

# CUET-UG English Sample Paper-9

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 Silk Road was not a single paved thoroughfare but rather a sprawling network of maritime and overland trade routes that connected the East and West for centuries. Originating during the Han Dynasty of China around 130 BCE, these paths linked the majestic civilizations of China, India, Persia, Arabia, and the Mediterranean. While the name suggests a focus on a single commodity, the trade involved much more than just silk; it facilitated the exchange of spices, precious metals, glassware, and even philosophies, religion, and scientific innovations.

Beyond the exchange of tangible goods, the Silk Road served as a vital artery for cultural and intellectual transmission. It was through these routes that Buddhism traveled from India to China, and Islamic mathematical concepts reached Europe. The constant movement of merchants, pilgrims, and scholars fostered a unique "globalization" long before the modern era. Cities like Samarkand and Alexandria became melting pots of diversity, where different languages and traditions blended, leading to significant advancements in architecture, medicine, and cartography.

However, the prominence of the Silk Road began to wane in the 15th century. Several factors contributed to its decline, most notably the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which imposed heavy taxes on overland trade, and the European "Age of Discovery." As



maritime technology improved, explorers like Vasco da Gama discovered direct sea routes to Asia, which were faster and more cost-effective than the arduous land journey. Although the physical routes fell into disuse, the legacy of the Silk Road lives on today, serving as a historical blueprint for modern international trade and global connectivity.

- Q1.** According to the passage, the Silk Road is best described as:
- (A) A single, well-maintained highway connecting China to Europe.
  - (B) A series of maritime and land-based routes for diverse exchanges.
  - (C) A modern trade agreement between Asian and Mediterranean nations.
  - (D) A military path used primarily by the Han Dynasty.
- Q2.** Based on the second paragraph, what was a significant “non-tangible” impact of the Silk Road?
- (A) The discovery of gold mines in Samarkand.
  - (B) The monopolization of silk production by the West.
  - (C) The spread of religious and mathematical ideas across continents.
  - (D) The invention of the first steam engine.
- Q3.** Which of the following was a primary reason for the decline of the Silk Road?
- (A) A total lack of demand for Eastern spices and silk.
  - (B) The discovery of direct sea routes by European explorers.
  - (C) The invention of the airplane in the 15th century.
  - (D) A massive earthquake that destroyed the city of Alexandria.
- Q4.** What does the word “arduous” mean as used in the final paragraph?
- (A) Extremely fast and efficient.
  - (B) Difficult and requiring much effort.
  - (C) Expensive but luxurious.



(D) Short and direct.

**Q5.** Which city is mentioned in the text as a center where different cultures blended?

(A) Rome

(B) London

(C) Samarkand

(D) Beijing

**Q6.** What is the author's tone regarding the legacy of the Silk Road?

(A) Critical and dismissive of its historical value.

(B) Appreciative of its role in fostering global connectivity.

(C) Purely technical and focused only on economic data.

(D) Pessimistic about the future of international trade.

## 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 man sat by the window in his high-backed velvet chair, his eyes fixed on the street below. Outside, a steady autumn rain was falling, turning the pavement into a shimmering grey mirror. He watched as the water washed away the thick layer of dust that had settled on the windowsill, a sight that triggered a sudden, vivid rush of memory. For a moment, the sounds of the modern city—the honking of cars and the distant hum of the subway—faded away, replaced by the rhythmic splashing of feet in puddles and the joyful shouts of children.

In his mind, he was back in his ancestral village. To a young boy in those days, rain was not an inconvenience but a grand invitation to adventure. He remembered the earthy scent of the soil after the first downpour and how he and his friends would race to the stream with boats fashioned from old newspapers. They would watch with bated breath as their fragile crafts navigated the turbulent



brown waters, cheering when a boat survived a miniature waterfall. Life was profoundly simpler then; the passage of time was marked by the changing seasons rather than the relentless ticking of a clock or the chime of a smartphone.

He lived now in a world of digital speed, where emails demanded instant replies and every hour was tethered to a deadline. The weight of these modern responsibilities often felt heavy, a stark contrast to the freedom of his youth. A soft sigh escaped his lips as he reached for his cup of tea, still warm and fragrant. As he took a slow sip, a gentle smile creased his weathered face. He could almost hear his mother's voice carrying across the fields, calling him home for dinner. It was a bittersweet realization—that while those days were gone forever, they remained perfectly preserved within the quiet gallery of his mind.

**Q7.** What was the old man doing?

- (A) Writing a letter
- (B) Watching the rain
- (C) Cooking dinner
- (D) Sailing a boat

**Q8.** What did rain signify for him during his childhood?

- (A) Sadness and isolation
- (B) Work and deadlines
- (C) Play and fun
- (D) Fear of storms

**Q9.** "Life was simpler then" implies that the man finds his current life:

- (A) More exciting
- (B) Complicated/Stressful
- (C) Exactly the same
- (D) Very boring



**Q10.** What did he do while remembering his mother?

- (A) He cried
- (B) He laughed out loud
- (C) He sipped his tea and smiled
- (D) He closed the window

**Q11.** The tone of the passage is:

- (A) Angry
- (B) Nostalgic
- (C) Scientific
- (D) Sarcastic

**Q12.** The word 'Sighed' suggests a feeling of:

- (A) Great joy
- (B) Tiredness or reflection
- (C) Intense anger
- (D) Physical pain

### 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.**

Whose woods these are I think I know.  
His house is in the village though;  
He will not see me stopping here  
To watch his woods fill up with snow.



My little horse must think it queer  
To stop without a farmhouse near  
Between the woods and frozen lake  
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake  
To ask if there is some mistake.  
The only other sound's the sweep  
Of easy wind and downy flake.

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

**Q13.** What characteristics are given to the woods?

- (A) Scary and cold
- (B) Lovely, dark, and deep
- (C) Bright and sunny
- (D) Short and dry

**Q14.** What does the speaker have to "keep"?

- (A) Secrets
- (B) Promises
- (C) Money
- (D) Cattle

**Q15.** What does the repetition of "miles to go before I sleep" suggest?

- (A) The speaker is a fast walker
- (B) The speaker has many responsibilities before death/rest



- (C) The speaker is lost in the woods
- (D) The speaker is counting the distance

**Q16.** In literary terms, "sleep" in the last line most likely symbolizes:

- (A) A short nap
- (B) Nighttime
- (C) Death or final rest
- (D) Dreaming

**Q17.** The word 'lovely' is a/an:

- (A) Noun
- (B) Adverb
- (C) Adjective
- (D) Verb

**Q18.** What is the speaker's conflict?

- (A) Choosing between rest and duty
- (B) Choosing between two different roads
- (C) Fear of the dark
- (D) Finding food in the woods

## SECTION 2: VERBAL ABILITY

**Q19.** Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful sentence:

P: of the world / Q: English is / R: spoken in / S: many parts

- (A) QPSR
- (B) QRSP
- (C) RPQS



(D) QSPR

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

P: hard work / Q: is the / R: to success / S: key

(A) PQRS

(B) PSQR

(C) QPRS

(D) QRPS

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

P: trees / Q: oxygen / R: give us / S: all

(A) PRQS

(B) PQRS

(C) RPQS

(D) PSRQ

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

P: for a walk / Q: she went / R: every morning / S: in the park

(A) QPRS

(B) QPSR

(C) RQPS

(D) SQPR

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

P: a healthy / Q: exercise is / R: habit / S: daily

(A) QPSR

(B) QSPR

(C) PQRS

(D) SRQP



**Q24.** She is \_\_\_\_\_ of spiders.

- (A) afraid
- (B) fear
- (C) frighten
- (D) scary

**Q25.** The train had left \_\_\_\_\_ I reached the station.

- (A) after
- (B) before
- (C) while
- (D) since

**Q26.** I \_\_\_\_\_ her for five years.

- (A) know
- (B) am knowing
- (C) have known
- (D) has known

**Q27.** He is the \_\_\_\_\_ boy in the class.

- (A) tall
- (B) taller
- (C) tallest
- (D) most tall

**Q28.** Please \_\_\_\_\_ the light before you leave.

- (A) turn off
- (B) turn up
- (C) turn in



(D) turn out

**Q29.** Match the Idiom to its meaning:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Ancient	(a)	Strong
(2)	Modern	(b)	New
(3)	Fragile	(c)	Old
(4)	Robust	(d)	Weak

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

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

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

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

**Q30.** Match List I (Animals) with List II (Sounds):

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Lion	(a)	Hiss
(2)	Snake	(b)	Buzz
(3)	Bee	(c)	Roar
(4)	Frog	(d)	Croak

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

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

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

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



**Q31.** Match List I (Profession) with List II (Work):

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Chef	(a)	Flies planes
(2)	Pilot	(b)	Designs buildings
(3)	Architect	(c)	Cooks food
(4)	Surgeon	(d)	Performs operations

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

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

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

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

**Q32.** Match the Idiom to its meaning:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Piece of cake	(a)	Very rarely
(2)	Under the weather	(b)	Very easy
(3)	Cold feet	(c)	Feeling sick
(4)	Once in a blue moon	(d)	Nervous

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

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

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

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

**Q33.** Match the Prefix to the word:

Column A	List I	Column B	List II
(1)	Un	(a)	Possible
(2)	Im	(b)	Happy
(3)	Dis	(c)	Understand
(4)	Mis	(d)	Honest



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

**Q34.** Synonym of **ABUNDANT**:

- (A) Scant
- (B) Plentiful
- (C) Rare
- (D) Small

**Q35.** Synonym of **CANDID**:

- (A) Dishonest
- (B) Secretive
- (C) Frank
- (D) Shrewd

**Q36.** Synonym of **ENORMOUS**:

- (A) Tiny
- (B) Huge
- (C) Weak
- (D) Soft

**Q37.** Synonym of **FRUGAL**:

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



**Q38.** Synonym of **RELIABLE**:

- (A) Trustworthy
- (B) Dangerous
- (C) Suspicious
- (D) Weak

**Q39.** Antonym of **OPTIMISTIC**:

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

**Q40.** Antonym of **ARROGANT**:

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

**Q41.** Antonym of **VAGUE**:

- (A) Unclear
- (B) Clear
- (C) Cloudy
- (D) Dim

**Q42.** Antonym of **ARTIFICIAL**:

- (A) Fake
- (B) Natural
- (C) Synthetic



(D) Man-made

**Q43.** Antonym of **DIVERSE**:

(A) Different

(B) Identical

(C) Varied

(D) Multiple

**Q44.** To "**Break the ice**" means:

(A) To melt snow

(B) To start a conversation

(C) To end a friendship

(D) To perform a surgery

**Q45.** To "**Burn the midnight oil**" means:

(A) To waste light

(B) To work late into the night

(C) To cook dinner

(D) To go to sleep early

**Q46.** "**A bolt from the blue**" means:

(A) A sudden unexpected event

(B) A blue sky

(C) A thunderstorm

(D) A planned meeting

**Q47.** "**Spill the beans**" means:

(A) To drop food



- (B) To reveal a secret
- (C) To be messy
- (D) To plant seeds

**Q48.** A person who does not believe in God:

- (A) Theist
- (B) Atheist
- (C) Egoist
- (D) Altruist

**Q49.** A life history of a person written by himself:

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

**Q50.** A place where birds are kept:

- (A) Zoo
- (B) Aquarium
- (C) Aviary
- (D) Apiary



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Historical Definition and Geographic Scope of Trade Networks.

**Solution:** The Silk Road is historically misinterpreted if viewed as a single linear highway. In reality, it was a complex, sprawling web of interconnected land-based caravan trails and maritime shipping lanes. These routes linked the Han Dynasty of China to the Roman Empire and various kingdoms in between. The passage emphasizes that this network was not merely for commercial gain but served as a multi-dimensional conduit for the exchange of goods, technologies, and diplomatic envoys across diverse topographical regions, including deserts, mountain passes, and vast oceans.

**Answer: (B)**

Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Intangible Cultural Exchange and Intellectual Diffusion.

**Solution:** While the Silk Road is named after a physical commodity, its most enduring legacy often involves "non-tangible" impacts—elements that cannot be physically touched but fundamentally alter society. The second paragraph highlights how the movement of merchants and scholars facilitated the cross-continental spread of religious philosophies (such as the migration of Buddhism from India to East Asia) and scientific innovations. Mathematical concepts, such as the decimal system and algebraic principles, as well as medical knowledge, moved between the Islamic world, India, and Europe, creating a shared intellectual heritage that transcended borders.

**Answer: (C)**



Q3.

**Solution****Concept:** Historical Causality and the Shift in Global Trade Logistics.**Solution:** The decline of the traditional overland Silk Road was not due to a lack of interest in luxury goods, but rather a revolution in transportation. During the 15th and 16th centuries, the "Age of Discovery" led European explorers to find direct maritime routes to the East by sailing around the southern tip of Africa. These sea routes were significantly more efficient than land travel; ships could carry much larger volumes of cargo than camel caravans and were not subject to the heavy tolls and regional instabilities of the various Central Asian territories. Consequently, the arduous land routes became economically obsolete.**Answer: (B)**

Q4.

**Solution****Concept:** Contextual Vocabulary and Linguistic Nuance.**Solution:** In the context of the final paragraph, the word "arduous" is used to characterize the grueling nature of ancient transcontinental travel. By describing the traversal of the Gobi Desert, the high-altitude Pamir Mountains, and the constant threat of banditry, the author illustrates a journey that was fraught with danger and physical exhaustion. Therefore, "arduous" refers to a task or journey that is extremely difficult, demanding, and requires a high degree of perseverance and effort, contrasting with modern, efficient travel methods.**Answer: (B)**

Q5.

**Solution****Concept:** Urban Centers as Hubs of Cultural Syncretism.**Solution:** The text specifically identifies Samarkand (located in modern-day Uzbekistan) as a primary example of a cultural "melting pot." Due to its strategic central location in the heart of Central Asia, it served as a vital crossroads for the various branches of the Silk Road. In Samarkand, merchants from China, artisans from Persia, and scholars from the Mediterranean lived and worked together. This proximity led to a unique blending of artistic styles, architectural techniques, and languages, making the city a symbol of the cosmopolitan nature of the ancient world.**Answer: (C)**

Q6.

**Solution****Concept:** Evaluation of Authorial Tone and Perspective.**Solution:** The author's tone throughout the passage is one of appreciation and historical reverence. Rather than taking a purely clinical or economic approach, the author focuses on the "legacy" of the Silk Road as a precursor to modern globalization. By highlighting the successful integration of different civilizations and the peaceful exchange of ideas, the text adopts a positive and admiring stance toward the Silk Road's role in fostering human connection and mutual cultural enrichment across thousands of years.**Answer: (B)**

Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identification of character actions and setting within a narrative context.

**Solution:** The passage describes the protagonist in a moment of quiet observation. As the weather changes, the old man is depicted sitting by the window, observing the droplets hitting the glass. This act of watching the rain serves as the catalyst for the memories and reflections that follow in the story.

**Answer: (B)**

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Symbolism and the association of natural elements with life stages.

**Solution:** For the old man, rain is not merely a weather event but a bridge to his past. During his childhood, the rain was associated with freedom from chores and the opportunity for recreation, such as playing in puddles or making paper boats. Thus, it signifies a time of play and fun rather than the gloom or isolation often associated with storms in adulthood.

**Answer: (C)**



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Inference of character perspective through comparative language.

**Solution:** When the narrator states that "life was simpler then," he is using the past as a benchmark to critique the present. This implies that his current adult life is filled with complexities, responsibilities, and stressors that did not exist during his youth. The phrase highlights a contrast between the uncomplicated nature of childhood and the complicated/stressful reality of his current situation.

**Answer: (B)**

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Character reaction and sensory imagery in literature.

**Solution:** The memory of his mother is portrayed as a warm and comforting thought. Rather than reacting with overt sadness or loud laughter, the man exhibits a quiet, peaceful response. He continues his calm ritual by sipping his tea and allowing a small smile to form, indicating a sense of contentment and peace found in his recollections.

**Answer: (C)**



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Determining the author's tone and the overall mood of a text.

**Solution:** The passage focuses heavily on looking back at the past with a mix of affection and longing. Because the text emphasizes memories of childhood, parents, and "simpler times," the tone is best described as nostalgic. It is neither scientific nor angry, as the emotions conveyed are sentimental and reflective.

**Answer: (B)**

Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Interpretation of non-verbal cues and vocabulary in context.

**Solution:** A "sigh" in a literary context often represents an emotional release. Given the man's reflective state, the word 'Sighed' suggests a moment of contemplation or a slight weariness from the weight of his memories. It captures a sense of reflection on the passage of time and the realization of how much has changed since his youth.

**Answer: (B)**



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Analysis of descriptive imagery and atmospheric setting in Robert Frost's poetry.

**Solution:** In the final stanza of the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," the speaker provides a definitive description of the woods as "lovely, dark, and deep." This specific combination of adjectives creates a complex atmosphere: "lovely" suggests an aesthetic attraction and a sense of peace; "dark" introduces an element of mystery or the unknown; and "deep" implies an immense, engulfing space that could easily consume the speaker's time and attention. These characteristics together explain why the speaker is so tempted to stop and linger, despite the cold and the lateness of the hour.

**Answer: (B)**

Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Thematic exploration of moral obligation and social responsibility.

**Solution:** The speaker acknowledges a pull toward the natural world but is ultimately grounded by the phrase, "But I have promises to keep." In this context, "promises" serve as a metaphor for the various social, professional, and personal obligations the speaker has to other human beings. These commitments represent the "human world" and the duties that prevent the individual from yielding to the temptation of total isolation or the "rest" offered by the woods. The choice of the word "promises" suggests that these are not just chores, but moral ties that require loyalty and action.

**Answer: (B)**

Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Literary devices and the transition from literal to metaphorical meaning through repetition.

**Solution:** The repetition of the line "And miles to go before I sleep" is one of the most famous examples of a "repetition for effect" in literature. The first time the line is uttered, it carries a literal meaning, suggesting the physical distance the speaker must travel on their horse to reach home. However, when repeated immediately afterward, the meaning shifts to a metaphorical level. It suggests that the speaker has many years of life, many responsibilities to fulfill, and many burdens to carry before they can reach the "final sleep" or the end of their life's journey. It emphasizes the weight of duty over the desire for rest.

**Answer: (B)**

Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Symbolism and the interpretation of sleep as a metaphor for mortality.

**Solution:** In the final lines of the poem, the word "sleep" transcends its literal meaning of nightly rest. In literary and poetic traditions, sleep is a common euphemism or symbol for death—the final cessation of all worldly labors and consciousness. By stating that there are "miles to go" before this sleep occurs, the speaker is acknowledging that their life's work is far from finished. The woods represent a tempting state of oblivion or peace that resembles this final rest, but the speaker recognizes that they cannot succumb to it until their designated time has come.

**Answer: (C)**



Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Grammatical classification and linguistic nuances of suffixes.

**Solution:** The word 'lovely' serves as an adjective in the phrase "The woods are lovely." While the "-ly" suffix is most commonly associated with adverbs (which modify verbs or other adjectives), in this instance, it is added to the noun "love" to create an adjective that describes a noun ("woods"). Grammatically, it functions as a predicative adjective following the linking verb "are," attributing a quality of beauty and attractiveness to the subject. It does not describe an action, but rather a state of being or appearance.

**Answer: (C)**

Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identification of internal conflict between nature and civilization.

**Solution:** The central conflict of the poem is the internal struggle within the speaker between the desire for "rest" and the demands of "duty." The speaker is captivated by the serene, hypnotic beauty of the snowy woods, which offer a moment of escape from the pressures of society. This represents the pull of nature and personal desire. Conversely, the "promises to keep" represent the speaker's ties to civilization and the responsibilities they owe to others. Ultimately, the speaker chooses duty over the desire to remain in the woods, though the conflict is what gives the poem its contemplative and slightly melancholy power.

**Answer: (A)**



Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Syntax and sentence structure in English (Subject-Verb-Adverbial).

**Solution:** To form a coherent sentence, we must identify the subject and the verb. "English" (Q) is the subject, followed by the passive verb form "is spoken" (Q+R). The phrase "in many parts" (S) acts as an adverbial of place, and "of the world" (P) is a prepositional phrase modifying "parts." When combined, the logical sequence is: "English is spoken in many parts of the world."

**Answer: (B)**

Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Logical arrangement of idiomatic expressions.

**Solution:** This sentence follows a standard definition structure (Noun Phrase + is + Complement). "Hard work" (P) is the subject. The linking verb and article "is the" (Q) connect the subject to the noun "key" (S). Finally, the prepositional phrase "to success" (R) completes the idiom "key to success." The full sentence reads: "Hard work is the key to success."

**Answer: (B)**



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) pattern and modifiers.

**Solution:** In this construction, "Trees" (P) serves as the subject. The verb phrase "give us" (R) requires a direct object, which is "oxygen" (Q). The word "all" (S) can act as an intensifier or a determiner. Within the provided options, the sequence PRQS creates the most logical biological statement: "Trees give us oxygen," with the remaining components fitting the syntax of a complete thought.

**Answer: (A)**

Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Arrangement of prepositional phrases and time markers.

**Solution:** The sentence begins with the subject and verb: "She went" (Q). This is naturally followed by the purpose of the action: "for a walk" (P). The location is then specified by "in the park" (S), and the frequency/time is placed at the end: "every morning" (R). The full sequence results in: "She went for a walk in the park every morning."

**Answer: (B)**



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Adjective-Noun agreement and predicate nominatives.

**Solution:** The core of the sentence is "Exercise is a habit." "Exercise is" (Q) establishes the subject and verb. We then use "a healthy" (P) as an adjective phrase to modify the noun. Adding the frequency "daily" (S) further specifies the type of habit (R). This produces the sentence: "Exercise is a healthy daily habit," which flows logically from general to specific description.

**Answer: (A)**

Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Adjectival collocations with specific prepositions.

**Solution:** In English, the emotion of being scared of something is most commonly expressed using the adjective "afraid" followed by the preposition "of." While "fear" is a noun or verb and "frighten" is a verb, "afraid" correctly functions as a predicative adjective describing the subject "She" in relation to spiders.

**Answer: (A)**



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Time conjunctions and Past Perfect tense usage.

**Solution:** The sentence uses the Past Perfect tense ("had left") to describe an action that was completed before another action in the past ("reached"). The conjunction "before" is the logically correct choice to show that the departure of the train preceded the speaker's arrival at the station.

**Answer: (B)**

Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Present Perfect tense for stative verbs and duration.

**Solution:** The verb "know" is a stative verb, meaning it is generally not used in the continuous/progressive form (avoiding "am knowing"). To describe a state that started in the past and continues to the present over a duration ("for five years"), the Present Perfect tense "have known" is the grammatically correct choice.

**Answer: (C)**

Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Superlative degree of one-syllable adjectives.

**Solution:** When comparing more than two people (the whole class), the superlative degree must be used. For a short, one-syllable adjective like "tall," the superlative is formed by adding the suffix "-est" and placing "the" before it. Therefore, "the tallest" is the correct grammatical form.

**Answer: (C)**



Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Contextual usage of phrasal verbs.

**Solution:** The sentence describes the action of extinguishing or deactivating a light. The phrasal verb "turn off" specifically means to stop the flow of electricity or to deactivate a device. "Turn up" refers to volume/intensity, and "turn in" usually means to go to bed or submit something, making "turn off" the only logical choice here.

**Answer: (A)**

Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Vocabulary building through synonyms and antonyms.

**Solution:** To match these words correctly, we look at their fundamental definitions:

- (a) Ancient refers to something belonging to the very distant past, hence it matches with (3) Old.
- (b) Modern relates to the present or recent times, matching with (2) New.
- (c) Fragile describes an object that is easily broken or damaged, which is a characteristic of being (4) Weak.
- (d) Robust describes something that is sturdy and healthy, matching with (1) Strong. The correct sequence is a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1.

**Answer: (A)**



Q30.

**Solution****Concept:** Onomatopoeia and characteristic animal vocalizations.**Solution:** Each animal is associated with a specific sound in the English language:

- (a) A Lion is known for its powerful and loud vocalization called a (3) Roar.
- (b) A Snake produces a sharp sibilant sound known as a (1) Hiss.
- (c) A Bee makes a continuous low humming sound with its wings called a (2) Buzz.
- (d) A Frog produces a deep, hoarse sound characteristic of its species known as a (4) Croak.

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

**Answer: (A)**

Q31.

**Solution****Concept:** Occupational vocabulary and professional duties.**Solution:** This matching exercise identifies the primary function of various professions:

- (a) A Chef is a professional who (3) Cooks food, typically in a restaurant setting.
- (b) A Pilot is a person who operates the flying controls of an aircraft and (1) Flies planes.
- (c) An Architect is a person who plans, (2) Designs buildings, and often supervises their construction.
- (d) A Surgeon is a medical practitioner who (4) Performs operations on patients. The correct sequence is a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4.

**Answer: (A)**

Q32.

**Solution****Concept:** Idiomatic expressions and figurative language.**Solution:** Idioms are phrases where the meaning cannot be deduced from the individual words:

- (a) Piece of cake is used to describe a task that is (2) Very easy to accomplish.
- (b) Under the weather is a common way to say that someone is (3) Feeling sick or unwell.
- (c) Cold feet refers to a loss of courage or feeling (4) Nervous about a planned course of action.
- (d) Once in a blue moon is an expression used to describe an event that happens (1) Very rarely. The correct sequence is a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1.

**Answer: (A)**

Q33.

**Solution****Concept:** Morphology and the application of negative prefixes.**Solution:** Prefixes are added to the beginning of root words to change their meaning, often to the opposite:

- (a) The prefix Un- combines with "Happy" to form (2) Unhappy (not happy).
- (b) The prefix Im- (a variant of in-) combines with "Possible" to form (1) Impossible (not possible).
- (c) The prefix Dis- is used with "Honest" to create (4) Dishonest (lacking honesty).
- (d) The prefix Mis- signifies "wrongly," so it combines with "Understand" to form (3) Misunderstand.

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

**Answer: (A)**

Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Quantitative adjectives and synonyms denoting surplus.

**Solution:** The word 'abundant' is derived from the Latin \*abundare\*, meaning "to overflow." It is used to describe a situation where there is a large quantity of something, often more than enough. Among the choices, 'plentiful' is the exact synonym as it also describes a copious or ample supply. To distinguish from the other options: 'scant' and 'rare' serve as antonyms (indicating a lack or deficiency), while 'small' refers to physical dimensions rather than the volume or frequency of a resource.

**Answer: (B)**

Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Personality descriptors and communication ethics.

**Solution:** To be 'candid' implies a quality of being open, sincere, and honest in expression, often in a way that is refreshingly blunt. The synonym 'frank' directly corresponds to this type of straightforward communication where nothing is hidden. In contrast, 'dishonest' and 'secretive' represent the opposite end of the spectrum (deception and concealment). 'Shrewd' refers to having sharp powers of judgment or being "street-smart," which does not necessarily imply the openness associated with being candid.

**Answer: (C)**



Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Adjectives of extreme scale and magnitude.

**Solution:** 'Enormous' literally means "out of the norm" in terms of size (from the Latin \*enormis\*). It characterizes something that is extraordinarily large in size, extent, or amount. 'Huge' is the most accurate synonym provided. To contrast, 'tiny' is a direct antonym representing the smallest scale. 'Weak' refers to a lack of physical strength, and 'soft' refers to a physical texture or pressure; neither relates to the spatial volume or mass described by "enormous."

**Answer: (B)**

Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Management of resources and financial habits.

**Solution:** The term 'frugal' describes a person who is very careful with money or food, avoiding waste and unnecessary luxury. This is synonymous with being 'economical,' which refers to using resources in a way that avoids waste. While 'generous' refers to a willingness to give and 'rich' refers to the possession of wealth, 'frugal' specifically describes the \*habit\* of spending. 'Wasteful' is the direct antonym, describing the reckless depletion of resources.

**Answer: (B)**



Q38.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Attributes of dependability and consistency.

**Solution:** 'Reliable' comes from the word "rely," meaning something or someone that can be trusted to work well or behave as expected. The closest synonym is 'trustworthy,' which highlights the ability to place one's confidence in the subject. The options 'dangerous' and 'suspicious' describe qualities that would make something unreliable, while 'weak' suggests a lack of capability. Therefore, 'trustworthy' is the only word that reinforces the positive trait of dependability.

**Answer: (A)**

Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Contrasting psychological outlooks and attitudes.

**Solution:** An 'optimistic' person maintains a positive bias, expecting favorable outcomes and focusing on the best aspects of a situation. The direct lexical antonym is 'pessimistic,' which describes an individual who anticipates the worst or focuses on negative possibilities. While 'hopeful,' 'cheerful,' and 'idealistic' all share positive connotations or act as near-synonyms to optimism, only 'pessimistic' provides the necessary conceptual reversal.

**Answer: (B)**



Q40.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Social behavior and the spectrum of self-importance.

**Solution:** 'Arrogant' describes a personality trait characterized by an offensive display of superiority and self-importance. The proper antonym is 'humble,' which describes a modest estimate of one's own importance and a lack of pride. 'Proud' and 'haughty' are synonyms that align with arrogance, and 'rude' is a behavioral symptom often associated with it. 'Humble' stands as the opposite because it reflects a position of equality and modesty rather than superiority.

**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Precision of communication and clarity of meaning.

**Solution:** Something is 'vague' if it is not clearly expressed, known, or described; it lacks specific details. To find the antonym, we need a word that describes precision and ease of understanding, which is 'clear.' The other options—'unclear,' 'cloudy,' and 'dim'—all describe a lack of visibility or understanding, effectively serving as synonyms or related metaphors for the word 'vague.'

**Answer: (B)**



Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Classification of origins (Man-made vs. Biological).

**Solution:** 'Artificial' refers to something that is produced by human art or effort rather than by nature; it is often used to describe synthetic copies of real things. The correct antonym is 'natural,' which refers to things that exist in or are derived from nature without human intervention. 'Fake,' 'synthetic,' and 'man-made' are all synonyms that describe the manufactured or non-organic origin of the subject.

**Answer: (B)**

Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Variation versus uniformity in a set.

**Solution:** The word 'diverse' implies a high degree of variety, including many different types of things or people. The direct antonym is 'identical,' which describes items that are exactly the same in every detail, thereby possessing zero diversity. While 'different' and 'varied' are synonyms of diverse, and 'multiple' simply refers to a large number (without specifying if they are different or the same), 'identical' provides the specific opposite of variety.

**Answer: (B)**



Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idiomatic expressions related to social dynamics and communication.

**Solution:** The idiom "break the ice" originates from the practice of using special "ice-breaker" ships to clear a path through frozen waters so that other vessels could pass. Metaphorically, in a social context, it refers to the act of saying or doing something to relieve tension or overcome initial shyness when meeting people for the first time. Therefore, it specifically means to start a conversation in an otherwise awkward or quiet situation. It is not used to describe physical weather conditions (melting snow), the dissolution of a relationship (ending a friendship), or medical procedures (performing surgery).

**Answer: (B)**

Q45.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Idioms derived from historical practices and time management.

**Solution:** The phrase "burn the midnight oil" dates back to a time before electricity, when people had to rely on oil lamps or candles to see after dark. Using an oil lamp late into the night meant that an individual was staying up well past the normal hour for sleep to complete a task. In modern usage, it remains a common metaphor for working or studying late into the night. It does not refer to the literal waste of light or the preparation of a meal (cooking dinner), and it is the exact opposite of going to sleep early.

**Answer: (B)**

Q46.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Figurative language describing shock or suddenness.

**Solution:** "A bolt from the blue" refers to a literal bolt of lightning that strikes unexpectedly from a clear blue sky, where there were no clouds or signs of a storm to warn of its arrival. Figuratively, this idiom is used to describe a sudden, completely unexpected event or piece of news that catches everyone by surprise. It is not used to describe the color of the sky or a standard thunderstorm where rain and clouds are expected. Furthermore, because it emphasizes a lack of warning, it is the opposite of a "planned meeting."

**Answer: (A)**

Q47.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Metaphorical language for the disclosure of confidential information.

**Solution:** To "spill the beans" is an informal idiomatic expression that means to disclose information that was intended to be kept hidden or private. It is often used in the context of someone accidentally or prematurely revealing a surprise or a secret. While the literal words describe a physical mess with food (dropping beans), the linguistic meaning has nothing to do with being messy, dropping items, or agricultural activities like planting seeds. The core of the idiom is the unauthorized revelation of a secret.

**Answer: (B)**



Q48.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Etymological breakdown of theological and philosophical beliefs.

**Solution:** This term is constructed from the Greek prefix "a-" (meaning "without" or "not") and "theos" (meaning "god"). Therefore, an Atheist is a person who lacks belief in the existence of a deity. To distinguish from the other options: a "Theist" is someone who \*does\* believe in a god; an "Egoist" is a person who is self-centered or preoccupied with their own interests; and an "Altruist" is a person unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others.

**Answer: (B)**

Q49.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Distinguishing between literary genres based on authorship.

**Solution:** The word Autobiography is composed of three Greek roots: "auto" (self), "bio" (life), and "graphy" (writing). Thus, it specifically refers to a life history written by the subject themselves. While a "Biography" also recounts a person's life history, it is written by someone else. A "Bibliography" is a systematic list of books or sources used in a scholarly work, and "Calligraphy" refers to the art of decorative or beautiful handwriting, which has no relation to the narrative content of a person's life.

**Answer: (B)**



Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Scientific nomenclature for animal enclosures and habitats.

**Solution:** An Aviary is a large enclosure, cage, or building specifically designed for keeping and raising birds, typically large enough to allow them room to fly. The name comes from the Latin word "avis," meaning bird. To clarify the distractors: a "Zoo" is a general facility for various types of wild animals; an "Aquarium" is a water-filled tank or building for fish and aquatic creatures; and an "Apiary" (from the Latin "apis" for bee) is a place where beehives are kept for honey production.

**Answer:** (C)



**Answer Key**

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

