

21/05/2023



Corporate Office : Aakash Tower, 8, Pusa Road, New Delhi-110005 | Ph.: 011-47623456

Answers & Solutions

Time : 45 min.

M.M. : 200

for

CUET UG-2023

(English)

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The duration of this test is 45 minutes.
2. The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.
3. Marking Scheme of the test:
 - a. Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5)
 - b. Any incorrect option marked will be given minus one mark (–1).
 - c. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given no mark (0).

Choose the correct answer :

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

The figures in this boat were those of a strong man with ragged grizzled hair and a sun-browed face, and a dark girl of nineteen or twenty, sufficiently like him to be recognisable as his daughter. The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily; the man, with the rudder-lines slack in his hands, and his hands loose in his waistband, kept an eager look out. He had no net, hook, or line, and he could not be a fisherman; his boat had no cushion for a sitter, no paint, no inscription, no appliance beyond a rusty boat-hook and a coil of rope, and he could not be a waterman; his boat was too crazy and too small to take in cargo for delivery and he could not be a lighterman or river-carrier; there was no clue

to what he looked for, but he looked for something, with a most intent and searching gaze. The tide, which had turned an hour before, was running down, and his eyes watched every little race and eddy in its broad sweep, as the boat made slight head-way against it, or drove stern foremost before it, according as he directed his daughter by a movement of his head. She watched his face as earnestly as he watched the river. But, in the intensity of her look there was a touch of dread or horror.

Allied to the bottom of the river rather than the surface, by reason of the slime and ooze with which it was covered, and its sodden state, this boat and the two figures in it obviously were doing something that they often did, and were seeking what they often sought. Half savage as the man showed, with no covering on his matted head, with his brown arms bare to between the elbow and the shoulder,

with the loose knot of a looser kerchief lying low on his bare breast in a wilderness of beard and whisker, with such dress as he wore seeming to be made out of the mud that begrimed his boat, still there was a business-like usage in his steady gaze. So with every lithe action of the girl, with every turn of her wrist perhaps most of all with her look of dread or horror; they were things of usage.

Keep her out Lizzie. The tide runs strong here.

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

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) Lucy | (2) Lizzie |
| (3) Laura | (4) Tracy |

Answer (2)

Sol. Answer is in the last sentence of the passage.

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

The figures in this boat were those of a strong man with ragged grizzled hair and a sun-browned face, and a dark girl of nineteen or twenty, sufficiently like him to be recognisable as his daughter. The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily; the man, with the rudder-lines slack in his hands, and his hands loose in his waistband, kept an eager look out. He had no net, hook, or line, and he could not be a fisherman; his boat had no cushion for a sitter, no paint, no inscription, no appliance beyond a rusty boat-hook and a coil of rope, and he could not be a waterman; his boat was too crazy and too small to take in cargo for delivery and he could not be a lighterman or river-carrier; there was no clue to what he looked for, but he looked for something, with a most intent and searching gaze. The tide, which had turned an hour before, was running down, and his eyes watched every little race and eddy in its broad sweep, as the boat made slight head-way against it, or drove stern foremost before it, according as he directed his daughter by a movement of his head. She watched his face as earnestly as he watched the river. But, in the intensity of her look there was a touch of dread or horror.

Allied to the bottom of the river rather than the surface, by reason of the slime and ooze with which it was covered, and its sodden state, this boat and the two figures in it obviously were doing something that they often did, and were seeking what they

often sought. Half savage as the man showed, with no covering on his matted head, with his brown arms bare to between the elbow and the shoulder, with the loose knot of a looser kerchief lying low on his bare breast in a wilderness of beard and whisker, with such dress as he wore seeming to be made out of the mud that begrimed his boat, still there was a business-like usage in his steady gaze. So with every lithe action of the girl, with every turn of her wrist perhaps most of all with her look of dread or horror; they were things of usage.

Keep her out Lizzie. The tide runs strong here.

Which of the following things are found on the boat?

- A. Cushion
- B. Rusty boat-hook
- C. Fishing net
- D. A coil of rope
- E. Compass

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer (1)

Sol. Answer can be found in the third sentence of the first paragraph.

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

The figures in this boat were those of a strong man with ragged grizzled hair and a sun-browned face, and a dark girl of nineteen or twenty, sufficiently like him to be recognisable as his daughter. The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily; the man, with the rudder-lines slack in his hands, and his hands loose in his waistband, kept an eager look out. He had no net, hook, or line, and he could not be a fisherman; his boat had no cushion for a sitter, no paint, no inscription, no appliance beyond a rusty boat-hook and a coil of rope, and he could not be a waterman; his boat was too crazy and too small to take in cargo for delivery and he could not be a lighterman or river-carrier; there was no clue to what he looked for, but he looked for something, with a most intent and searching gaze. The tide,

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Keep her out Lizzie. The tide runs strong here.

Match the words in **List I** with their meanings in **List II**

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer (2)

Sol. Start with matching word A with the words in LIST II. A matches with III and there is only one option which has A matching with III. Hence, we have our answer which is 2.

If you do not know the meaning of word A, go to B and do the same.

If there are two options with the same matching words, check the other words.

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

The figures in this boat were those of a strong man with ragged grizzled hair and a sun-browned face, and a dark girl of nineteen or twenty, sufficiently like him to be recognisable as his daughter. The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily; the man, with the rudder-lines slack in his hands, and his hands loose in his waistband, kept an eager look out. He had no net, hook, or line, and he could not be a fisherman; his boat had no cushion for a sitter, no paint, no inscription, no appliance beyond a rusty boat-hook and a coil of rope, and he could not be a waterman; his boat was too crazy and too small to take in cargo for delivery and he could not be a lighterman or river-carrier; there was no clue to what he looked for, but he looked for something, with a most intent and searching gaze. The tide, which had turned an hour before, was running down, and his eyes watched every little race and eddy in its broad sweep, as the boat made slight head-way against it, or drove stern foremost before it, according as he directed his daughter by a movement of his head. She watched his face as earnestly as he watched the river. But, in the intensity of her look there was a touch of dread or horror.

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made out of the mud that begrimed his boat, still there was a business-like usage in his steady gaze. So with every lithe action of the girl, with every turn of her wrist perhaps most of all with her look of dread or horror; they were things of usage.

Keep her out Lizzie. The tide runs strong here.

What is the relation between the two on the boat?

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

Answer (4)

Sol. The answer is in the first sentence.

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

The figures in this boat were those of a strong man with ragged grizzled hair and a sun-browned face, and a dark girl of nineteen or twenty, sufficiently like him to be recognisable as his daughter. The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily; the man, with the rudder-lines slack in his hands, and his hands loose in his waistband, kept an eager look out. He had no net, hook, or line, and he could not be a fisherman; his boat had no cushion for a sitter, no paint, no inscription, no appliance beyond a rusty boat-hook and a coil of rope, and he could not be a waterman; his boat was too crazy and too small to take in cargo for delivery and he could not be a lighterman or river-carrier; there was no clue to what he looked for, but he looked for something, with a most intent and searching gaze. The tide, which had turned an hour before, was running down, and his eyes watched every little race and eddy in its broad sweep, as the boat made slight head-way against it, or drove stern foremost before it, according as he directed his daughter by a movement of his head. She watched his face as earnestly as he watched the river. But, in the intensity of her look there was a touch of dread or horror.

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arms bare to between the elbow and the shoulder, with the loose knot of a looser kerchief lying low on his bare breast in a wilderness of beard and whisker, with such dress as he wore seeming to be made out of the mud that begrimed his boat, still there was a business-like usage in his steady gaze. So with every lithe action of the girl, with every turn of her wrist perhaps most of all with her look of dread or horror; they were things of usage.

Keep her out Lizzie. The tide runs strong here.

Choose the correct meaning of the word SODDEN.

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

Answer (1)

Sol. If you do not know the meaning, try to read the other words near "sodden" in the passage and make a guess.

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

Prem Chand was born at Lamahi, a village about four miles away from Banaras, on 31st July 1880. He descended from a family that owned some six bighas of land and ran a large family. Prem Chand's grandfather. Gur Sahai Lal, was a patwari. His father was Ajaib Lal, a clerk in the post office earning about twenty five rupees a month. His mother was Anandi Devi, a good natured and accomplished woman, reminiscent of 'Barhe Ghar ki Beti.' It is to be noted that the heroine of this story is called Anandi.

The childhood of Prem Chand was spent in the village. He was a sportive and a lively boy, very fond of playing about, stealing things from the fields. He had a sweet tooth and was particularly fond of raw sugar. At Lamahi, he had his early schooling and picked up some Urdu and Persian from a Maulvi Sahib. It is on record that he was severely punished for stealing a rupee. His story 'Kazaki', is based on his own childhood memories. Kazaki was a postal messenger who travelled long distance and always brought back something with him for the child Prem Chand. In the short story he brings a little deer for the child and is dismissed for dereliction of duty, because chasing the deer had entailed great delay in returning to the post office. Kazaki is a human figure, full of dignity and self-

respect, with the milk of human kindness overflowing within him.

It may be noted here that Prem Chand was a pen-name adopted by the author later on in years. He was named Dhanpat Rai and when he started writing short stories as a government servant, the pen-name used by him was Nawab Rai. Many described him as a Nawab throughout his life. When the government proscribed his first collection of short stories, 'Soze Watan', Prem Chand discarded the pseudonym Nawab Rai and all his later work appeared under the pen-name. Prem Chand.

Who adopted the pen-name Premchand?

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

Answer (3)

Sol. The answer can be inferred from the first two sentences of the third paragraph.

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

Prem Chand was born at Lamahi, a village about four miles away from Banaras, on 31st July 1880. He descended from a family that owned some six bighas of land and ran a large family. Prem Chand's grandfather. Gur Sahai Lal, was a patwari. His father was Ajaib Lal, a clerk in the post office earning about twenty five rupees a month. His mother was Anandi Devi, a good natured and accomplished woman, reminiscent of 'Barhe Ghar ki Beti.' It is to be noted that the heroine of this story is called Anandi.

The childhood of Prem Chand was spent in the village. He was a sportive and a lively boy, very fond of playing about, stealing things from the fields. He had a sweet tooth and was particularly fond of raw sugar. At Lamahi, he had his early schooling and picked up some Urdu and Persian from a Maulvi Sahib. It is on record that he was severely punished for stealing a rupee. His story 'Kazaki', is based on his own childhood memories. 'Kazaki' was a postal messenger who travelled long distance and always brought back something with

him for the child Prem Chand. In the short story he brings a little deer for the child and is dismissed for dereliction of duty, because chasing the deer had entailed great delay in returning to the post office. 'Kazaki' is a human figure, full of dignity and self-respect, with the milk of human kindness overflowing within him.

It may be noted here that Prem Chand was a pen-name adopted by the author later on in years. He was named Dhanpat Rai and when he started writing short stories as a government servant, the pen-name used by him was Nawab Rai. Many described him as a Nawab throughout his life. When the government proscribed his first collection of short stories, 'Soze Watan', Prem Chand discarded the pseudonym Nawab Rai and all his later work appeared under the pen-name. Prem Chand.

Match **List I** with **List II** to complete the information in the table:

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Ajaib Lal	I.	Birth place of Premchand
B.	Nawab Rai	II.	Premchand's father
C.	Lamahi	III.	Gur Sahai Lal
D.	Premchand's grandfather	IV.	Pen name used for short stories

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer (3)

Sol. Take any word of list I and try to match it with the words of list II and check the options.

D matches with III and there is only one option which says that. In this way we can quickly find out the answer, which is 3 here, eliminating the others.

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

Prem Chand was born at Lamahi, a village about four miles away from Banaras, on 31st July 1880. He descended from a family that owned some six bighas of land and ran a large family. Prem Chand's grandfather. Gur Sahai Lal, was a patwari. His father was Ajaib Lal, a clerk in the post office earning about twenty five rupees a month. His mother was Anandi Devi, a good natured and accomplished woman, reminiscent of 'Barhe Ghar ki Beti.' It is to be noted that the heroine of this story is called Anandi.

The childhood of Prem Chand was spent in the village. He was a sportive and a lively boy, very fond of playing about, stealing things from the fields. He had a sweet tooth and was particularly fond of raw sugar. At Lamahi, he had his early schooling and picked up some Urdu and Persian from a Maulvi Sahib. It is on record that he was severely punished for stealing a rupee. His story 'Kazaki', is based on his own childhood memories. Kazaki was a postal messenger who travelled long distance and always brought back something with him for the child Prem Chand. In the short story he brings a little deer for the child and is dismissed for dereliction of duty, because chasing the deer had entailed great delay in returning to the post office. Kazaki is a human figure, full of dignity and self-respect, with the milk of human kindness overflowing within him.

It may be noted here that Prem Chand was a pen-name adopted by the author later on in years. He was named Dhanpat Rai and when he started writing short stories as a government servant, the pen-name used by him was Nawab Rai. Many described him as a Nawab throughout his life. When the government proscribed his first collection of short stories. 'Soze Watan', Prem Chand discarded the pseudonym Nawab Rai and all his later work appeared under the pen-name. Prem Chand.

According to the passage, Anandi is the heroine of

- (1) Kazaki
- (2) Barhe Ghar ki Beti
- (3) Soze Watan
- (4) Ghaban

Answer (2)

Sol. Answer can be found in the last two sentences of the first paragraph.

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

Prem Chand was born at Lamahi, a village about four miles away from Banaras, on 31st July 1880. He descended from a family that owned some six bighas of land and ran a large family. Prem Chand's grandfather. Gur Sahai Lal, was a patwari. His father was Ajaib Lal, a clerk in the post office earning about twenty five rupees a month. His mother was Anandi Devi, a good natured and accomplished woman, reminiscent of 'Barhe Ghar ki Beti.' It is to be noted that the heroine of this story is called Anandi.

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It may be noted here that Prem Chand was a pen-name adopted by the author later on in years. He was named Dhanpat Rai and when he started writing short stories as a government servant, the pen-name used by him was Nawab Rai. Many described him as a Nawab throughout his life. When the government proscribed his first collection of short stories. 'Soze Watan', Prem Chand discarded the pseudonym Nawab Rai and all his later work appeared under the pen-name. Prem Chand.

One of Premchand's short stories is about a character from real life, named Kazaki who was a _____

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

Answer (1)

Sol. Answer can be found in the 6th and 7th sentences of the second paragraph.

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

Prem Chand was born at Lamahi, a village about four miles away from Banaras, on 31st July 1880. He descended from a family that owned some six bighas of land and ran a large family. Prem Chand's grandfather, Gur Sahai Lal, was a patwari. His father was Ajaib Lal, a clerk in the post office earning about twenty five rupees a month. His mother was Anandi Devi, a good natured and accomplished woman, reminiscent of 'Barhe Ghar ki Beti.' It is to be noted that the heroine of this story is called Anandi.

The childhood of Prem Chand was spent in the village. He was a sportive and a lively boy, very fond of playing about, stealing things from the fields. He had a sweet tooth and was particularly fond of raw sugar. At Lamahi, he had his early schooling and picked up some Urdu and Persian from a Maulvi Sahib. It is on record that he was severely punished for stealing a rupee. His story 'Kazaki', is based on his own childhood memories. Kazaki was a postal messenger who travelled long distance and always brought back something with him for the child Prem Chand. In the short story he brings a little deer for the child and is dismissed for dereliction of duty, because chasing the deer had entailed great delay in returning to the post office. Kazaki is a human figure, full of dignity and self-respect, with the milk of human kindness overflowing within him.

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of short stories. 'Soze Watan', Prem Chand discarded the pseudonym Nawab Rai and all his later work appeared under the pen-name. Prem Chand.

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

- (1) Yashodanand (2) Bibijan
(3) Maulvi Sahib (4) Ramkali

Answer (3)

Sol. Answer can be found in the 4th sentence of the second paragraph

11. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows by choosing the correct option:

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 relevant middle. The closing need not be a summary or a call for action but it needs to end on high and happy note

The elements of an entertaining speech are:

- Several humorous anecdotes about the characters involved
- Dialogues between characters
- A "flip" book 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.

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.	Gives a touch of reality
C.	Informative Speech	III.	Changes mindsets
D.	Anecdote	IV.	Makes you feel good

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer (3)

Sol. Take any word of list I and try to match it with the words of list II and check the options.

We can see A matches with III but there are two options which say that. So, let's go to word B. It matches with IV. We have our answer which is (3).

- 12.** Read the following passage and answer the question that follows by choosing the correct option:

The Entertaining Speech-

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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 act-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.

The key elements of an Entertaining Speech are:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer (2)

Sol. The answer can be found in the bullet points.

13. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows by choosing the correct option:

The Entertaining Speech –

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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 relevant middle. The closing need not be a summary or a call for action, but it needs to end on a high and happy note.

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

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

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

Answer (3)

Sol. Often reading other words near the one given in the question help us understand the meaning.

14. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows by choosing the correct option:

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 relevant middle. The closing need not be a summary or a call for action, but it needs to end on a high and happy note.

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- Several voice modulations should be part of the delivery style
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The speaker also needs to open up and get close to the audience mentally, physically, and emotionally.

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) pace and modulation
(4) seriousness of tone

Answer (3)

Sol. The answer can be derived from the bullet points given in the passage.

15. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows by choosing the correct option:

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 relevant 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.

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) Welcome toast at a farewell
- (4) Valedictory at a seminar

Answer (4)

Sol. Option (4) can be singled out after reading the second paragraph.

16. What is the meaning of the phrase '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.

Answer (1)

Sol. Example sentence: Harry's appointment to this important post was a feather in his cap.

17. Rearrange the jumbled word to form a meaningful sentence:

- A. displacements from
- B. farmers fear
- C. large scale
- D. special
- E. economic zones

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer (3)

Sol. Step 1: Let's read the fragments to grasp the main idea and remember the cohesion markers.

Step 2: Option (1) is wrong as "special displacements" doesn't make sense. Option (2) is wrong as fragment E cannot be connected with A. Option (3) is wrong as it puts subject and verb after the rest of the predicate which doesn't fit the type of the sentence given. Answer is (3).

Farmers fear large scale displacements from special economic zones.

18. Choose the correct option that can replace the word 'CHAUVINIST'

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

Answer (1)

Sol. Example sentence: The Britishers tend to be chauvinists, they expect you to sing in their language.

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

The food served for lunch was _____.

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

Answer (4)

Sol. The word "insipid" means tasteless.

20. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the following in Passive Voice.

You are teasing them.

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

Answer (4)

Sol. As per the rules of Voice change "are verb+ing" is transformed into "are verb3 (in 3rd form)".

21. 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) is my cousin
- (3) the boy whom
- (4) you see bowling

Answer (1)

Sol. Relative Clause (Adjective Clause) (RCI): Adjective clause is also known as Relative clause. Relative clauses function like postmodifiers in NPs (Noun Phrase) and PPs (Prepositional Phrase). A relative clause generally begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, which, that, whichever, whoever, whomever). See, for example

- (1) (NP^MThe ^Hteacher ^{M-RCI}[whom I love most], has resigned.
- (2) (NP^MThe ^Hnovel ^{M-RCI}[that won the Man Booker Prize], did not sell much.)
- (3) (I went ^{PP}(to ^Mthe ^Hmarket ^{M-RCI}[which is famous for low cost mobiles].)

22. Convert the following sentence into its Exclamatory form :

"I wish that I were young again."

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

Answer (4)

Sol. Option 1 is wrong as "Alas" doesn't go with the kind of wish being made and the exclamation mark is missing after it. Option 2 is wrong as it confirms the possibility of being young but that cannot be derived as a fact from the given sentence. Option 3 is wrong as the placement of "that" doesn't make sense. Answer is 4.

An exclamatory sentence expresses sudden or strong emotions, and usually ends with an exclamation mark. We often see interjections in exclamatory sentences.

Example:

What a beautiful garden you have!

Great! You have won the medal!

23. 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

Answer (1)

Sol. Someone is overwhelmed **by/with** [the reason of being overwhelmed].

24. 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 it
(3) Is it (4) Doesn't she

Answer (4)

Sol. From the options it is clear that we are looking at a special kind of interrogative sentence which is called a question tag. In a question tag we declare something and then after a comma we ask for confirmation of what we just said. The part after the comma generally starts with an auxiliary verb and carries negative if the part before the comma is positive and vice versa. The form of the auxiliary verb is governed by the subject and clause coming before the comma. When the part before the comma is an imperative then the part after the comma starts with a modal verb because imperatives talk about order/ request/ advice/ suggestion, hence, the confirmation is always a matter of uncertainty or modality.

25. 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** all the cake that was in the box.
(3) The speaker **polished off** his speed beautifully.
(4) All the students **polished off** their text books completely.

Answer (2)

Sol. The meaning of "polish off" is "to quickly finish or consume something".

26. 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

Answer (1)

Sol. Example sentence: 3 *Idiots* was a cinematic tour de force.

27. What a delicious meal! is an Exclamatory sentence for which of the following Assertive sentences:

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

Answer (2)

Sol. All the options, except 2, are grammatically wrong.

28. Read the text below and identify the option 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) stay with
(2) have very little in common
(3) are of the same age
(4) loves sports

Answer (WRONG QUESTION)

Sol. There is no idiom in the sentence.

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

- (A) ever
(B) happens
(C) by
(D) chance
(E) nothing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer (3)

Sol. Adverbs like "ever" usually comes before the verbs they modify ("happens" here).

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

LIST-I		LIST-II	
A.	stand up for	I.	removed
B.	struck off	II.	become hostile
C.	tell against	III.	support
D.	turn against	IV.	prove unfavourable

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer (3)

Sol. Take any word from list I and try matching it with the ones in list II.

A matches with III and there is only one option which says that. Hence the answer is 3.

31. 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

Answer (3)

Sol. Because the letter Vikram wrote has no prior mention, it should not be treated as a definite one. Also, the word "letter" starts with a consonant sound. Hence, the indefinite article "a" will be used.

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

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

Answer (1)

Sol. Refer to the format of an informal letter.

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 for (4) was allowed to

Answer (4)

Sol. Option 1 is wrong as the verb doesn't seem suitable to the context.

Option 2 is wrong as the person (the subject "I") giving themselves permission to give their side of the story makes no sense.

Option 3 is wrong as preposition "for" doesn't appear after "allow" is such a construction.

34. Which of the following statement 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 cattle into the field.

Answer (4)

Sol. The word "cattle" is used in plural sense only.

In addition to that, the use of preposition "into" is wrong in option 4.

The sentence should be "there are cattle in the field".

35. 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 retired to bed when the guests arrived.
 (3) I had many opportunities to swim in the past.
 (4) I had just stepped into my office when the phone rang.

Answer (1)

Sol. Past perfect is used when there is a past event leading us to another past event.

Option 2 and 4 are wrong as from the conjunction "when" it is clear that both the past events: retiring to bed and arrival of guests in option 2, and stepping into the office and the phone's ringing happened simultaneously.

Option 3 is wrong as it is in simple past tense.

Option 1 is correct. Here the preposition "by" has been used to mean that the event of "going to gymnasium happened before the arrival of the person referred to as "you".

36. Match the words in **List I** with their meaning in **List II**

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

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

Answer (3)

Sol. Take any word in list I and try to match with the words in list II.

A matches with III but there are two options (2) and (3) which say that. Let's match B. B matches with IV. Hence the answer is 3.

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

Answer (2)

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

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

Answer (3)

Sol. "Spurious" means something which is fake.

39. 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, 'Sadly I am done.'
(4) He said, 'Alas! I am done.'

Answer (2)

Sol. Option 1 is wrong as it doesn't the word specifying the emotion of the speaker.

Option 3 is wrong as the speaker did not say the word "sadly".

Option 4 is wrong as, again, the speaker did not say that he was done.

40. Choose the correct Passive form of 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 change via the book.

Answer (3)

41. Fill in the blank with appropriate Modal:

You _____ obey your parents.

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

Answer (4)

Sol. "Ought to" is used to express what is right to do.

42. Rearrange the phrases to make a meaningful sentence

- A. type of ray that could
B. in 1895, Wilhelm Rontgen
C. penetrate objects, including human tissue
D. discovered a new

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (1) C, A, D, B (2) D, B, C, A
(3) A, C, B, D (4) B, D, A, C

Answer (4)

Sol. Option (1) and (2) is wrong as, if we put fragment C in the beginning, the verb “penetrate” and “discovered” will not make sense without the subject before them.

Option (3) is wrong as the sentence will be incomplete if it ends with the fragment D.

Option (4) is correct.

In 1985, Wilhelm Rontgen discovered a new type of ray that could penetrate objects, including human tissue.

43. 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 said Mahesh to go away.
- (4) Rakesh wanted Mahesh to go away.

Answer (2)

Sol. From the imperative clause in the inverted commas it is clear that Rakesh ordered Mahesh. Hence 2 is the answer.

44. Match the blanks in **List I** with suitable articles in **List-II**

List I		List II	
A.	_____ unreasonably long explanation was given by the defaulter.	I.	No article
B.	_____ BBC is starting a new documentary.	II.	a
C.	The COVID pandemic is _____ universal problem.	III.	an
D.	_____ only select volunteers are part of the UNESCO heritage campaign.	IV.	the

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

Answer (1)

Sol. In sentence A the explanation is indefinite as it has no prior context and “unreasonable” starts with a vowel sound, hence it should start with “an”. So the answer is (1).

45. 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.	Linguist	II.	Lazy
C.	Indolent	III.	One who can be fooled easily
D.	Gullible	IV.	The advice given by Gods

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

Answer (1)

Sol. Take any word from list I and try matching them with those of list II.

A matches with IV, but there are two options which say that. Let's check B. B matches with I. Hence, we have our answer which is (1).

46. 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 met him.	II.	scarcely
C.	_____ Raj succeeded in scoring a century.	III.	dearly
D.	_____ anyone believes in ghost stories these days.	IV.	only

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

Answer (2)

Sol. Only the adverb “dearly” goes with the verb “pay”. Hence A matches with III, but there are two options which say that. Let’s check B. B matches with I. Hence we have our answer which is (2).

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

- (1) Phinomanology (2) Phinomenology
(3) Phenomenology (4) Phenominology

Answer (3)

Sol. “Phenomenology” means “the science of phenomena, as distinct from that of being”.

Phenomenology = phenomenon + logy

Phenomenon:

1570s, “a fact directly observed, a thing that appears or is perceived, an occurrence,” especially a regular kind of fact observed on certain kinds of occasions, from Late Latin phænomenon, from Greek phainomenon “that which appears or is seen,” noun use of neuter present participle of phainesthai “to appear,” passive of phainein “bring to light, cause to appear, show”. Meaning “extraordinary occurrence” is recorded by 1771. In philosophy, “an appearance or immediate object of experience” (1788). The plural is phenomena.

-logy:

Word-forming element meaning “a speaking, discourse, treatise, doctrine, theory, science,” from Greek -logia (often via French -logie or Medieval Latin -logia), from -log-, combining form of legein “to speak, tell;” thus, “the character or deportment of one who speaks or treats of (a certain subject);” with

derivatives meaning “to speak (to ‘pick out words’).” Often via Medieval Latin -logia, French -logie. In philology “love of learning; love of words or discourse,” apology, doxology, analogy, trilogy, etc., Greek logos “word, speech, statement, discourse” is directly concerned.

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

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

Answer (4)

Sol. “In spite of” means “even though”.

“Meanwhile” means “in the intervening period of time”.

“Although” means “even though”.

“So that” is used to introduce a clause of purpose.

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

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

Answer (2)

Sol. Refer to the format of a formal letter.

50. The phrase “VIVE LA FRANCE” means

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

Answer (2)

