabulary often found in academic or literary contexts.

Solution: We pair the words with their direct opposites:

- (1) **Zenith:** The highest point reached by a celestial or other object; the opposite is the lowest point, or **Nadir (b)**.
- (2) **Hubris:** Excessive pride or self-confidence; the opposite is **Modesty (a)**.
- (3) **Ephemeral:** Lasting for a very short time; the opposite is **Permanent (c)**.
- (4) **Alacrity:** Brisk and cheerful readiness; the opposite is **Hesitation (d)**.

The correct sequence is 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d.

Final Answer: $1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - c, 4 - d$

Answer: (A)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and a particle (preposition or adverb) that together create a meaning different from the original verb. Mastering these is essential for natural English proficiency.

Solution: We match the phrasal verbs with their common definitions:

- **(1) Break down:** In a psychological or emotional context, this means to lose control of one's emotions. **(c)**
- **(2) Call off:** To decide that an organized event will not happen; to cancel. **(a)**
- **(3) Put up with:** To accept or endure someone or something unpleasant; to tolerate. **(b)**
- **(4) Look into:** To examine the facts about a situation; to investigate. **(d)**

The correct sequence is 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d.

Final Answer: $1 - c, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - d$

Answer: (A)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: Many Latin phrases are used in legal, political, and academic English to provide precise descriptions of conditions or actions.

Solution: We pair the foreign phrases with their English equivalents:

- **(1) Status quo:** The existing state of affairs, especially regarding social or political issues. **(b)**
- **(2) Ad hoc:** Created or done for a particular purpose only rather than according to a general plan. **(d)**
- **(3) Pro tem:** Short for *pro tempore*; means "for the time being" or temporarily. **(a)**
- **(4) Lapsus linguae:** A literal Latin translation for "a slip of the tongue." **(c)**

The correct sequence is 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c.

Final Answer: $1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c$

Answer: (A)



Q34.

Solution

Concept: Scientific suffixes like ”-ology” (the study of) and ”-ontology” help identify specific branches of science based on their Greek or Latin roots.

Solution: We match the scientific branches to their respective fields of study:

- **(1) Entomology:** The branch of zoology concerned with the study of insects. **(b)**
- **(2) Paleontology:** The branch of science concerned with fossil animals and plants. **(a)**
- **(3) Ornithology:** The scientific study of birds. **(d)**
- **(4) Dermatology:** The branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders. **(c)**

The correct sequence is 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c.

Final Answer: $1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c$

Answer: (A)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary building involves understanding the tone and intensity of words. "Vituperative" is a high-intensity negative word used to describe speech or writing.

Solution: We analyze the meaning of the word and its options:

- **Vituperative:** Bitter and abusive; full of strong criticism.
- **Laudatory:** Expressing praise and commendation (Antonym).
- **Abusive:** Extremely offensive and insulting (Synonym).
- **Taciturn:** Reserved or uncommunicative in speech.
- **Resilient:** Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions.

"Abusive" is the only word that matches the harsh, critical nature of "vituperative."

Final Answer: *Abusive*

Answer: (B)



Q36.

Solution

Concept: Many descriptive adjectives in English have Latin roots that describe sensory experiences, particularly sound. "Mellifluous" comes from the Latin words for "honey" and "flow."

Solution: We look for a word that describes a pleasant, smooth sound:

- **Mellifluous:** (of a voice or words) Sweet or musical; pleasant to hear.
- **Harsh:** Grating or unpleasant to the ear (Antonym).
- **Dulcet:** (especially of sound) Sweet and soothing (Synonym).
- **Cacophonous:** Involving or producing a harsh, discordant mixture of sounds (Antonym).
- **Treacherous:** Guilty of or involving betrayal or deception.

"Dulcet" is the most accurate synonym as both words describe sounds that are sweet and pleasant.

Final Answer: *Dulcet*

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: This question tests adjectives used to describe personality traits or professional habits, specifically regarding attention to detail.

Solution: We define the target word and compare:

- **Punctilious:** Showing great attention to detail or correct behavior.
- **Careless:** Not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors (Antonym).
- **Meticulous:** Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise (Synonym).
- **Late:** Doing something or taking place after the expected or usual time.
- **Jovial:** Cheerful and friendly.

”Meticulous” is the direct synonym, as both emphasize an exacting focus on correctness and detail.

Final Answer: *Meticulous*

Answer: (B)



Q38.

Solution

Concept: "Equanimity" is a noun derived from the Latin *aequus* (even) and *animus* (mind). It describes a state of mental calmness and evenness of temper, especially in a difficult situation.

Solution: We evaluate the options to find the word that represents mental stability:

- **Anxiety:** A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease (Antonym).
- **Composure:** The state or feeling of being calm and in control of oneself (Synonym).
- **Prejudice:** Preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
- **Speed:** The rate at which someone or something is able to move or operate.

"Composure" is the correct synonym as it directly reflects the "even-mindedness" of equanimity.

Final Answer: *Composure*

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning. "Pusillanimous" comes from the Latin *pusillus* (very small) and *animus* (spirit/mind), essentially meaning "small-souled."

Solution: We define the word and look for its opposite:

- **Pusillanimous:** Showing a lack of courage or determination; timid.
- **Cowardly:** Lacking courage (Synonym).
- **Brave:** Ready to face and endure danger or pain; showing courage (Antonym).
- **Tiny:** Very small (Related to the etymological root but not the meaning).
- **Volatile:** Liable to change rapidly and unpredictably.

Since pusillanimous means cowardly, the correct antonym is "Brave."

Final Answer: *Brave*

Answer: (B)



Q40.

Solution

Concept: This question tests adjectives used to describe energy levels and states of activity.

Solution: We define the target word to find its reverse:

- **Lethargic:** Affected by lethargy; sluggish and apathetic.
- **Sluggish:** Slow-moving or inactive (Synonym).
- **Vivacious:** (especially of a woman) Attractively lively and animated (Antonym).
- **Melancholy:** A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause.
- **Dormant:** Having normal physical functions suspended or slowed down for a period (Synonym).

”Vivacious” represents a high-energy, lively state, making it the antonym of the slow and inactive ”lethargic.”

Final Answer: *Vivacious*

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: "Obsequious" is an adjective used to describe someone who is obedient or attentive to an excessive or servile degree. It implies a "bottom-up" power dynamic where one person is overly submissive to another.

Solution: We look for the word that represents the opposite power dynamic:

- **Submissive:** Ready to conform to the authority or will of others (Synonym).
- **Domineering:** Asserting one's will over others in an arrogant way (Antonym).
- **Polite:** Having or showing behavior that is respectful and considerate of other people.
- **Wealthy:** Having a great deal of money, resources, or assets.

Since an obsequious person acts like a servant, a "domineering" person—who acts like an overbearing master—is the direct antonym.

Final Answer: *Domineering*

Answer: (B)



Q42.

Solution

Concept: This question deals with the frequency and regularity of occurrences. "Sporadic" describes events that happen at irregular intervals.

Solution: We define the word and find its opposite in terms of frequency:

- **Sporadic:** Occurring at irregular intervals or only in a few places; scattered or isolated.
- **Occasional:** Occurring, appearing, or done infrequently and irregularly (Synonym).
- **Constant:** Occurring continuously over a period of time; regular and unchanging (Antonym).
- **Rare:** Not occurring very often.
- **Sudden:** Occurring or done quickly and unexpectedly or without warning.

The opposite of something that happens occasionally or irregularly is something that happens "constantly" or without interruption.

Final Answer: *Constant*

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: "Quixotic" is a literary eponym derived from the character Don Quixote. It describes a specific type of romanticized, albeit impractical, worldview.

Solution: We evaluate the options to find the closest match to the character's traits:

- **Quixotic:** Exceedingly idealistic; unrealistic and impractical.
- **Practical:** Concerned with the actual doing or use of something rather than with theory and ideas (Antonym).
- **Idealistic:** Characterized by idealism; unrealistically aiming for perfection (Synonym).
- **Cynical:** Believing that people are motivated by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity or integrity.
- **Rapid:** Happening in a short time or at a great speed.

"Idealistic" captures the essence of "quixotic," as both describe pursuing noble but often unreachable goals.

Final Answer: *Idealistic*

Answer: (B)



Q44.

Solution

Concept: Idioms often reflect historical realities. The phrase "burn the midnight oil" dates back to a time before electricity, when lamps were fueled by oil. To keep working after sunset, one had to literally burn oil in a lamp.

Solution: The idiom is used to describe the act of staying up very late to complete a task, typically work or academic study.

- **Option A:** While related to the literal "oil/energy," it is not the idiomatic meaning.
- **Option B:** Correct. It signifies intense late-night effort.
- **Option C:** Incorrect.
- **Option D:** Incorrect.

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

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: A "bolt" refers to a lightning bolt, and "the blue" refers to a clear blue sky. A lightning strike from a cloudless sky is statistically rare and highly surprising.

Solution: This idiom describes something that happens completely without warning.

- **Option A:** Correct. It represents a total surprise or shock.
- **Option B:** This is the literal origin, but not the metaphorical meaning.
- **Option C:** Incorrect.
- **Option D:** Incorrect.

Final Answer: *Asudden, unexpected event.*

Answer: (A)



Q46.

Solution

Concept: This idiom originates from the sport of boxing. When a fighter's coach saw their athlete was too injured to continue, they would throw a towel into the ring to signal to the referee to stop the fight.

Solution: To "throw in the towel" means to stop trying to do something because you have realized that you cannot succeed.

- **Option A:** Incorrect.
- **Option B:** Correct. It is a synonym for surrendering or quitting.
- **Option C:** Incorrect.
- **Option D:** Incorrect.

Final Answer: *To admit defeat or give up.*

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: This idiom refers to a metaphorical "elephant" that is so large it would be impossible to miss, yet those present in the room deliberately choose to act as if it is not there to avoid the awkwardness or conflict associated with acknowledging it.

Solution: The phrase is used to describe a major issue, controversy, or problem that is clearly present and known to everyone involved, but is being intentionally ignored or left unaddressed.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. It is never used to describe a literal animal.
- **Option B:** Correct. This captures the essence of an ignored but obvious reality.
- **Option C:** Incorrect.
- **Option D:** While elephants are symbols of luck in some cultures, the idiom does not carry this meaning.

Final Answer: *An obvious problem that no one wants to discuss.*

Answer: (B)



Q48.

Solution

Concept: One-word substitution involves identifying a single term that encapsulates a complex description of a person's character or behavior. The roots of these words often come from Greek (e.g., "miso-" meaning hate and "anthropos" meaning man).

Solution: We analyze the definitions of each option:

- **Philanthropist:** A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, typically by donating money (Opposite).
- **Misanthrope:** A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society (Correct).
- **Polyglot:** A person who knows and is able to use several languages.
- **Ascetic:** A person who practices severe self-discipline and abstention from all forms of indulgence, often for religious reasons.

A misanthrope is specifically defined by their distrust and avoidance of society.

Final Answer: *Misanthrope*

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: This question deals with terminology related to employment and professional titles. It identifies a specific, often criticized, type of position.

Solution: We evaluate the professional terms provided:

- **Sinecure:** A position requiring little or no work but giving the holder status or financial benefit (Correct).
- **Honorary:** Conferred as an honor, without the usual requirements or functions (usually unpaid).
- **Mercenary:** Primarily concerned with making money at the expense of ethics (often used for soldiers).
- **Gratis:** Given or done for free.

”Sinecure” is the precise term for a high-paying job with negligible responsibilities.

Final Answer: *Sinecure*

Answer: (A)



Q50.

Solution

Concept: This question highlights the importance of distinguishing between "sound-alike" words in scientific and academic fields.

Solution: We match the study to its correct field:

- **Etymology:** The study of the origin of words and the way in which their meanings have changed throughout history (Correct).
- **Entomology:** The branch of zoology concerned with the study of insects.
- **Ecology:** The branch of biology that deals with the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings.
- **Ethnology:** The study of the characteristics of various peoples and the differences and relationships between them.

"Etymology" is the correct branch of linguistics for word history.

Final Answer: *Etymology*

Answer: (A)



Answer Key

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

