

# CUET-UG English Sample Paper-8

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.**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is no longer a concept confined to science fiction; it has become an integral part of the modern technological landscape. At its core, AI refers to the development of computer systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. Driven by advancements in machine learning and neural networks, AI systems analyze vast amounts of data to identify patterns and improve their performance over time without being explicitly programmed for every possible scenario.

The applications of AI are incredibly diverse and are transforming various sectors. In healthcare, AI algorithms assist doctors in diagnosing diseases with higher accuracy and suggesting personalized treatment plans. In the financial world, it is used for real-time fraud detection and high-speed trading. Furthermore, AI-powered virtual assistants and recommendation engines have become ubiquitous in daily life, shaping how we consume information and shop online. By automating repetitive and mundane tasks, AI enhances productivity and allows humans to focus on more creative and complex problem-solving activities.

Despite its benefits, the rapid expansion of AI raises significant ethical and societal



concerns. One major worry is the potential for job displacement as automation takes over roles traditionally held by humans. Additionally, there are concerns regarding algorithmic bias, where AI systems may inadvertently inherit and amplify human prejudices present in their training data. Issues of data privacy and the potential for mass surveillance also loom large. As we move forward, the challenge lies in developing robust regulatory frameworks to ensure that AI is used responsibly and equitably, maximizing its potential while mitigating its risks.

- Q1.** According to the first paragraph, how do AI systems improve their performance over time?
- (A) By following fixed, explicit programming for every scenario.
  - (B) By analyzing vast amounts of data to identify patterns.
  - (C) By mimicking human emotions and social behavior.
  - (D) By replacing hardware components with biological ones.
- Q2.** Which of the following is mentioned as a benefit of AI in the financial sector?
- (A) Diagnosing physical diseases.
  - (B) Creating personalized shopping lists.
  - (C) Detecting fraud and facilitating high-speed trading.
  - (D) Providing creative problem-solving for artists.
- Q3.** What does the word “ubiquitous” in the second paragraph most likely mean?
- (A) Extremely rare and expensive.
  - (B) Found everywhere or very common.
  - (C) Highly dangerous and unpredictable.
  - (D) Old-fashioned and outdated.
- Q4.** What is a primary ethical concern regarding AI mentioned in the passage?
- (A) The high cost of electricity to run computers.
  - (B) The lack of data available for training systems.



- (C) Algorithmic bias resulting from human prejudices in data.
- (D) The inability of AI to perform language translation.

**Q5.** How does AI contribute to human productivity according to the text?

- (A) By performing creative tasks better than humans.
- (B) By automating repetitive and mundane tasks.
- (C) By forcing humans to work longer hours.
- (D) By eliminating the need for data analysis.

**Q6.** What does the author suggest is necessary for the future of Artificial Intelligence?

- (A) A complete halt to all AI development.
- (B) Allowing AI to operate without any human intervention.
- (C) Developing regulatory frameworks for responsible use.
- (D) Using AI only for entertainment purposes.

### 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 old steam engine train chugged with a rhythmic, labored grace as it ascended the steep incline of the lower Himalayas. Its metallic clicking sounded like a steady heartbeat echoing through the silent, yawning valley below. Rohan sat by the window in the corner of the wooden carriage, his forehead pressed against the cool, vibrating glass. He was mesmerized by the sight of the mist-covered pines that stood like silent sentinels on the jagged slopes, their branches heavy with the moisture of an early morning dew.

As the train climbed higher, leaving the humid plains behind, the air flowing through the half-open window grew thinner and crisper. It carried the faint, intoxicating scent of damp earth, pine resin, and the distant smell of woodsmoke



from hillside hearths. For Rohan, this journey was more than just a typical summer vacation; it was a silent pilgrimage to his roots. Every bend in the track seemed to trigger a dormant memory.

He vividly remembered his grandfather's stories—tales told by the fireplace about these very hills. His grandfather spoke of hidden waterfalls that only appeared after a heavy monsoon and the mythical "Blue Bird of the Mist" that was said to guard the highest peaks of the range. At the time, Rohan had dismissed them as mere folklore, but standing here, watching the clouds swallow the tracks ahead, the stories felt tangible and real.

In the city, Rohan's life was a frantic blur of digital notifications, neon lights, and the relentless screaming of traffic sirens. His days were measured in deadlines and data points. But here, amidst the whispering ancient trees and the slow, deliberate crawl of the locomotive, the noise of the city felt like a distant, fading dream. The anxiety that usually tightened his chest began to dissipate, replaced by a profound sense of belonging. He realized then that while the city provided his livelihood, it was the stillness of these mountains that provided his life. As the train let out a long, mournful whistle that echoed across the ravines, Rohan finally turned off his phone and let the mountains take over.

**Q7.** Why was the train moving at a “labored grace” and a slow pace?

- (A) The tracks were undergoing maintenance
- (B) The steam engine was old and broken
- (C) The train was ascending a steep mountain incline
- (D) The driver wanted the passengers to take photos

**Q8.** What is the meaning of the word “sentinels” as used in the description of the pine trees?

- (A) Travelers
- (B) Guards or watchmen
- (C) Decorative lights
- (D) Falling timber



- Q9.** According to the passage, what specific mythical creature featured in the grandfather's stories?
- (A) The Golden Deer of the Valley
  - (B) The Blue Bird of the Mist
  - (C) The Silent Ghost of the Peaks
  - (D) The Fire Dragon of the Himalayas
- Q10.** How does the author contrast Rohan's city life with his experience on the train?
- (A) City life is described as organized and peaceful
  - (B) City life is a frantic blur of notifications and sirens
  - (C) The train journey is louder and more stressful than the city
  - (D) There is no difference mentioned between the two
- Q11.** What happened to the "anxiety that usually tightened his chest" during the journey?
- (A) It became worse due to the thin mountain air
  - (B) It stayed the same because of his work deadlines
  - (C) It began to dissipate and was replaced by a sense of belonging
  - (D) It made him decide to return to the city immediately
- Q12.** At the end of the passage, what symbolic action does Rohan take to embrace the stillness of the mountains?
- (A) He began writing a story about his grandfather
  - (B) He shouted out of the window
  - (C) He finally turned off his phone
  - (D) He decided to get off at the next small station



**Passage III**

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

The sun descends in the west,  
The evening star does shine;  
The birds are silent in their nest,  
And I must seek for mine.  
The moon, like a flower  
In heaven's high bower,  
With silent delight  
Sits and smiles on the night.

Farewell, green fields and happy groves,  
Where flocks have took delight.  
Where lambs have nibbled, silent moves  
The feet of angels bright;  
Unseen they pour blessing  
And joy without ceasing,  
On each bud and blossom,  
And each sleeping bosom.

They look in every thoughtless nest,  
Where birds are covered warm;  
They visit caves of every beast,  
To keep them all from harm:  
If they see any weeping  
That should have been sleeping,  
They pour sleep on their head,  
And sit down by their bed.



When wolves and tigers howl for prey,  
They pitying stand and weep;  
Seeking to drive their thirst away,  
And keep them from the sheep.  
But, if they rush dreadful,  
The angels, most heedful,  
Receive each mild spirit,  
New worlds to inherit.

- Q13.** What specific transition in the day is described in the opening stanza of the poem?
- (A) The rising of the sun at dawn
  - (B) The heat of the sun at noon
  - (C) The sun descending and the appearance of the evening star
  - (D) The darkness of a moonless midnight
- Q14.** In the first stanza, what literary device is used in the line “The moon, like a flower”?
- (A) Metaphor
  - (B) Simile
  - (C) Personification
  - (D) Alliteration
- Q15.** According to the third stanza, what do the angels do if they find someone “weeping” instead of sleeping?
- (A) They wake them up to play
  - (B) They ignore them and visit the birds
  - (C) They pour sleep on their head and sit by their bed
  - (D) They take them to the caves of the beasts



- Q16.** How do the angels react when they hear “wolves and tigers howl for prey”?
- (A) They stand and weep with pity
  - (B) They get angry and fight the predators
  - (C) They lead the wolves to the sheep
  - (D) They hide in the “heaven’s high bower”
- Q17.** What is the primary role of the “angels bright” as described in the second and third stanzas?
- (A) To hunt for food in the green fields
  - (B) To pour blessings and keep all living creatures from harm
  - (C) To sing songs to the moon
  - (D) To plant buds and blossoms in the garden
- Q18.** What happens to the “mild spirits” if they are attacked by the “dreadful” predators?
- (A) They become predators themselves
  - (B) They return to the green fields
  - (C) They are received by angels to inherit new worlds
  - (D) They are forgotten in the caves

## SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

- Q19.** Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful sentence:  
P: of knowledge / Q: the fountain / R: books are / S: for all
- (A) RQPS
  - (B) PQRS
  - (C) RQSP
  - (D) QSRP



**Q20.** Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful sentence:

P: to solve / Q: the problem / R: they tried / S: with great effort

- (A) PRQS
- (B) RQPS
- (C) SQRP
- (D) RPQS

**Q21.** Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful sentence:

P: should be / Q: exercise / R: a part of / S: daily life

- (A) QPRS
- (B) PQRS
- (C) SRQP
- (D) QSPR

**Q22.** Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful sentence:

P: won the match / Q: the team / R: after a / S: long struggle

- (A) QPRS
- (B) PQRS
- (C) QRSP
- (D) SRQP

**Q23.** Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful sentence:

P: into the / Q: the boy / R: jumped / S: deep river

- (A) QPRS
- (B) QRPS
- (C) PQRS
- (D) RQPS

**Q24.** Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful sentence:

P: has become / Q: digital technology / R: an essential / S: part of education



- (A) QPRS
- (B) PQRS
- (C) QRPS
- (D) SQRP

**Q25.** Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful sentence:

P: always / Q: speak / R: one should / S: the truth

- (A) RQPS
- (B) PQRS
- (C) PRQS
- (D) RPQS

**Q26.** He is \_\_\_\_\_ honorable man who is respected by all.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) no article

**Q27.** The cat jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the table to catch the mouse.

- (A) in
- (B) over
- (C) upon
- (D) under

**Q28.** If I \_\_\_\_\_ a bird, I would fly to the mountains.

- (A) was
- (B) am
- (C) were
- (D) been



**Q29.** She has been practicing the piano \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.

- (A) since
- (B) for
- (C) from
- (D) until

**Q30.** No sooner had I reached the station \_\_\_\_\_ the train left.

- (A) when
- (B) then
- (C) than
- (D) that

**Q31.** Match the word with its correct meaning: Reluctant

- (A) Eager to start
- (B) Unwilling and hesitant
- (C) Very fast
- (D) Extremely happy

**Q32.** Match the word with its correct meaning: Precise

- (A) Very vague
- (B) Accurate and exact
- (C) Large in size
- (D) Old and dusty

**Q33.** Match the word with its correct meaning: Feeble

- (A) Very strong
- (B) Lacking physical strength
- (C) Loud and noisy



(D) Bright and shiny

**Q34.** Match the word with its correct meaning: Obscure

- (A) Famous and well-known
- (B) Not discovered or known about
- (C) Clear and transparent
- (D) Very expensive

**Q35.** Match the word with its correct meaning: Lethargic

- (A) Energetic
- (B) Affected by laziness/sluggishness
- (C) Wise and clever
- (D) Cruel and mean

### SECTION 3: VOCABULARY

**Q36.** Synonym of 'Abandon':

- (A) Keep
- (B) Forsake
- (C) Support
- (D) Adopt

**Q37.** Synonym of 'Hostile':

- (A) Friendly
- (B) Antagonistic
- (C) Kind
- (D) Cheerful

**Q38.** Synonym of 'Pensive':



- (A) Thoughtful
- (B) Careless
- (C) Happy
- (D) Wealthy

**Q39.** Synonym of 'Vague':

- (A) Clear
- (B) Indistinct
- (C) Sharp
- (D) Known

**Q40.** Synonym of 'Thrifty':

- (A) Wasteful
- (B) Economical
- (C) Rich
- (D) Lazy

**Q41.** Antonym of 'Optimistic':

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

**Q42.** Antonym of 'Despair':

- (A) Misery
- (B) Hope
- (C) Sadness
- (D) Pain



**Q43.** Antonym of 'Fragile':

- (A) Delicate
- (B) Strong
- (C) Weak
- (D) Soft

**Q44.** Antonym of 'Reveal':

- (A) Show
- (B) Conceal
- (C) Tell
- (D) Open

**Q45.** Antonym of 'Compulsory':

- (A) Mandatory
- (B) Optional
- (C) Necessary
- (D) Required

**Q46.** "Apple of one's eye" means:

- (A) A person who likes apples
- (B) Someone very precious or dear
- (C) An enemy
- (D) A healthy person

**Q47.** "Burn the midnight oil" means:

- (A) To light a lamp
- (B) To work or study late into the night
- (C) To waste electricity



(D) To cook a late-night meal

**Q48.** “At the eleventh hour” means:

- (A) At 11:00 AM
- (B) At the very last moment
- (C) Early in the morning
- (D) When the clock stops

**Q49.** The scientific study of birds:

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

**Q50.** A sound that cannot be heard:

- (A) Audible
- (B) Inaudible
- (C) Edible
- (D) Invisible



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

**Concept:** Machine Learning and Iterative Improvement.

**Solution:** AI systems, specifically those utilizing machine learning, do not rely on fixed, hard-coded instructions for every possible outcome. Instead, they function by processing and analyzing massive datasets to identify underlying patterns, correlations, and trends. As these systems are exposed to more data over time, they refine their internal mathematical models, allowing them to make increasingly accurate predictions and decisions without direct human intervention.

**Answer: (B)**

**Q2.****Solution**

**Concept:** Sector-Specific AI Applications (Finance).

**Solution:** In the financial sector, the primary advantages of Artificial Intelligence involve speed and security. AI algorithms can scan millions of transactions in real-time to identify anomalous behavior that indicates fraud. Additionally, AI is used for high-frequency trading (HFT), where complex algorithms execute trades at speeds and volumes impossible for human traders, optimizing market liquidity and investment returns.

**Answer: (C)**



Q3.

**Solution****Concept:** Contextual Vocabulary and Semantics.**Solution:** The term "ubiquitous" is used to describe something that is present, appearing, or found everywhere at the same time. In the context of the passage, it refers to how AI technology has moved from a niche scientific concept to a common, integrated part of everyday life—found in everything from smartphones and home appliances to industrial infrastructure and global networks.**Answer: (B)**

Q4.

**Solution****Concept:** Ethical Challenges in AI Development.**Solution:** A significant ethical concern mentioned is "algorithmic bias." This occurs when the data used to train an AI model contains historical human prejudices or lacks diverse representation. Consequently, the AI may inadvertently learn and amplify these biases, leading to unfair or discriminatory outcomes in critical areas such as recruitment, law enforcement, and financial lending.**Answer: (C)**

Q5.

**Solution****Concept:** Economic Impact and Task Automation.

**Solution:** AI enhances human productivity by taking over "routine" or "mundane" tasks—those that are repetitive and follow a predictable logic. By automating these low-level cognitive tasks (such as data entry or basic scheduling), AI allows human workers to reallocate their time and mental energy toward high-value activities that require emotional intelligence, complex problem-solving, and creative strategy.

**Answer: (B)**

Q6.

**Solution****Concept:** Global Governance and Responsible AI.

**Solution:** The author argues that as AI becomes more powerful and autonomous, it cannot be left entirely to the discretion of private developers. To ensure that AI benefits humanity and minimizes risks, it is necessary to establish comprehensive regulatory frameworks. These frameworks provide the legal and ethical guidelines required for the responsible development and deployment of the technology, ensuring accountability and safety.

**Answer: (C)**

Q7.

**Solution****Concept:** Narrative Context and Mechanical Effort.**Solution:** The phrase "labored grace" captures the rhythmic struggle of the vintage locomotive as it navigates the challenging terrain. The train moved at a slow pace because it was ascending a steep mountain incline, requiring the steam engine to exert immense power to pull the carriages up the winding slopes toward the summit.**Answer: (C)**

Q8.

**Solution****Concept:** Vocabulary and Personification in Nature.**Solution:** In this literary context, "sentinels" refers to guards or watchmen who stand at a post to provide protection or oversight. By describing the pine trees as sentinels, the author personifies them, suggesting they are ancient, silent guardians standing tall along the ridges to watch over the mountain passes.**Answer: (B)**

Q9.

**Solution****Concept:** Cultural Folklore and Nostalgia.**Solution:** The passage connects Rohan's current journey to the oral traditions of his childhood. His grandfather's stories were filled with local myths, specifically featuring "The Golden Deer of the Valley," a creature that symbolized the mystical and elusive beauty of the mountain wilderness he is now traversing.**Answer: (A)**

Q10.

**Solution****Concept:** Thematic Contrast of Environments.**Solution:** The author highlights the psychological toll of modern urban existence by describing Rohan's city life as a "frantic blur of notifications and sirens." This chaotic, high-speed environment is placed in direct opposition to the rhythmic, slow, and meditative pace of the mountain train journey, which allows for reflection.**Answer: (B)**

Q11.

**Solution****Concept:** Character Development and Emotional Arc.**Solution:** As the train climbs higher and the air becomes crisper, Rohan undergoes a significant emotional shift. The chronic anxiety and physical tension he carried from his professional life began to dissipate, eventually being replaced by a profound sense of belonging and a calming connection to his ancestral roots.**Answer: (C)**

Q12.

**Solution****Concept:** Symbolism and Final Resolution.**Solution:** To finalize his transition from the digital world to the natural one, Rohan performs the symbolic act of turning off his phone. This action represents his decision to stop being a slave to constant connectivity and to finally embrace the silence, stillness, and presence required to appreciate the mountains fully.**Answer: (C)**

Q13.

**Solution****Concept:** Temporal Setting and Imagery.**Solution:** The opening stanza describes the transition from day to evening. It illustrates the sun "descending in the west" while the "evening star" begins to shine, marking the end of the day's labor and the beginning of a period of quiet and rest as the moon rises.**Answer: (C)**

Q14.

**Solution****Concept:** Literary Devices and Figurative Language.**Solution:** The phrase "The moon, like a flower" uses the word "like" to create a direct comparison between the moon and a flower blooming in "heaven's high bower." This is a simile, used to emphasize the moon's silent, beautiful, and delicate appearance in the night sky.**Answer: (B)**

Q15.

**Solution****Concept:** Angelic Intervention and Comfort.**Solution:** The poem depicts angels as compassionate guardians who look for those in distress. If they encounter someone who is "weeping" instead of sleeping peacefully, they perform a comforting ritual by pouring "sleep" on their head and sitting beside their bed to provide a sense of peace and divine protection.**Answer: (C)**

Q16.

**Solution****Concept:** Empathy for the Vulnerable.**Solution:** When the angels hear the "wolves and tigers howl for prey," they are unable to stop the laws of nature, but they respond with deep empathy. They "stand and weep" out of pity for the victims, showing that they share in the suffering of the "mild" creatures who are under threat.**Answer: (A)**

Q17.

**Solution****Concept:** The Role of Divine Guardians.**Solution:** The primary responsibility of the "angels bright" is to serve as silent protectors of all life. They move through the "green fields" and "beside the folds," pouring blessings on every living thing and working to keep all creatures—from birds in their nests to beasts in their caves—safe from spiritual and physical harm.**Answer: (B)**

Q18.

**Solution****Concept:** Transcendence and Spiritual Reward.**Solution:** The poem suggests a spiritual resolution for the "mild spirits" (the prey) that fall victim to "dreadful" predators. Instead of being lost, they are "received" by the angels into a higher existence, where they "inherit new worlds" characterized by peace, safety, and the absence of suffering.**Answer: (C)**

Q19.

**Solution****Concept:** Logical Ordering of Subject and Complement.**Solution:** To construct a meaningful sentence, we must establish the subject-verb relationship first. "Books are" (R) acts as the foundation of the statement. The metaphorical description follows with "the fountain" (Q), which is then specified by the prepositional phrase "of knowledge" (P). Finally, the phrase "for all" (S) extends the scope of the statement to a universal audience. The resulting sentence is: "Books are the fountain of knowledge for all."**Answer: (A)**

Q20.

**Solution****Concept:** Infinitive Phrases and Adverbial Modifiers.**Solution:** The sentence requires a logical progression from the actor to the action and the intensity of that action. We begin with the subject and past tense verb "they tried" (R). This is followed by the infinitive phrase "to solve" (P), which identifies the goal, and the direct object "the problem" (Q). The sentence concludes with the adverbial phrase "with great effort" (S), which provides necessary context regarding the difficulty and dedication involved in the task.**Answer: (D)**

Q21.

**Solution****Concept:** Modal Verbs and Predicate Construction.**Solution:** This sentence serves as a piece of advice or a general recommendation. The noun "exercise" (Q) serves as the primary subject. It is paired with the modal verb phrase "should be" (P) to express necessity or a desirable state. This leads into the noun phrase "a part of" (R), which is then localized to the context of "daily life" (S). When rearranged, it reads: "Exercise should be a part of daily life," emphasizing the importance of physical activity in a routine.**Answer: (A)**

Q22.

**Solution****Concept:** Chronological Narrative Flow.**Solution:** To form a clear narrative statement, we start with the main agent, "the team" (Q). The primary achievement is then stated through the verb phrase "won the match" (P). To provide depth to the story, we add the prepositional phrase "after a" (R) and the descriptive noun "long struggle" (S), which explains that the victory was not easy but was the result of persistence. The complete structure follows a subject-verb-object-prepositional phrase pattern.**Answer: (A)**

Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Prepositional Direction and Direct Objects.

**Solution:** The sentence describes a specific physical action. We identify "the boy" (Q) as the subject perform the action "jumped" (R). To indicate the direction and destination of this movement, we use the prepositional bridge "into the" (P), which naturally connects to the final descriptive object "deep river" (S). This creates a vivid image of an action being completed in a specific environment: "The boy jumped into the deep river."

**Answer: (B)**

Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Present Perfect Tense and Thematic Subjects.

**Solution:** The sentence focuses on the evolving role of technology. The subject is "digital technology" (Q). The use of the present perfect verb "has become" (P) suggests a transition that started in the past and is now a current reality. This state is then defined by the complement "an essential" (R), which modifies the final phrase "part of education" (S). The logical sequence (QPRS) effectively communicates how technology has integrated into modern learning systems.

**Answer: (A)**



Q25.

**Solution****Concept:** Placement of Adverbs of Frequency.**Solution:** In English imperatives or moral statements involving the pronoun "one," the frequency adverb usually sits between the modal verb and the main verb. We start with the subject and modal "one should" (R). The adverb "always" (P) is placed next to emphasize the consistency of the action, followed by the main verb "speak" (Q). The sentence is completed by the direct object "the truth" (S), resulting in the classic proverb: "One should always speak the truth."**Answer: (D)**

Q26.

**Solution****Concept:** Phonetic Rules for Indefinite Articles.**Solution:** The choice between the indefinite articles 'a' and 'an' is determined by the initial sound of the following word rather than the literal spelling. In the word "honorable," the letter 'h' remains silent, meaning the word begins with a vowel sound (/n/). To prevent a glottal stop and ensure a smooth phonetic transition, "an" must be used. This rule also applies to similar words such as "honest," "hour," and "heir," where the consonant is written but not voiced.**Answer: (B)**

Q27.

**Solution****Concept:** Prepositions of Motion and Surface Contact.**Solution:** The preposition "upon" is specifically used to describe a dynamic action that involves movement toward and ending on the surface of an object. While the preposition "on" often describes a static position (the cat sitting on the table), "upon" emphasizes the leap or the active transition from one level to another. In this sentence, the cat is performing a vigorous upward motion to reach the table's surface to hunt the mouse, making "upon" the most descriptive and grammatically appropriate choice.**Answer: (C)**

Q28.

**Solution****Concept:** Subjunctive Mood in Hypothetical Conditionals.**Solution:** In English grammar, when we describe a situation that is purely imaginary, hypothetical, or contrary to current reality, we use the "subjunctive mood." Even though the subject "I" usually takes the verb "was" in the past tense, the subjunctive requires "were" for all subjects (I were, he were, she were) in "if" clauses. This indicates that the speaker is not actually a bird but is merely contemplating an impossible scenario. Consequently, the structure "If I were..." is the standard formal requirement for such conditional sentences.**Answer: (C)**

Q29.

**Solution****Concept:** Distinguishing "For" vs "Since" in Time Durations.**Solution:** The present perfect continuous tense ("has been practicing") requires a preposition to link the action to a timeframe. "For" is used when we are measuring the total length or duration of time (e.g., ten minutes, two hours, five days). In contrast, "since" is used only to refer to a specific starting point in the past (e.g., 2 o'clock, Monday, 1995). Since the phrase "two hours" specifies a quantity of time rather than a starting moment, "for" is the correct preposition to complete the sentence.**Answer: (B)**

Q30.

**Solution****Concept:** Correlative Conjunctions and Temporal Pairs.**Solution:** The expression "No sooner" is a comparative structure used to show that one event happened almost simultaneously with another. In English, "No sooner" must always be paired with the conjunction "than" (e.g., No sooner... than). A common mistake is to use "when," which is actually the correct partner for the phrase "Hardly" or "Scarcely" (e.g., Hardly had I reached the station when the train left). Because the sentence begins with "No sooner," the comparative "than" is the only grammatically valid option.**Answer: (C)**

Q31.

**Solution****Concept:** Vocabulary - Determining Attitudinal Synonyms.**Solution:** The adjective "Reluctant" refers to a specific psychological state where an individual is unwilling to act or feels a strong sense of hesitation. It often implies that while the person may eventually perform the action, they do so with a degree of internal resistance or doubt. This is the direct opposite of being "eager" or "enthusiastic." Therefore, the definition "unwilling and hesitant" perfectly captures the essence of someone who is holding back from committing to a task.**Answer: (B)**

Q32.

**Solution****Concept:** Vocabulary - Semantic Nuances of Accuracy.**Solution:** The term "Precise" is used to describe information, measurements, or descriptions that are characterized by extreme accuracy and a lack of ambiguity. When something is precise, it is exactly defined and leaves no room for error or broad interpretation. In scientific and mathematical fields, precision is a vital quality that distinguishes a specific, correct value from a general or vague estimate. Thus, "accurate and exact" is the defining characteristic of this word.**Answer: (B)**

Q33.

**Solution****Concept:** Vocabulary - Physical Frailty and Weakness.**Solution:** "Feeble" is an adjective primarily used to describe a state of physical frailty, typically resulting from advanced age, prolonged illness, or severe exhaustion. It suggests a lack of vigor or strength so significant that the person or creature can barely function. Beyond physical description, it can also be used metaphorically to describe things that lack force or conviction, such as a "feeble excuse" or a "feeble attempt," but its core meaning remains "lacking physical strength."**Answer: (B)**

Q34.

**Solution****Concept:** Vocabulary - Recognition and Visibility.**Solution:** The word "Obscure" carries two main meanings: it can refer to something that is physically dark or hidden, but more commonly, it refers to something that is not well-known or widely recognized. If an author or a fact is described as obscure, it means they are relatively undiscovered or lack fame and clarity. It describes the state of being "in the shadows" of general knowledge, making "not discovered or known about" the most appropriate meaning in a general vocabulary context.**Answer: (B)**

Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Vocabulary - Physiological and Mental Sluggishness.

**Solution:** "Lethargic" describes a condition characterized by a profound lack of energy, vitality, or motivation. A person who feels lethargic is often overcome by a sense of heaviness and sluggishness, making even simple tasks feel difficult or exhausting. This state can be caused by physical factors like illness or lack of sleep, or mental factors like boredom and depression. It is synonymous with being listless or apathetic, which aligns perfectly with the definition of being "affected by laziness or sluggishness."

**Answer: (B)**

Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Lexical Semantics and Synonyms.

**Solution:** The verb "Abandon" refers to the act of leaving something or someone permanently, often in a way that implies a complete withdrawal of support, interest, or responsibility. This can apply to a physical location, a person, or even a specific project. Among the choices provided, "Forsake" is the most accurate synonym because it specifically describes the act of renouncing or turning away from a person, a set of beliefs, or a duty. While "Keep" and "Support" are direct antonyms, and "Adopt" implies taking something in, "Forsake" captures the inherent sense of desertion and emotional or physical distance found in "Abandon."

**Answer: (B)**



Q37.

**Solution****Concept:** Interpersonal Dynamics and Adjective Nuance.

**Solution:** "Hostile" is an adjective used to describe an environment, a person, or an attitude that is openly unfriendly, aggressive, or strongly opposed to something. It suggests a state of conflict or ill will. The term "Antagonistic" serves as a direct synonym, referring to a state of active opposition or showing a deep-seated dislike that often leads to friction between parties. This is clearly contrasted with words like "Friendly," "Kind," or "Cheerful," which represent positive social temperaments. Identifying "Antagonistic" requires recognizing the prefix "ant-" which often denotes opposition or being "against" something.

**Answer: (B)**

Q38.

**Solution****Concept:** Vocabulary - Cognitive and Emotional States.

**Solution:** The word "Pensive" describes a specific state of being engaged in deep, serious, and often somewhat melancholy or dreamy thought. It implies that a person is not just thinking, but is lost in reflection, perhaps considering a difficult decision or reflecting on the past. "Thoughtful" is the best synonym in this context, as it describes a person whose mind is fully occupied with internal reflection. In contrast, "Careless" suggests a lack of thought, while "Happy" and "Wealthy" describe emotional and financial statuses that do not necessarily involve the quiet, inward-looking nature of being pensive.

**Answer: (A)**

Q39.

**Solution****Concept:** Clarity and Precision in Descriptive Language.

**Solution:** The adjective "Vague" is used to describe something that is not clearly expressed, defined, or perceived. It suggests a lack of distinctness, precision, or certainty, often leaving the listener or observer confused. "Indistinct" is a perfect synonym because it refers to things that are blurred, faint, or not clearly recognizable to the senses or the mind. This stands in sharp opposition to words like "Clear" or "Sharp," which imply high visibility and perfect definition. When an idea is vague, its boundaries are "indistinct," making it difficult to grasp the full meaning or detail of the subject.

**Answer: (B)**

Q40.

**Solution****Concept:** Financial Stewardship and Resource Management.

**Solution:** "Thrifty" describes a person who uses money and resources carefully, efficiently, and never wastefully. It implies a sense of wisdom and discipline in managing one's possessions to ensure long-term stability. "Economical" is the correct synonym, as it refers to the efficient use of resources—whether time, money, or materials—to avoid unnecessary expenditure. While being thrifty may eventually lead someone to become "Rich," the word itself describes the behavior of spending rather than the status of wealth. It is the direct opposite of being "Wasteful," which involves spending without thought or care.

**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

**Solution****Concept:** Worldviews and Emotional Opposites.

**Solution:** "Optimistic" refers to a mental disposition or world outlook that is consistently hopeful and confident about the future or the success of a given endeavor. An optimistic person tends to focus on the "glass half-full" perspective. The direct antonym is "Pessimistic," which describes a tendency to see only the worst aspects of things or to believe that the worst possible outcome is the most likely. While words like "Hopeful," "Idealistic," and "Cheerful" are closely related synonyms of optimism, "Pessimistic" represents the complete psychological and emotional reversal of that positive outlook.

**Answer: (B)**

Q42.

**Solution****Concept:** Psychological States and Linguistic Antonyms.

**Solution:** "Despair" is defined as the complete loss or absence of hope, often characterized by a profound feeling of utter helplessness or misery. It is an emotional "low point" where one feels that no positive outcome is possible. Its primary linguistic and emotional opposite is "Hope," which is a feeling of expectation and desire for a particular positive event to occur. While "Misery," "Sadness," and "Pain" are all states that can accompany or lead to despair, only "Hope" serves as the constructive and opposing force that can pull an individual out of a hopeless state.

**Answer: (B)**

Q43.

**Solution****Concept:** Physical Properties and Material Durability.

**Solution:** The word "Fragile" describes an object or a structure that is easily broken, damaged, or shattered due to its delicate or weak nature. Examples include glass, fine china, or even a weak physical constitution. To find the antonym, we must identify a word that describes resilience, toughness, and the ability to endure stress. "Strong" is the most appropriate choice, as it indicates the capacity to withstand pressure or force without failing. "Delicate," "Weak," and "Soft" are all either synonyms or related attributes of fragility, whereas "Strong" represents the sturdy opposite.

**Answer: (B)**

Q44.

**Solution****Concept:** Information Management and Disclosure.

**Solution:** To "Reveal" something means to make it known to others, typically by uncovering a secret, opening a curtain, or disclosing information that was previously hidden or private. The direct antonym is "Conceal," which means to intentionally keep something from being seen or known; in other words, to hide it from public view. While "Show" and "Tell" act as synonyms of reveal (actions of disclosure), and "Open" is a physical metaphor for revealing, "Conceal" is the specific term used for the act of preventing information or an object from being discovered.

**Answer: (B)**

Q45.

**Solution****Concept:** Legal Obligation versus Personal Choice.**Solution:** "Compulsory" refers to an action or requirement that must be completed because of a law, a formal rule, or an institutional policy; it is synonymous with "Mandatory" and "Required." The antonym is "Optional," which describes something that is not forced upon an individual but is instead left to their own choice, preference, or discretion. In an educational or professional setting, a compulsory course is one every student must take, whereas an optional course is an elective that a student can choose to take based on their own interest.**Answer: (B)**

Q46.

**Solution****Concept:** Figurative Language and Idiomatic Etymology.**Solution:** The idiom "Apple of one's eye" is a traditional English expression used to describe a person, often a child or a romantic partner, who is cherished and loved above everyone else. The phrase originates from the ancient anatomical belief that the pupil of the eye was a solid, apple-shaped object and was considered the most essential and vulnerable part of the human body. Because the eye is so precious, someone referred to as the "apple" of that eye is seen as someone to be protected and valued above all. Thus, it means "someone very precious or dear."**Answer: (B)**

Q47.

**Solution****Concept:** Idiomatic Expressions for Diligence.

**Solution:** The phrase "Burn the midnight oil" dates back to the era before the widespread use of electricity, when people relied on oil lamps or candles to see after sunset. To "burn the midnight oil" means to work, study, or remain productive very late into the night, often demonstrating great dedication or a sense of urgency to finish a difficult project. It is a metaphorical way of describing late-night labor and does not literally refer to the act of lighting a lamp or wasting energy. It characterizes a person who is exceptionally hardworking or academic.

**Answer: (B)**

Q48.

**Solution****Concept:** Time-related Idioms and Temporal Urgency.

**Solution:** The idiom "At the eleventh hour" is used to describe an event that takes place at the very last possible moment, just before it would be too late to act. It implies that a situation was nearly finalized or a deadline was almost missed before a change or action occurred. The expression likely has its roots in the biblical Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard, referring to those hired at the very end of the 12-hour workday. It has nothing to do with the actual clock time of 11:00 AM, but rather the proximity to a final, critical limit or "the end of the day."

**Answer: (B)**

Q49.

**Solution**

**Concept:** One Word Substitution and Scientific Terminology.

**Solution:** The specific branch of zoology that deals with the scientific study of birds is called "Ornithology." This field covers bird physiology, their classification, their unique migratory patterns, and their ecological roles. The word is derived from the Greek "ornis" (bird) and "logos" (study/knowledge). While "Zoology" is the broad study of all animal life and "Biology" is the study of all living organisms, "Ornithology" is the specialized term. "Anthropology," meanwhile, is the study of human societies and cultures, which is entirely unrelated to avian research.

**Answer: (B)**

Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Vocabulary - Auditory Capability and Prefixes.

**Solution:** A sound that is too faint to be perceived by the human ear, or falls outside the frequency range of human hearing, is termed "Inaudible." The word is constructed using the root "aud" (meaning to hear, as in "audio" or "audience") and the prefix "in-" which serves as a negation. Therefore, it literally means "not hearable." This is distinct from "Audible" (can be heard), "Edible" (safe to be eaten), and "Invisible" (cannot be seen). Understanding the prefix "in-" helps in identifying the word as the negative state of the ability to hear.

**Answer: (B)**



## Answer Key

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

