

CUET-UG English Sample Paper-5

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 concept of 'Green GDP' has gained significant traction as nations grapple with the dual challenge of economic growth and ecological preservation. Traditional GDP metrics often ignore the depletion of natural resources and the degradation of the environment. For instance, if a country clears a massive forest for timber, the resulting sale adds to the GDP, but the loss of biodiversity and carbon sequestration remains unrecorded. Green GDP seeks to internalize these externalities by subtracting the costs of environmental damage from the traditional GDP. Critics, however, argue that placing a monetary value on nature is ethically complex and technically imprecise. Despite these hurdles, international bodies are increasingly advocating for integrated accounting to ensure that today's prosperity does not compromise the viability of future generations.

Q1. According to the passage, what is the primary limitation of traditional GDP?

- (A) It overestimates the value of biodiversity.
- (B) It fails to account for the depletion of natural capital.
- (C) It focuses solely on carbon sequestration.



(D) It is technically too complex for developing nations.

Q2. What does the term "internalize these externalities" imply in the context of the passage?

(A) To ignore the costs of timber production.

(B) To make environmental costs a part of the economic calculation.

(C) To export environmental damage to other countries.

(D) To focus on internal domestic growth only.

Q3. Why do critics find Green GDP "ethically complex"?

(A) It encourages the clearing of forests.

(B) It prioritizes future generations over the current one.

(C) It involves assigning a dollar value to the natural world.

(D) It is advocated by international bodies.

Q4. The passage suggests that clearing a forest for timber:

(A) Is the only way to increase a nation's GDP.

(B) Has a purely positive impact on the economy.

(C) Shows as a gain in traditional GDP but a loss in environmental health.

(D) Is now illegal under Green GDP accounting.

Q5. Which word in the passage is a synonym for 'preservation'?

(A) Depletion

(B) Sequestration

(C) Degradation

(D) Viability

Q6. What is the ultimate goal of "integrated accounting" mentioned in the passage?

(A) To maximize timber sales.



- (B) To ensure sustainable prosperity.
- (C) To simplify the GDP calculation process.
- (D) To replace the monetary system entirely.

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.

I stood before the monolith of glass and steel, a structure I had designed twenty years ago. At the time, I viewed it as a triumph of modernism—sharp angles, cold surfaces, and a defiant rejection of the organic. However, as I watched the afternoon sun strike the facade, I felt a pang of regret. The building didn't breathe; it stood in stubborn opposition to the dusty, vibrant street life of the city. I remembered my mentor's warning that "architecture is the stage for human life, not just a sculpture." Over the years, the glass had clouded, and the once-celebrated sharp edges now looked merely harsh. I realized then that in my youthful quest for perfection, I had forgotten to leave room for the messy, beautiful imperfection of the people who inhabited my creation.

Q7. What was the narrator's original perspective on his design?

- (A) He saw it as a failure of modernism.
- (B) He viewed it as a superior achievement of his career.
- (C) He was worried about the clouding of the glass.
- (D) He felt it was too organic for the city.

Q8. The phrase "stubborn opposition" suggests that the building:

- (A) Was built with very strong materials.
- (B) Did not harmonize with its surroundings.
- (C) Was designed to withstand natural disasters.



(D) Was highly popular with the local residents.

Q9. What did the narrator's mentor mean by the statement "architecture is the stage for human life"?

(A) Buildings should look like theaters.

(B) Architecture should prioritize human experience over pure aesthetics.

(C) Only actors should live in modern buildings.

(D) A building is just a sculpture for the public to view.

Q10. How does the narrator's feeling change toward the "sharp edges" of the building?

(A) From admiration to a sense of harshness.

(B) From regret to a sense of triumph.

(C) From indifference to intense pride.

(D) From confusion to absolute clarity.

Q11. Which of the following best describes the narrator's tone?

(A) Arrogant and Dismissive

(B) Introspective and Reflective

(C) Optimistic and Joyful

(D) Scientific and Objective

Q12. What "imperfection" does the narrator refer to in the final sentence?

(A) The cracks in the steel foundation.

(B) The lack of cleaning for the glass facade.

(C) The unpredictable nature of human life.

(D) The architectural errors in the blueprints.



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 same as loneliness; it is a chosen state of being that allows the mind to wander without the tether of social expectation. In the silence of one's own company, the internal monologue grows clearer, unburdened by the need to perform for an audience. Philosophers throughout history have heralded this "fruitful stillness" as the womb of creativity. However, in our hyper-connected digital age, we have begun to fear the quiet. We fill every pause with a screen, every silence with a notification, mistaking constant contact for genuine connection. By fleeing from solitude, we risk losing the ability to truly know ourselves. We become echoes of the collective rather than original voices, trading our depth for the shallow comfort of a digital "like."

- Q13.** According to the author, what is the primary difference between solitude and loneliness?
- (A) Loneliness is a choice, while solitude is forced.
 - (B) Solitude is a positive, chosen state, whereas loneliness implies lack.
 - (C) Solitude is only for philosophers.
 - (D) There is no difference mentioned in the passage.
- Q14.** Why does the author use the phrase "tether of social expectation"?
- (A) To show that people enjoy being tied to society.
 - (B) To describe the constraints people feel when around others.
 - (C) To explain the benefits of digital connectivity.
 - (D) To argue for better social laws.
- Q15.** What is described as the "womb of creativity"?



- (A) Constant contact
- (B) Digital notifications
- (C) Fruitful stillness
- (D) Social performance

Q16. What is the author's critique of the "digital age"?

- (A) It has made humans too creative.
- (B) It encourages people to value shallow interactions over self-reflection.
- (C) It has eliminated the feeling of loneliness.
- (D) It provides too much depth in communication.

Q17. The phrase "echoes of the collective" suggests that people:

- (A) Are becoming louder and more vocal.
- (B) Are losing their individuality and mimicking others.
- (C) Are learning to communicate better through technology.
- (D) Are finally finding their original voices.

Q18. Which word from the passage most nearly means 'proclaimed' or 'announced'?

- (A) Tethered
- (B) Heralded
- (C) Fleeing
- (D) Unburdened



SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

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

- A. as a medium of communication |
- B. the internet has evolved |
- C. into a vast ecosystem |
- D. that encompasses every aspect of modern life

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

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

- A. which are essential for survival |
- B. the rainforests provide |
- C. countless medicinal plants |
- D. to local communities and the world

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

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

- A. despite his best efforts |
- B. to convince the committee |
- C. the proposal was rejected |
- D. due to a lack of empirical evidence

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



(D) B-A-C-D

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

- A. in the heart of the city |
- B. stands an ancient clock tower |
- C. that has witnessed |
- D. a century of political upheaval

(A) A-B-C-D

(B) B-A-C-D

(C) C-D-A-B

(D) B-C-D-A

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

- A. by the time the sun set |
- B. they had reached the summit |
- C. exhausted but exhilarated |
- D. by the breathtaking view

(A) A-B-C-D

(B) B-A-C-D

(C) C-D-A-B

(D) A-C-B-D

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

- A. for the young students |
- B. the lecture on quantum physics |
- C. proved to be |
- D. far too abstract to comprehend

(A) B-C-D-A

(B) B-A-C-D

(C) A-B-C-D

(D) D-A-B-C



- Q25.** The diplomat's _____ remarks helped to defuse the volatile situation between the two warring factions.
- (A) inflammatory
 - (B) conciliatory
 - (C) arbitrary
 - (D) cursory
- Q26.** Because of the _____ evidence presented by the defense, the jury had no choice but to acquit the defendant.
- (A) scant
 - (B) overwhelming
 - (C) ambiguous
 - (D) circumstantial
- Q27.** The chef's _____ use of exotic spices transformed the simple dish into a culinary masterpiece.
- (A) frugal
 - (B) judicious
 - (C) redundant
 - (D) erratic
- Q28.** The scientist was so _____ in her research that she often forgot to eat or sleep.
- (A) engrossed
 - (B) distracted
 - (C) nonchalant
 - (D) lethargic
- Q29.** Although the movie was long, the _____ plot kept the audience on the edge of their seats.



- (A) tedious
- (B) riveting
- (C) mundane
- (D) chaotic

Q30. Match the words in List I (Words) with List II (Meanings):

List I	Word	List II	Meaning
(A)	Mitigate	(i)	To make less severe
(B)	Exacerbate	(ii)	To make worse
(C)	Procrastinate	(iii)	To delay
(D)	Reiterate	(iv)	To repeat

- (A) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
- (B) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
- (C) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
- (D) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii

Q31. Match List I (Idioms) with List II (Meanings):

List I	Idiom	List II	Meaning
(A)	A bolt from the blue	(i)	Work late
(B)	Burn the midnight oil	(ii)	Feeling ill
(C)	Under the weather	(iii)	A sudden surprise
(D)	Bittersweet	(iv)	Mixed emotions

- (A) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
- (B) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
- (C) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
- (D) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii

Q32. Match List I (Tone) with List II (Context):



List I	Tone	List II	Context
(A)	Sarcastic	(i)	Unbiased
(B)	Optimistic	(ii)	Mocking
(C)	Melancholy	(iii)	Hopeful
(D)	Objective	(iv)	Sadness

- (A) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
 (B) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
 (C) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
 (D) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii

Q33. Match List I (Analogies) with List II (Relationship):

List I	Analogy	List II	Relationship
(A)	Library:Books	(i)	Fruit trees
(B)	Hospital:Doctors	(ii)	Bird cages
(C)	Orchard:Trees	(iii)	Medical professionals
(D)	Aviary:Birds	(iv)	Book collection

- (A) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
 (B) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
 (C) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
 (D) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

Q34. Match List I (Phrasal Verbs) with List II (Meanings):

List I	Phrasal Verb	List II	Meaning
(A)	Break down	(i)	To stop functioning
(B)	Call off	(ii)	To cancel
(C)	Look into	(iii)	To investigate
(D)	Put up with	(iv)	To tolerate

- (A) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii



- (B) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
- (C) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
- (D) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii

SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

Q35. Choose the word which is the nearest synonym of ABNEGATION:

- (A) Self-denial
- (B) Indulgence
- (C) Acceptance
- (D) Justification

Q36. Choose the word which is the nearest synonym of EPHEMERAL:

- (A) Eternal
- (B) Transitory
- (C) Monumental
- (D) Persistent

Q37. Choose the word which is the nearest synonym of SAGACIOUS:

- (A) Foolish
- (B) Greedy
- (C) Wise
- (D) Fragile

Q38. Choose the word which is the nearest synonym of CAPRICIOUS:

- (A) Steady
- (B) Fickle
- (C) Determined
- (D) Resilient



- Q39.** Choose the word which is the most opposite (Antonym) of RECALCITRANT:
- (A) Stubborn
 - (B) Compliant
 - (C) Defiant
 - (D) Obstinate
- Q40.** Choose the word which is the most opposite (Antonym) of LETHARGY:
- (A) Vitality
 - (B) Lassitude
 - (C) Drowsiness
 - (D) Inertia
- Q41.** Choose the word which is the most opposite (Antonym) of METICULOUS:
- (A) Thorough
 - (B) Careless
 - (C) Precise
 - (D) Scrupulous
- Q42.** Choose the word which is the most opposite (Antonym) of CANDID:
- (A) Honest
 - (B) Deceptive
 - (C) Frank
 - (D) Sincere
- Q43.** Select the correct meaning of the underlined idiom: The project was eating a hole in the company's pocket .
- (A) To be very profitable
 - (B) To cost a lot of money
 - (C) To be hidden away



(D) To be small and manageable

Q44. Select the correct meaning of the underlined idiom: After the scandal, the minister had to eat humble pie.

(A) To host a grand feast

(B) To admit one's fault and apologize

(C) To become very famous

(D) To ignore the situation

Q45. Select the correct meaning of the underlined idiom: He is a dark horse in the upcoming elections.

(A) A candidate who is likely to lose

(B) A candidate about whom little is known but who may win

(C) A candidate who is very old

(D) A candidate who belongs to the opposition

Q46. Select the correct meaning of the underlined idiom: The manager told the team not to beat around the bush.

(A) To cut the plants in the garden

(B) To avoid coming to the main point

(C) To work harder than usual

(D) To celebrate a victory

Q47. Select the correct meaning of the underlined idiom: Winning the scholarship was the icing on the cake for her.

(A) A disappointing end to a good day

(B) An attractive but useless addition

(C) An extra benefit that makes a good situation even better

(D) A very difficult task to complete



- Q48.** Substitute with one word: A person who believes that pleasure is the most important thing in life.
- (A) Stoic
 - (B) Hedonist
 - (C) Ascetic
 - (D) Altruist
- Q49.** Substitute with one word: The study of the origin and history of words.
- (A) Entomology
 - (B) Etymology
 - (C) Archaeology
 - (D) Anthropology
- Q50.** Substitute with one word: A place where government or public records are kept.
- (A) Archive
 - (B) Museum
 - (C) Library
 - (D) Pantry



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: The core limitation of traditional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is its "blindness" to non-market costs. Traditional GDP is a gross measure that tracks the total market value of goods produced but does not function as a net measure that subtracts the "depreciation" of natural assets.

Solution: According to the passage, traditional metrics record the positive revenue from industrial activities (like timber sales) but fail to register the simultaneous destruction of the environment. Because the loss of biodiversity and the reduction in carbon sequestration are not deducted from the final figure, the GDP provides a skewed version of economic health that ignores the depletion of natural capital.

Final Answer: It fails to account for the depletion of natural capital.

Answer: (B)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: In environmental economics, an "externality" is a consequence of an economic activity experienced by unrelated third parties (like pollution affecting a community). "Internalizing" these means shifting the responsibility of these costs from society back to the producer's balance sheet.

Solution: The passage explains that Green GDP seeks to "internalize these externalities" by specifically subtracting the monetary costs of environmental damage from the traditional GDP total. This ensures that the environmental impact is no longer a "hidden" side effect but a core component of the economic calculation.

Final Answer: To make environmental costs a part of the economic calculation.

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The ethical debate centers on "Incommensurability"—the idea that some things, like the natural world or human life, have an intrinsic value that cannot or should not be compared to or exchanged for money.

Solution: The passage highlights that critics find the Green GDP framework ethically complex because it requires placing a "monetary value on nature." For many, reducing a complex ecosystem or a rare species to a specific dollar amount is seen as a moral oversimplification and technically inaccurate.

Final Answer: It involves assigning a dollar value to the natural world.

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: This question tests the ability to distinguish between "Flow" (timber sales) and "Stock" (the forest as a natural asset). Traditional accounting only looks at the flow of cash.

Solution: The narrator uses the forest example to illustrate a contradiction: the act of cutting down trees generates immediate cash that "adds to the GDP" (an economic gain), yet the "loss of biodiversity" and "carbon sequestration" (environmental health) goes unrecorded. This results in a scenario where the economy appears to grow while the environment shrinks.

Final Answer: Shows as a gain in traditional GDP but a loss in environmental health.

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Contextual Vocabulary. "Preservation" refers to the act of maintaining something in its original or existing state, ensuring it remains functional for the future.

Solution: In the context of the final sentence regarding "future generations," the word "viability" refers to the ability to survive and thrive sustainably. While "sequestration" is a technical process and "depletion" is an antonym, "viability" captures the essence of preserving the environment's ability to support life.

Final Answer: Viability

Answer: (D)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Intergenerational Equity. This is the principle that the current generation should not exhaust resources to the point that future generations cannot meet their own needs.

Solution: The passage concludes by stating that integrated accounting is advocated to ensure that "today's prosperity does not compromise the viability of future generations." This aligns perfectly with the definition of sustainable prosperity—economic success that can be maintained indefinitely without destroying its own foundation.

Final Answer: To ensure sustainable prosperity.

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The evolution of professional identity and aesthetic values. The question tests the reader's ability to identify a character's "past-self" perspective vs. their "present-self" reflection.

Solution: The narrator explicitly states that twenty years ago, he viewed the glass and steel monolith as a "triumph of modernism." At that stage of his career, he favored sharp angles and cold surfaces, seeing the building as a peak achievement of his design philosophy rather than a functional space for people.

Final Answer: He viewed it as a superior achievement of his career.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Architectural Contextualism. This refers to the principle that a building should respond to and harmonize with its physical and social surroundings rather than clashing with them.

Solution: The phrase "stubborn opposition" is used to describe how the building stood against the "vibrant street life." This personification suggests that the building was rigid and unyielding, failing to integrate with the organic and lively nature of the city around it.

Final Answer: Did not harmonize with its surroundings.

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Human-Centric Design. This concept posits that the success of a structure is measured by its utility and the quality of life it provides to its inhabitants, not just its visual form.

Solution: The mentor's metaphor of a "stage" implies that the building is merely a backdrop or a platform where the "play" of human life occurs. Therefore, the architecture should be designed to support and facilitate human experience and daily activities rather than existing as a standalone, static sculpture.

Final Answer: Architecture should prioritize human experience over pure aesthetics.

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Semantic Shift in Perception. The narrator re-evaluates the same physical features (sharp edges) through a different emotional lens as he matures.

Solution: The passage notes that the edges were "once-celebrated," implying they were a source of pride and admiration in the past. However, in the present, the narrator sees them as "merely harsh," indicating a shift from positive aesthetic appreciation to a negative realization of their coldness.

Final Answer: From admiration to a sense of harshness.

Answer: (A)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Tone Analysis. Identifying the author's attitude toward the subject matter based on word choice (regret, realized, reflection).

Solution: The narrator uses words like "regret," "remembered," and "realized," and focuses on his own internal thoughts and past mistakes. This process of looking inward and examining one's own growth and errors is the definition of an introspective and reflective tone.

Final Answer: Introspective and Reflective

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: The "Human Element" in Design. This recognizes that humans are not perfectly predictable or orderly like geometric shapes, and a good design must accommodate this reality.

Solution: The narrator concludes that he sought "perfection" in his youth but forgot the "messy, beautiful imperfection of the people." This refers to the lived experience of humans—their unpredictable habits, movements, and emotions—which contrast with the rigid, "perfect" lines of his building.

Final Answer: The unpredictable nature of human life.

Answer: (C)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Distinguishing between voluntary and involuntary states of isolation. The core difference lies in the individual's agency and the psychological quality of the experience.

Solution: The author defines solitude as a "chosen state of being" that is independent of social expectation, implying it is a deliberate and constructive act. In contrast, loneliness (though not explicitly defined in the negative) is positioned as the state one flees from, implying it is a lack of connection rather than a presence of self.

Final Answer: Solitude is a positive, chosen state, whereas loneliness implies lack.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Metaphorical Analysis of Social Pressure. A "tether" is a rope or chain used to restrict an animal's movement; here, it represents the invisible constraints of public life.

Solution: The author uses this phrase to describe how being in the presence of others forces a "performance." In solitude, this tether is cut, allowing the mind to wander freely. The "tether" thus represents the burden of behaving according to what society expects of us.

Final Answer: To describe the constraints people feel when around others.

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: The creative potential of silence. This concept explores how the absence of external stimuli allows the internal monologue to flourish and produce original thought.

Solution: The passage refers to "fruitful stillness" as the "womb of creativity." This suggests that the silence found in solitude is not empty, but rather a productive environment where new ideas are conceived and nurtured away from the "noise" of the collective.

Final Answer: Fruitful stillness

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Critique of Hyper-connectivity. The author examines how modern technology provides a quantity of contact that lacks the quality of true connection or self-knowledge.

Solution: The author argues that our "hyper-connected digital age" has led us to fear quiet. We fill every silence with notifications and "trade our depth for the shallow comfort of a digital like," prioritizing superficial social validation over meaningful internal reflection and self-awareness.

Final Answer: It encourages people to value shallow interactions over self-reflection.

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: Conformity vs. Individuality. This examines the risk of losing one's unique identity when constantly exposed to the opinions and trends of a mass digital audience.

Solution: By "echoes of the collective," the author suggests that without solitude, individuals simply repeat the thoughts and behaviors of the crowd. Like an echo that merely reflects a original sound, people become unoriginal mimics of the "collective" voice instead of finding their own.

Final Answer: Are losing their individuality and mimicking others.

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Advanced Vocabulary in Context. This requires identifying a word that signifies the formal announcement or celebration of a specific idea by experts/philosophers.

Solution: The passage states that philosophers have "heralded" the state of fruitful stillness. To herald something is to signal its arrival or to proclaim its importance loudly and officially. This fits the context of historical figures celebrating the virtues of solitude.

Final Answer: Herald

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Logical sentence sequencing follows the standard English syntax: **Subject + auxiliary/verb + prepositional modifier + result/object + relative clause.**

Solution: The sentence must start with the subject "the internet" and its verb "has evolved" (B). To provide the capacity of this evolution, "as a medium of communication" (A) follows. The direction of evolution is "into a vast ecosystem" (C). Finally, the relative clause "that encompasses every aspect..." (D) defines the ecosystem. **Final Answer:** B-A-C-D

Answer: (A)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Functional sentence flow. The structure identifies a **Source + Action + Object + Description + Beneficiary.**

Solution: "The rainforests" is the subject (B), and "provide" is the verb. What do they provide? "Countless medicinal plants" (C). How are these plants described? They "are essential for survival" (A). To whom are they provided? "To local communities and the world" (D). This creates the logical flow B-C-A-D. **Final Answer:** B-C-A-D

Answer: (A)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Concessive phrases. Starting with a prepositional phrase ("despite") sets up a contrast between an effort and a negative outcome.

Solution: (A) "despite his best efforts" introduces the attempt. (B) "to convince the committee" specifies the goal. (C) "the proposal was rejected" provides the main clause outcome. (D) "due to a lack of empirical evidence" provides the reason for the rejection. The chronological and logical order is A-B-C-D. **Final Answer:** A-B-C-D

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Inverted sentence structure for descriptive emphasis. The location is introduced first, followed by the verb and then the subject.

Solution: The location "in the heart of the city" (A) sets the scene. The verb "stands" (B) introduces the subject "an ancient clock tower." The relative pronoun "that" (C) starts a clause explaining the history of the tower: "has witnessed a century of political upheaval" (D). Sequence: A-B-C-D. **Final Answer:** A-B-C-D

Answer: (A)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Time-relative narrative structure. Using "By the time" creates a relationship between a time limit and an achieved action.

Solution: (A) "by the time the sun set" establishes the time. (B) "they had reached the summit" is the completed action. (C) "exhausted but exhilarated" is an adjective phrase describing the subjects. (D) "by the breathtaking view" explains the cause of their exhilaration. Sequence: A-B-C-D. **Final Answer:** A-B-C-D

Answer: (A)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Subject-Predicate-Target structure.

Solution: The subject is "the lecture on quantum physics" (B). The linking verb is "proved to be" (C). The descriptive complement is "far too abstract to comprehend" (D). The specific target audience is "for the young students" (A). This yields the sequence B-C-D-A. **Final Answer:** B-C-D-A

Answer: (A)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: Tonal vocabulary. Words are selected based on the desired outcome described in the sentence (defusing a volatile situation).

Solution: "Conciliatory" means intended or likely to placate or pacify. In a "volatile" (explosive) situation between "warring factions," a diplomat must use peaceful and compromising language to avoid further conflict. "Inflammatory" would have the opposite effect. **Final Answer:** conciliatory

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Legal reasoning and sufficiency of proof.

Solution: To "acquit" means to find someone not guilty. A jury does this if there is a "lack of proof." The word "scant" means barely sufficient or inadequate. If the evidence is scant, the jury cannot convict and must acquit. **Final Answer:** scant

Answer: (A)

Q27.

Solution

Concept: Precision in descriptors.

Solution: "Judicious" means having, showing, or done with good judgment or sense. When using "exotic spices," which are powerful, a chef must use them wisely (judiciously) to create a masterpiece rather than overseasoning (redundant) or seasoning randomly (erratic). **Final Answer:** judicious

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Describing extreme focus.

Solution: "Engrossed" means having all one's attention or interest absorbed by someone or something. The fact that the scientist "forgot to eat or sleep" implies a total mental immersion in the work. **Final Answer:** engrossed

Answer: (A)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:** Narrative engagement.**Solution:** The word "although" indicates a contrast. Despite the "long" (potentially boring) duration of the movie, something kept the audience "on the edge of their seats." "Riveting" means completely engrossing or compelling, explaining this sustained interest. **Final Answer:** riveting**Answer: (B)**

Q30.

Solution**Concept:** Academic and Formal Verbs.**Solution:** 1. **Mitigate:** To make less severe (iii). 2. **Exacerbate:** To make a bad situation worse (ii). 3. **Procrastinate:** To delay action (iv). 4. **Reiterate:** To repeat for emphasis (i). The matching sequence for the options is A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i. **Final Answer:** A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i**Answer: (A)**

Q31.

Solution**Concept:** Idioms and Figurative Meanings.**Solution:** 1. **Bolt from the blue:** A sudden surprise (iii). 2. **Burn the midnight oil:** To work late (i). 3. **Under the weather:** To feel ill (ii). 4. **Bittersweet:** Mixed emotions of happy and sad (iv). The matching sequence for the options is A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv. **Final Answer:** A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv**Answer: (A)**

Q32.

Solution**Concept:** Literary Tone and Context.**Solution:** 1. **Sarcastic:** Mocking or ironic (ii). 2. **Optimistic:** Hopeful (iii). 3. **Melancholy:** Deep sadness (iv). 4. **Objective:** Unbiased/Factual (i). The matching sequence for the options is A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i. **Final Answer:** A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i**Answer: (A)**

Q33.

Solution**Concept:** Analogies and Categorization.**Solution:** 1. **Library:** Collection of books (iv). 2. **Hospital:** Medical professionals (iii). 3. **Orchard:** Fruit trees (i). 4. **Aviary:** Bird cages/keeping (ii). The matching sequence for the options is A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii. **Final Answer:** A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii**Answer: (A)**

Q34.

Solution**Concept:** Phrasal Verbs and Functional Definitions.**Solution:** 1. **Break down:** Stop functioning (iv). 2. **Call off:** To cancel (ii). 3. **Look into:** To investigate (i). 4. **Put up with:** To tolerate (iii). The matching sequence for the options is A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii. **Final Answer:** A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii**Answer: (A)**

Q35.

Solution

Concept: Synonym Identification. The term "Abnegation" originates from the Latin *abnegare*, which means to refuse or deny oneself.

Solution: In a psychological or spiritual context, abnegation refers to the act of renouncing or rejecting something, typically a pleasure or a right. Therefore, "Self-denial" is the most accurate synonym. "Indulgence" is its direct antonym. **Final Answer:** Self-denial

Answer: (A)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms for duration. "Ephemeral" describes things that exist only for a short period.

Solution: The word is often used in literature to describe nature (like a sunset) or emotions. "Transitory" is the correct synonym as it also means not permanent. "Eternal" and "Persistent" are antonyms. **Final Answer:** Transitory

Answer: (B)

Q37.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms for mental discernment.

Solution: A "sagacious" person is someone who shows keen mental discernment, good judgment, and practical sense. The word is a formal synonym for "Wise." **Final Answer:** Wise

Answer: (C)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Synonyms for unpredictability.

Solution: "Capricious" refers to someone or something that is subject to sudden and unaccountable changes of mood or behavior. "Fickle" is the standard synonym used to describe this lack of constancy. **Final Answer:** Fickle

Answer: (B)

Q39.

Solution

Concept: Antonym Identification. Identifying words that represent cooperation versus defiance.

Solution: A "recalcitrant" person is stubbornly resistant to authority or control. The opposite of being defiant or stubborn is being "Compliant," which means meeting or yielding to a wish or command. **Final Answer:** Compliant

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Antonyms for energy levels.

Solution: "Lethargy" is a state of weariness, fatigue, or lack of energy. The direct opposite is "Vitality," which represents the state of being strong, active, and full of life. **Final Answer:** Vitality

Answer: (A)



Q41.

Solution**Concept:** Antonyms for precision.**Solution:** To be "meticulous" is to show great attention to detail and to be very careful and precise. The opposite behavior is to be "Careless," where details are ignored and precision is lacking. **Final Answer:** Careless**Answer: (B)**

Q42.

Solution**Concept:** Antonyms for social transparency.**Solution:** "Candid" means truthful and straightforward; frank. The antonym is "Deceptive," which involves giving an appearance or impression different from the true one to mislead others. **Final Answer:** Deceptive**Answer: (B)**

Q43.

Solution**Concept:** Idiomatic expression for financial depletion.**Solution:** The phrase "eating a hole in the pocket" is a metaphor for something that is very expensive to maintain or causes one to spend money rapidly and perhaps unnecessarily. **Final Answer:** To cost a lot of money**Answer: (B)**

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic expression for apology and humility.

Solution: To "eat humble pie" is a common idiom meaning to admit that you were wrong and to apologize, often in a context where your pride is hurt. **Final Answer:** To admit one's fault and apologize

Answer: (B)

Q45.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic expression for unexpected success.

Solution: A "dark horse" is a person about whom little is known but who unexpectedly wins or succeeds in a competition, such as an election or a race. **Final Answer:** A candidate about whom little is known but who may win

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic expression for evasiveness.

Solution: To "beat around the bush" means to avoid getting to the core of a subject or to delay talking about the most important part of a topic because it is uncomfortable. **Final Answer:** To avoid coming to the main point

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: Idiomatic expression for surplus benefits.

Solution: "The icing on the cake" refers to an additional benefit or positive circumstance that makes a situation that is already good even better. **Final**

Answer: An extra benefit that makes a good situation even better

Answer: (C)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: One Word Substitution (Philosophy).

Solution: A "Hedonist" is a person whose life is devoted to the pursuit of pleasure and self-gratification. A "Stoic" believes in enduring pain without complaint, and an "Ascetic" practices severe self-discipline. **Final Answer:** Hedonist

Answer: (B)

Q49.

Solution

Concept: One Word Substitution (Linguistics).

Solution: "Etymology" is the branch of linguistics that studies the origin of words and how their form and meaning have changed over time. Note: "Entomology" is the study of insects. **Final Answer:** Etymology

Answer: (B)



Q50.

Solution**Concept:** One Word Substitution (Record Keeping).**Solution:** An "Archive" is a place where historical documents or government/public records are kept and preserved for future reference. **Final****Answer:** Archive**Answer: (A)**

Answer Key

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

