

CUET 2023 English Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :60 minutes	Maximum Marks :200	Total Questions :50
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Read the following passage and answer the question that follows by choosing the correct options.

The figure in the boat was of a strong man with ragged grizzled hair and a sun-browned face. He was about twenty-eight years old, although he looked older. Lizzie, his daughter, a girl of nineteen, was handling a pair of sculls very easily. Had he not been so recognizable as an old man, the girl loved this dark girl of nineteen or twenty. It was often there that, now in time, he could be seen. She was in her boat, pulling on her sculls, or washing out, or stroking with her long line. And he could be a fisherman's land. He did this at no time, and no one he looked at ever looked at him, and so doing he could not be considered either a river-rat or waterman. There was no reason for anyone to look for him, but take heed and not be caught in the same situation. There was no glare or insolence in her boat, no cargo for delivery, no hope of a most fervent searching before she died, as had happened more times than could be counted. She watched every inch before her, a tide that swept as dictated by the movement of the boat, down river and little race and eddy. The tide had turned an hour before. She was running against its sternmost and last, according to the compass which she bore beneath her left hand. She was a divine watchwoman. And little girl, she did not falter, did not turn back, was slight against waves. Her eyes were fixed intensely. And little girl, the boat swept on. It moved microcosm. As much as he drove stem and bow as suddenly thus and there, the two, so obviously doing were so obviously one.

A fixed boat at the bottom of the river, neither in the fury of its current or eddies, but the surface, by season of the slime and ooze with which it was covered and its sodden state. This boat the drift, the lorry of them there, doing something that they often did, with his brown arms often bared half above the elbow and a with his knee resting on his matched bead on his bare breast, between flesh of shoulder and shoulder, such as no loose wearing of kerchief

could ever undo, were they to be in wilderness savage men, with bodies.

He wore a looser with every little motion of the girl, with her boat, of her perhaps usage of his with her steady gaze. So to be made out of the things he began still to turn wrist sometimes like savage men do or with her boat, they must act as one. Keep her out, Lizzie. The tide runs strong here.

1. What is the name of the girl sailing on the boat?

- (A) Lucy
- (B) Lutey
- (C) Lizzie
- (D) Laura

Correct Answer: (C) Lizzie

Solution: The passage explicitly mentions "Lizzie," the man's daughter, on the boat.

Quick Tip

Carefully read the passage for specific names and details.

2. Which of the following things are found on the boat?

- (1) A and C only
- (2) A and D only
- (3) C and E only
- (4) B and D only

Correct Answer: (4) B and D only

Solution: The passage mentions a fishing net and a coil of rope on the boat. There is no mention of a cushion, rusty boat-hook, or compass.

Quick Tip

Eliminate options based on what is *not* mentioned in the passage.

3. Match the words in List I with their meanings in List II.

LIST I

LIST II

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A. slime | I. any unpleasant thick liquid substance |
| B. bilme | II. to be very afraid of something |
| C. gaze | III. extreme and forceful |
| D. dread | IV. to look steadily for a long time |

(1) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

(2) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II

(3) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(4) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II

Correct Answer: (2) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II

Solution: These word meanings are standard dictionary definitions.

Quick Tip

If unsure, rely on contextual clues from the passage.

4. What is the relation between the two on the boat?

- (1) Father - daughter
- (2) Husband - wife
- (3) Mother - daughter
- (4) Father - son

Correct Answer: (1) Father - daughter

Solution: The passage describes the man on the boat as recognizing his daughter.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to pronouns and familial terms.

5. Choose the correct meaning of the word SODDEN.

- (1) extremely wet
- (2) ridiculous
- (3) motivated
- (4) state of confusion

Correct Answer: (1) extremely wet

Solution: "Sodden" means thoroughly saturated with liquid, especially water.

Quick Tip

Use context to infer meaning if a word is unfamiliar.

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows by choosing the correct options.

Prem Chand was born at Lamhi, a village a short distance from Banaras, on 31st July 1880. He descended from a family that owned one of the richest and runs large estates. Prem Chand's grandfather, Govind Lal, was a patwari. His father, Ajaib Lal, a clerk in the post office, was an accomplished writer. Prem Chand's mother was his father's second wife, Devi, nurtured and accomplished woman, remained ever grateful to him. His brother was Dhanpat Rai. It is said this family owned about twenty five bighas in land. The childhood of Prem Chand was spent in the village. He was a sportive and lively boy very fond of playing about. Prem Chand was fond of playing about; stealing things from the fields. He had a sweet tooth and was particularly fond of raw sugar. At lamhia, he had his early schooling and picked up his Urdu and Persian. As is based on some record that he was severely punished for stealing one rupee. Prem Chand is based on his childhood memories. Kazmi, was a postal messenger, who travelled long distances and always back overnight, is on record with his love for Prem Chand. In the short story "Batie Ghar Ki Beti," the child brought something delicious for the child. Prem Chand's deep-rooted hatred for British rule, during the post office punished for theft. His figure became clearer as the years rolled by; a little demagogue for the downtrodden Kazzmi, was indeed, full of dignity and self-respect, with the human aspect of kindness overflowing on him.

It may be noted that Prem Chand was pen-name adopted by the author over his years. He was named Dhanpat Rai and when he started writing stories as a government servant, he used pen-name, Nawab Rai. Many stories written as Nawab Rai brought him fame. When the government proscribed his first collection of short stories "Service's Vim" Prem Chand discarded the pen-name Nawab Rai and all his later work appeared under the pen-name Prem

Chand.

6. Who adopted the pen name Premchand?

- (1) Ajaib Lal
- (2) Govind Lal
- (3) Dhanpat Rai
- (4) Amrit Rai

Correct Answer: (3) Dhanpat Rai

Solution: The passage states that Dhanpat Rai adopted the pen name Premchand later in his writing career.

Quick Tip

Read carefully for details about the author's name and pen name.

7. According to the passage, Anandi is the heroine of:

- (1) Kaaki
- (2) Godaan
- (3) Soze Watan
- (4) Ghaban

Correct Answer: (2) Godaan

Solution: The passage explicitly names Anandi as the heroine of the novel *Godaan*.

Quick Tip

Look for direct mentions of characters and their associated works.

8. Match List I with List II to complete the information in the table.

LIST I

- A. Dhanpat Rai
- B. Nawab Rai
- C. Premchand's
- D. Premchand's

LIST II

- I. Birth place of Premchand
- II. Pen name used for short stories
- III. Premchand's father
- IV. pen name used for short stories

- (1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- (3) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (4) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Correct Answer: (2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Solution: This requires careful matching of names and details given in the passage.

Quick Tip

Carefully match the descriptions in List I and List II.

9. One of Premchand's short stories is about a character from real life, named Kazmi who was a:

- (1) Postal messenger
- (2) Writer
- (3) Clerk
- (4) Politician

Correct Answer: (1) Postal messenger

Solution: The text clearly identifies Kazmi as a postal messenger.

Quick Tip

Identify the character and their profession directly from the text.

10. According to the passage, who is responsible for Premchand learning Urdu and Persian?

- (1) Yahyaand
- (2) Bibhutibhusan
- (3) Maithili Saran
- (4) Runkali

Correct Answer: (1) Yahyaand

Solution: The passage mentions that Premchand learned Urdu and Persian during his early

schooling in Lamhia, this implicates Yahyaand.

Quick Tip

Look for explicit statements about language learning.

The Entertaining Speech

There was no respect for youth when I was young,

and now that I am old there is no respect for age.

I missed it coming and going.

– J. B. Priestley

Unlike the Persuasive Speech, which changes mindsets, and the Informative Speech, which transfers knowledge, an Entertaining Speech makes the speaker and the listener feel good about life and themselves. An Entertaining Speech is light, fun, and gracious. Speeches in the form of toasts, roasts, stand-ups, and after-dinner chats are examples of entertaining speeches. An Entertaining Speech sells or promotes happiness and gratitude. Still, as speeches go, the Entertaining Speech needs a good opening, a good closing, and a fun-filled reflective middle. The closing need not be a summary or a call for action, but it needs to end on a high and happy note.

The elements of an entertaining speech are:

- Several humorous anecdotes about the characters involved
- Dialogues between characters
- A “flip” look at serious things
- Preferably spoken in the first person and told in the present tense
- Ideas and suggestions in the speech should be quick on the set-up and quicker on the punch
- Several voice modulations should be part of the delivery style

- It should not be very long

The speaker also needs to open up and get close to the audience mentally, physically, and emotionally.

11. Match List I with List II to complete the information given in the table:

List I	List II
A. Persuasive Speech	i. transfers knowledge
B. Entertaining Speech	ii. have a touch of reality
C. Informative Speech	iii. changes mindsets
D. Anecdote	iv. makes you feel good

(1) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

(2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

(3) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

(4) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: A persuasive speech aims to change mindsets (III). An entertaining speech makes you feel good (IV). An informative speech transfers knowledge (I). An anecdote has a touch of reality (II).

Quick Tip

Consider the primary purpose of each type of speech or narrative form to match it with its defining characteristic.

12. The elements of an Entertaining Speech are -

- A. It is not bound by time, it can go on forever.
- B. It needs a good opening with an anecdotes
- C. It should be a third person account
- D. It is effective when presented in the first person account and in the present tense
- E. It is knowledge based.

(1) A and E only

- (2) B and D only
- (3) C and E only
- (4) B and C only

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: An entertaining speech benefits from a strong opening, often using anecdotes (B), and is more effective when delivered in the first person and present tense for immediacy and engagement (D).

Quick Tip

Remember that while entertainment can impart knowledge, its primary focus is enjoyment, not instruction.

13. "An entertaining speech sells or promotes happiness and GRATITUDE. Replace the underlined word with its synonym."

- (1) motivation
- (2) kindness
- (3) thankfulness
- (4) gentleness

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: Gratitude means thankfulness or appreciation.

Quick Tip

Break down unfamiliar words into roots and prefixes to guess their meaning if unsure. "Gratitude" shares a root with "grateful."

14. Fill in the blank with the correct option to state one of the features of the Entertaining Speech. While presenting an Entertaining Speech, _____ should be taken care of for effective outreach.

- (1) personal promotion
- (2) low key elements

- (3) piece and modulation
- (4) seriousness of tone

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: Pace and modulation (variation in speed and tone) are crucial for keeping an entertaining speech engaging and effective.

Quick Tip

Varying the pace and tone of your voice prevents monotony and maintains audience interest.

15. Which of the following is not an example of an Entertaining Speech?

- (1) Stand-ups in the club
- (2) The Best Man's speech at a wedding reception
- (3) The Principal's speech at farewell
- (4) Valedictory at a seminar

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: A valedictory at a seminar is typically informative or persuasive, focusing on summarizing key takeaways and thanking participants, rather than primarily entertaining.

Quick Tip

An entertaining speech prioritizes enjoyment and engagement, while other speech types may have different primary goals.

16. Choose the correct Passive form of the sentence: "This book will change your life."

- (1) You will change your life.
- (2) Book would change you and life.
- (3) Your life will be changed by this book.
- (4) Life is going to be changed in the book.

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: The correct passive voice construction is "Your life will be changed by this book,"

maintaining the future tense and correctly shifting the object ("your life") to the subject position.

Quick Tip

In passive voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject, and the subject of the active sentence becomes the object (or is omitted). The verb also changes form, generally to "be + past participle" form of the main verb

17. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the following in Passive Voice: They are teasing you.

- (1) They were being teased by you.
- (2) They are being teased by you.
- (3) They have been teasing by you.
- (4) They are being teased by you.

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: The correct passive voice is "They are being teased by you," retaining the present continuous tense and making "you" the agent of the action.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to the tense of the original sentence. The tense shouldn't change during conversion to the passive.

18. Out of the given options, choose the Direct Speech for the sentence: He exclaimed sadly that he was undone.

- (1) He said, 'I am undone'.
- (2) He said, 'Alas! I am undone'.
- (3) He said, 'Alas! I am done'.
- (4) He said, 'Sadly, I am done'.

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: The direct speech captures the emotion ("Alas!") and the original wording ("I am

undone”) conveyed in the indirect statement.

Quick Tip

Direct speech uses the speaker’s exact words enclosed in quotation marks. Indirect speech reports what was said without quotation marks, often using reporting verbs like “said” or “told.”

19. Pick the correct Indirect Speech for the given sentence: ”Rakesh said to Mahesh, ’Go away’.”

- (1) Rakesh asked Mahesh to go away.
- (2) Rakesh ordered Mahesh to go away.
- (3) Rakesh ordered Mahesh go away.
- (4) Rakesh wanted Mahesh to go away.

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: “Rakesh ordered Mahesh to go away” best reflects the imperative nature of the original sentence, where Rakesh is commanding Mahesh to leave.

Quick Tip

The reporting verb in indirect speech should accurately reflect the tone and purpose of the original statement.

20. Rearrange the phrases to make a meaningful sentence:

- A. type of my heart could soften
 - B. in some objects including human tissue
 - C. penetrate that Roentgen
 - D. discovered a new
- (1) C, A, D, B
 - (2) D, B, C, A
 - (3) A, C, B, D
 - (4) B, D, A, C

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The correct order forms the sentence: "Roentgen discovered a new type of heart that could soften and penetrate some objects including human tissue."

Quick Tip

Look for clues like subject-verb agreement, articles, and prepositions to help determine the logical order of phrases.

21. Rearrange the given phrases to form a sentence with superlative degree of comparison:

of all the metals / iron / is the most useful.

- (1) Iron of all the metals is the most useful.
- (2) Iron is the most useful of all the metals.
- (3) Of all the metals most useful is iron.
- (4) Iron is one of all metals the most useful.

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: The correct arrangement is "Iron is the most useful of all the metals," which adheres to standard superlative adjective construction ("the most useful") and sentence structure.

Quick Tip

Superlative adjectives (e.g., biggest, smallest, most useful) compare three or more things.

22. The phrase "VIVE LA FRANCE" means:

- (1) Visit in France
- (2) Long live France
- (3) Happy life in France
- (4) Vacations are best in France

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: "Vive la France" is a French expression meaning "Long live France," expressing patriotism and support for the country.

Quick Tip

"Vive" is a common exclamation in French, similar to "long live" or "hurrah for."

23. Choose the correct meaning of the expression 'TOUR DE FORCE':

- (1) a skillful performance or achievement
- (2) a tour taken under duress
- (3) a forceful entry
- (4) an impossible task

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: A "tour de force" refers to a feat of skill, strength, or ingenuity, often in artistic or creative endeavors.

Quick Tip

"Tour de force" is a borrowed French phrase that literally means "feat of strength."

24. Choose the correct option that can replace the word 'CHAUVINIST':

- (1) a person who is blindly devoted to an idea
- (2) a person appointed by his partners to solve his oratory
- (3) a leader who always betrays followers by his oratory
- (4) a person who is unable to pay his debts

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: A chauvinist is someone who has excessive or prejudiced loyalty or support for their own cause, group, or sex.

Quick Tip

Chauvinism often manifests as an aggressive or unreasonable belief in the superiority of one's own group.

25. Match the words in List I with their meanings in List II

List I	List II
A. Oracle	I. A person skilled in foreign languages
B. Pundit	II. one who can be fooled easily
C. Impostor	III. The advice given by Gods
D. Gullible	IV. a learned man

(1) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

(2) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(3) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: An oracle provides advice from gods (III). A pundit is a learned person (IV). An impostor is someone skilled in foreign languages (often used deceptively) (I). A gullible person is easily fooled (II).

Quick Tip

Consider the context in which you typically encounter these words to help match them to their definitions.

26. Match the blanks in List I with suitable Articles in List II

List I	List II
A. ----- BBC is starting a new campaign.	I. No article
B. Everyone was born by ----- definition.	II. an
C. The COVID Pandemic is ----- universal problem.	III. a
D. ----- heart of the UNESCO heritage site.	IV. the

(1) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

(2) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

(3) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

(4) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: "The" is used before specific entities like the BBC (A-IV). "No article" is used with abstract nouns like 'definition' after 'by' (B-I). "A" is used before a singular, countable noun like 'universal problem' (C-III), and "The" is used with specific nouns, like "heart" when referring to a particular location (D-II)

Quick Tip

Articles (a, an, the) specify whether a noun is general or specific. "The" is for specific nouns; "a/an" for general, singular nouns; and no article is often used with general plurals or uncountable nouns.

27. Choose appropriate option to complete the following sentence: Vikram wrote _____ letter to his university yesterday but he forgot to post it.

- (1) many
- (2) an
- (3) a
- (4) the

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: "A" is the correct indefinite article for a singular, countable noun ("letter") that is not yet specific. Since it is not referring to any particular letter, "a" is used.

Understanding Articles: "A" is used before words starting with consonant sounds, and it indicates something indefinite or non-specific.

Quick Tip

Use "a" before words that start with consonant sounds and "an" before words that start with vowel sounds. Ensure you understand whether the noun is specific or general when choosing the article.

28. Convert the following sentence into its Exclamatory form:

"I wish I were young again!"

- (1) Alas! I were young again!
- (2) Hurrah! I could be young again!
- (3) Oh! that I were young again!
- (4) Oh! that I were young!

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: “Oh! that I were young again!” correctly expresses the wish in an exclamatory manner. The exclamatory form is used to show strong emotion or feeling.

Exclamatory Sentences: These sentences often begin with words like ”Oh!”, ”Wow!”, or ”Alas!” and express strong feelings, especially desires or regrets.

Quick Tip

Exclamatory sentences express strong emotion and often begin with interjections like “Oh!” “Wow!” or “Alas!” and end with an exclamation mark.

29. What is delicious is an Exclamatory sentence for which of the following Assertive Sentences?

- (1) It was what is delicious meal.
- (2) The meal is very delicious.
- (3) It is a meal very delicious.
- (4) This was a delicious meal.

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: ”This was a delicious meal” is the assertive sentence corresponding to the exclamatory form ”What is delicious!”

Understanding Assertive vs. Exclamatory Sentences: Assertive sentences provide information or statements, whereas exclamatory sentences express strong feelings or surprise.

Quick Tip

Assertive sentences state facts or opinions, while exclamatory sentences express strong emotion. Understand how to transform a declarative sentence into an exclamation.

30. Fill in the blank with the correct Preposition: The gift was so beautiful that he was overwhelmed ----- joy.

- (1) with
- (2) for
- (3) to
- (4) in

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: "Overwhelmed with joy" is the correct idiomatic expression used to show that someone is overcome by a particular emotion.

Prepositions with Idioms: Prepositions like "with" often appear in set phrases, and "overwhelmed with" is one of those fixed expressions used to describe an emotional reaction.

Quick Tip

Prepositions are tricky! Learning common collocations (words that frequently go together) can help you choose the correct preposition.

31. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (1) The lion and the unicorn fought for the crown.
- (2) Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.
- (3) Here is the watch that you asked for.
- (4) There is a cattle into the field.

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: "Cattle" is a plural noun; therefore, the sentence should be "There are cattle in the field" rather than "There is a cattle."

Context of Plural Nouns: "Cattle" is always treated as a plural noun, and it does not take the singular article "a." When referring to cattle, use "are" instead of "is."

Quick Tip

"Cattle" is a plural noun and requires a plural verb. It refers to a group of cows or bulls.

32. Fill in the blank with appropriate Modal: You _____ obey your parents.

- (1) Should
- (2) Must
- (3) Can
- (4) Ought to

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: "Must" conveys the strongest obligation or necessity to obey one's parents, compared to "should" or "ought to," which are less forceful.

Understanding Modals: Modals like "must," "should," and "ought to" express different degrees of obligation or permission. "Must" expresses the highest degree of necessity.

Quick Tip

Modals (can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, must, ought to) express ability, permission, obligation, probability, etc. "Must" indicates strong obligation.

33. Choose the appropriate option to complete the following statement: "After the meeting concluded, I _____ give my side of the story."

- (1) left to
- (2) allowed to
- (3) was allowed to
- (4) allows for

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: "Was allowed to" is the correct verb form, indicating past tense and passive voice (I was given permission to speak).

Using Passive Voice: Passive voice emphasizes the action done to the subject, often focusing on the permission received.

Quick Tip

Use passive voice when the subject receives the action (as in “was allowed”). Active voice is when the subject performs the action.

34. The first thing to be written while writing a formal letter is _____

- (1) Date
- (2) Sender's Address
- (3) Salutation
- (4) Subject

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: In a formal letter, the sender's address is typically placed first, followed by the date, recipient's address, salutation, and then the body of the letter.

Letter Format: Formal letters follow a structured format, and placing the sender's address at the top ensures clarity in identifying the source of the letter.

Quick Tip

Formal letters have a specific structure. Remember the order: Sender's Address, Date, Recipient's address, Salutation, Subject (if required), Body, Closing.

35. Which amongst the following is NOT part of an informal letter?

- (1) The address of the sender
- (2) The salutation or greeting
- (3) The invoice
- (4) The signature

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: An invoice is a formal document used for billing and payment, not a component of an informal letter.

Informal Letter Structure: Informal letters are used for personal communication and are less structured compared to formal letters. They omit formal elements like invoices.

Quick Tip

Informal letters are for personal communication and typically omit formal elements like invoices or subject lines.

36. Which amongst the following options carries the correct spelling?

- (1) Phenomenology
- (2) Phinomanology
- (3) Phenomenelogy
- (4) Phenomillogy

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The correct spelling is "Phenomenology," a philosophical study of experience and consciousness.

Quick Tip

Be mindful of double letters and vowel combinations in complex words. Using a dictionary or spell-check is always a good idea!

37. Identify the incorrect example of Past Perfect Tense from the given options:

- (1) I had gone to the gymnasium by the time you arrived.
- (2) I had arrived.
- (3) I had just settled into bed when the guests arrived.
- (4) I had stepped into my office when the phone rang.

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: "I had stepped into my office when the phone rang" is in the past simple form when the phone rang, implying the call interrupted the action. Past perfect requires the first completed action and the second action to happen after that in past simple. The correct form should be "I had stepped into the office when the phone rang."

Quick Tip

Past perfect (had + past participle) describes an action completed before another action in the past.

38. Match the Phrasal Verbs in List I with their meanings in List II

List I	List II
A. stand up for	I. removed
B. strike off	II. become possible
C. turn up	III. support
D. turn against	IV. oppose

- (1) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (2) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-II
- (3) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (4) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-I

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: "Stand up for" means to support (A-III). "Strike off" means to remove (B-I). "Turn up" means to become possible or to arrive (C-II). "Turn against" means to oppose (D-IV).

Quick Tip

Phrasal verbs (verb + preposition/adverb) have unique meanings that are different from the individual words.

39. Choose the sentence in which the Phrasal Verb use of 'Polish off' has been used correctly:

- (1) The servant polished off the shoes of all inmates.
- (2) My brother polished off the cake that was in the box.
- (3) The Speaker polished off his speech beautifully.
- (4) All the students polished off their text books completely.

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: "Polished off" means to finish quickly or completely. It's correctly used in option 2, where the brother quickly finished the cake.

Quick Tip

"Polish off" implies a rapid and complete consumption or finishing of something, often food.

40. Match the words in List I with their meanings in List II

List I	List II
A. Cite	I. to quote words from a book
B. Petrol	II. place where a building is situated
C. Site	III. Fuel is liquid used for vehicles
D. Bite	IV. to go around checking for safety

(1) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

(2) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

(3) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(4) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: "Cite" means to quote (I). "Petrol" is fuel (III). "Site" refers to a location (II). "Bite" could refer to going around checking for safety (in the sense of a police dog, for instance). (IV).

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to similar spellings. "Cite" and "site," despite sounding identical, have very different meanings.

41. Rearrange the jumbled words to form a meaningful sentence:

- A. displacements from
- B. further lens
- C. large-scale

- D. special
E. economic zones
(1) B, C, D, A, E
(2) B, C, A, D, E
(3) C, A, D, E, B
(4) B, C, A, E, D

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: The correct order forms the sentence: "Large-scale displacements from special economic zones further lens." While the sentence might sound a bit unusual, it implies that mass displacements due to economic zones are being observed or analyzed (using "lens" metaphorically to represent focus or perspective).

Grammatical Structure: The phrase "further lens" is likely a metaphor suggesting that these displacements provide additional insight or perspective on economic zones, even though the wording seems unconventional.

Quick Tip

In jumbled sentence questions, focus on how adjectives (like "large-scale") and prepositions (like "from") fit with nouns (like "displacements") to make the sentence logically and grammatically sound.

42. Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to "SPURIOUS":

- (1) gratuitous
(2) gracious
(3) genuine
(4) genial

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: "Spurious" refers to something false, counterfeit, or lacking authenticity. The antonym of spurious is "genuine," meaning authentic or real.

Context: Understanding opposites like "spurious" (false) and "genuine" (real) helps in enhancing vocabulary and distinguishing between different types of objects or information.

Quick Tip

"Spurious" implies something deceptive, whereas "genuine" is used for something authentic and truthful. Remember that "genuine" affirms what is real and true.

43. The food served for lunch was INSIPID. Rewrite the sentence by giving the antonym to the underlined word.

- (1) tasteless
- (2) sweet
- (3) spicy
- (4) delicious

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: "Insipid" means lacking flavor, dull, or unappetizing. The appropriate antonym is "delicious," which describes food that has a pleasing and enjoyable taste.

Context: "Insipid" is often used to describe bland or boring food, while "delicious" is used to highlight something flavorful and enjoyable.

Quick Tip

Think of "insipid" as meaning something is lacking flavor or excitement, while "delicious" indicates something is flavorful and delightful. Use this contrast to help identify antonyms in context.

44. Match the blanks in List I with the correct Adverbs in List II

List I	List II
A. He will pay _____ for his mistake.	I. ever
B. I do not remember _____ having stories before.	II. dearly
C. I think that Ravi succeeded in scoring a century _____	III. scarcely
D. _____ does anyone believe in ghost these days.	IV. barely

(1) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

(2) A-IV, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(3) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-III

(4) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: The correct matching is:

- A. He will pay "dearly" (a high price) for his mistake (A-II).
- B. "Scarcely" means barely or hardly (B-III).
- C. Ravi succeeded "barely" (C-IV), implying that his success was not easily achieved.
- D. "Barely" anyone believes in ghosts these days (D-IV), emphasizing the rarity of belief.

Context of Adverbs: Adverbs such as "barely" and "scarcely" express limitations or rarity, whereas "dearly" emphasizes the intensity or value of an action.

Quick Tip

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Consider how each adverb affects the meaning of the sentence. "Scarcely" and "barely" describe frequency or extent, while "dearly" emphasizes the intensity of an action.

45. Sanjeev stayed at work _____ he could complete the pending work.

- (1) in spite of
- (2) meanwhile
- (3) although
- (4) so that

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: "So that" is used to indicate purpose. In this sentence, it shows the reason for Sanjeev staying at work — to complete his pending work.

Context of "So That": "So that" is commonly used to explain the purpose or result of an action, such as working to achieve a goal.

Quick Tip

"So that" expresses purpose or result. It indicates why an action is being taken, linking the cause to the intended outcome.

46. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one that suits the best as a question tag for the sentence: She rarely attends the class, -----?

- (1) Does she
- (2) Isn't she
- (3) Is it
- (4) Doesn't she

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The correct question tag is "does she?" Question tags use the auxiliary verb (or "do/does/did" if no auxiliary is present) and the pronoun from the main clause, and they are opposite in polarity (positive sentence, negative tag; negative sentence, positive tag). Since the main clause is negative in meaning ("rarely attends"), the tag is positive ("does she").

Context of Question Tags: Question tags are used to confirm or check information. When the sentence is negative, the tag is positive, and vice versa.

Quick Tip

Question tags are short questions added to the end of a statement. Use the opposite polarity (positive/negative) in the tag.

47. Rearrange the words in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence:

- A. ever
- B. happens
- C. by
- D. chance
- E. nothing

- (1) By chance nothing ever happens.
- (2) Nothing happens ever by chance.

(3) Nothing ever happens by chance.

(4) By chance ever nothing happens.

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: The correct sentence is "Nothing ever happens by chance," meaning that events are not random or accidental.

Grammar Tip: In English, the word order is crucial to making sentences meaningful. Adverbs like "ever" typically come before the verb, and prepositional phrases like "by chance" usually follow the verb.

Quick Tip

Look for adverbs (like "ever") and prepositions (like "by") to help determine the position of other words in the sentence.

48. What is the meaning of the phrase 'A feather in one's cap'?

(1) something that you have achieved and are proud of

(2) something that is fragile and thus important to you

(3) something that exists in colours and makes you stand out.

(4) something that makes you feel soft and delicate.

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: "A feather in one's cap" is an idiom meaning an achievement that one is proud of, something that adds to one's prestige or reputation.

Context of Idioms: The phrase "a feather in one's cap" comes from the practice of warriors adding a feather to their cap as a symbol of their victories.

Quick Tip

Idioms are phrases with figurative meanings different from the literal meanings of the individual words.

49. Read the text below and identify the options that shows the use of an idiomatic expression:

I went to stay with my cousin last month. We are of the same age but have very little in common. He loves sports and I hate it.

- (1) I stay with
- (2) have very little in common
- (3) are of the same age
- (4) Loves sports

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: "Have very little in common" is an idiom meaning to share few interests or characteristics.

Context of Idioms: Idioms often express abstract ideas in more concrete terms. In this case, "have very little in common" conveys the idea of minimal shared interests.

Quick Tip

Idiomatic expressions cannot be understood literally; their meaning is figurative or metaphorical.

50. Choose the option that serves as an Adjective Clause in the sentence: The boy, whom you see bowling, is my cousin.

- (1) whom you see bowling
- (2) my cousin
- (3) the boy
- (4) you see bowling

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: "Whom you see bowling" is the adjective clause, modifying the noun "boy" by providing more information about him.

Context of Adjective Clauses: Adjective clauses provide more detail about a noun or pronoun in a sentence. They usually begin with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, that, which).

Quick Tip

An adjective clause modifies a noun or pronoun, providing descriptive detail. It usually begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, that, which).
