

English Sample Paper - 17

Instructions 40 questions to be attempted out of 50

Time : 45 Minutes

Direction (Q. 1 to 5) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling and problem solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances.

Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here. Successful transformation is 70 to 90 percent leadership and only 10 to 30 percent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organisations today don't have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problem here as one of meaning change.

For most of this century, as we created thousands and thousands of large organisations for the first time in human history, we did not have enough good managers to keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities develop management programs and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasized because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even more so, management was the main item on the twentieth century agenda because that's what was needed for every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises.

Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalised in corporate cultures that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this. Success creates some degree of market dominance, which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organisation under control becomes the primary challenge. So, attention turns inward and managerial competencies are nurtured. With a strong emphasis on management but not leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus take over. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve. All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult.

Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities. Bureaucratic cultures can smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organisations to break out of the morass.

Q.1: Which of the following is not the characteristic of bureaucratic culture?

- A. Manager's listen poorly and learn slowly
- B. Managerial competencies are nurtured
- C. Employee clearly see the forces that present threats and opportunities
- D. Prevalence of unhealthy arrogance.

Q.2: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- A. Bureaucratic culture smother those who want to respond to changing conditions.
- B. Leadership produces change and has the potential to establish direction.
- C. Pressure on managers come mostly from within.
- D. Leadership centres on carrying out important functions such as planning and problem solving.

Q.3: Why did companies and universities develop programmes to prepare managers in such a large number ?

- A. Companies and Universities wanted to generate funds through these programmes.
- B. The large number of organisations were created and they needed managers in good number.
- C. Organisations did not want to spend their scarce resources in training managers.
- D. Organisations wanted to create communication network through trained managers.

Q.4: Which of the following is similar in meaning of the word smother as used in the passage ?

- A. Suppress
- B. Encourage
- C. Instigate
- D. Criticise

Q.5: What, according to the author, is leadership?

- A. Process which keeps system of people and technology running smoothly.
- B. Planning the future and budgeting resources of the organisation
- C. Inspiring people to realise the vision.
- D. Carrying out the crucial functions of management.

Direction (Q: 6 to 10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Human analytical abilities remain vastly superior to anything demonstrated elsewhere in the animal kingdom. Virtually in all studies of animal intelligence and language skills, performance plummets as more elements are added to a task and as an animal has to remember these elements for long periods. By contrast, humans can call on vast working memory.

Many evolutionary scholars suspect that as ancient human groups became larger, the need to keep track of every more complex social interactions was what really pushed the human brain toward superiority. Both dolphins and chimps have very complex interactions, but the intricacy of their social world pales beside the lattice of entanglements that characterised human society as early. Homosapiens bonded together to gather food and defend themselves. In Somalia today, warring clans identify friend or foe by demanding that those accosted recite their ancestry going back many generations. It is easy to see how similar challenges in antiquity might have driven the development of brainpower. It does not lessen the grandeur of the human intellect to argue that it evolved partly in response to social pressures or that these pressures also produced similar abilities in lesser creatures. Instead, the fact that nature may have broadly sown the seeds of consciousness, suggests a world enlivened by many different minds. There may even be practical applications. Studies of animal cognition and language have Yielded new approaches to

communicating with handicapped and autistic children. Some scientists are pondering ways to turn intelligent animals like sea lions and dolphins into research assistants in marine studies or into lifeguards who can save the drowning upon command.

If the notion that animals might actually think poses a problem, it is an ethical one. The great philosopher, such as Descartes, used their belief that animals cannot think as a justification for arguing that they do not have moral rights. It is one thing to treat animals as mere resources if they are presumed to be little more than living robots, but it is entirely different if they are recognised as fellow sentient beings. Working out the moral implication makes a perfect puzzle for a large-brained, highly social species like our own.

Q.6: What could be some of the practical applications of animal intelligence ?

- A. To use dolphins for solving difficult mathematical problems.
- B. To use some animals for guarding and supervising other animals.
- C. To develop new approaches to communicate with handicapped and mentally ill children.
- D. All of the above

Q.7: In many studies of animal intelligence and language skills, the performance significantly drops

- A. as we move from humans to animals
- B. membered for long periods
- C. as we move from animals with large brains to those with small brains
- D. as the time allowed to develop these skills is reduced

Q.8: What makes a perfect puzzle for a large brained highly social species like humans, according to the author?

- A. Determining the moral implications of the fact that animals might actually think.
- B. discovering the real reason why nature developed the ability to think in animals.
- C. Deciding what should be the ideal relationship between humans and animals.
- D. To answer the question if animals are different from humans.

Q.9: What really pushed the human brain towards superiority ?

- A. The need to keep track of ever more complex social interactions.
- B. The need to develop efficient methods of gathering food.
- C. The need to find better methods of defending themselves.
- D. The need to evolve faster than other species.

Q.10: What is the ethical problem posed by the notion that animals might actually think?

- A. It is difficult to accept that humans are also animals.
- B. Animals should perhaps not be used in laboratory experiments.
- C. Animals cannot perhaps be treated as mere resources.
- D. It has to be correctly assessed as to how much an animal actually think.

Direction 11 to 15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Indian scenario can be described very briefly. The apparatus of the state has become an integral part of what Americans term the iron triangle : a collusion of (a) those who benefit from the subsidies the industry, urban populations, rich farmers (b) those who decide on who is to be subsidised at whose cost the politicians and (c) those who administer the subsidies the bureaucracy.

Let me explain what I mean. Take the example of bamboo. Bamboo has been made available to paper mills at rates as low as one to two rupees per tonne, when the basket weavers were buying it in the market at a high price several thousand rupees per tonne. Cement factories receive power and raw materials at subsidised rates and pass on the costs of pollution to the society at large; the cement thus subsidised flow to metropolises. These metropolises also attract large quantities of bricks made from the previous topsoil of farms and baked with old banyan trees now being liquidated for kilns.

When a giant hydel project on a river in one state was concluded, the bulk of its power was given over to a single aluminium industry at a few paise per unit, well below the cost of production.

Later, the State Government decided to charge only a nominal flat rate per irrigation pump, ensuring that the farmers kept the pumps running whether they needed the water or not.

Villagers who lose their lands and small homes under irrigation projects have always been inadequately compensated, thereby keeping the cost of projects low. But the beneficiaries in the command areas never have to pay for water to take care of even those artificially depressed costs.

Q.11: Which of the following industries have been referred to in the passage ?

- A. Aluminium
- B. Brick
- C. Paper
- D. Iron

Q.12: According to the author, who decides the beneficiaries of various subsidies ?

- A. The bureaucrats
- B. The industrialists
- C. Rich farmers
- D. None of these

Q.13: Which of the following describes correctly the approach of the author?

- A. Positive criticism followed by suggestions for improvement
- B. Prove how government has handle the situation effectively
- C. One sided, negative and highly critical
- D. Indifference to both government and welfare of people

Q.14: Four of the five words used in the passages form one group, the fifth one does not belong to that group. Find out the word that does to belong to the group.

- A. Giant
- B. Bulk
- C. High
- D. Small
- E. Large

Q.15: Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?

- A. Paper mills and basket weavers both get bamboo at very low rates.
- B. Wood from banyan trees is used by the cement industries.
- C. The government machinery is taking a balanced view about development.
- D. The cement industry is responsible for polluting the atmosphere
- E. The government is influenced by American terms.

Direction Q.16 to 20): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

The rise in the Irrawaddy dolphin (1) _____ in Chilika can be attributed to the eviction of (2) _____ fish enclosures. After thousands of hectares of Chilika lake were made (3) _____ free, Irrawaddy dolphins found unobstructed area for movement. (4) _____, due to the COVID-19 lockdown last year, there were comparatively fewer tourist boats on Chilika lake, which made it (5) _____ for dolphins to move from one part of the lake to another.

Sub Question No : 1 to 5

Q.16: Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.

- A. natives
- B. inhabitants
- C. population
- D. clan

Q.17: Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.

- A. unwarranted
- B. illegitimate
- C. unconstitutional
- D. illegal

Q.18: Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.

- A. confiscation
- B. encroachment
- C. intervention
- D. trespass

Q.19: Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.

- A. Nevertheless
- B. Moreover
- C. However
- D. Whereas

Q.20: Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.

- A. conducive
- B. disturbing
- C. detrimental
- D. hurtful

Q.21: Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

- A. He stamped them mechanically and returned them to us.
- B. They had information that large sums of money were being smuggled out of the country.
- C. No sooner had he left than the custom officers entered.
- D. An official entered our train compartment and asked for passports.

- (a) CBDA
- (b) DCBA
- (c) ACBD
- (d) DACB

Q.22: Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom. To have an axe to grind

- A. To have a selfish motive in doing something
- B. To have an indomitable task to accomplish
- C. To have adequate means of subsistence
- D. To have access to top levels of authority

Q.23: Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

Study of diseases

- A. Pathology
- B. Anthology
- C. Etymology
- D. Neurology

Q.24: Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

In the absence of the Principal, the Vice-Principal for him.

- A. deputes
- B. exchanges
- C. officiates
- D. replaces

Q.25: Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

- A. The sand is so hot that you cannot walk over it in the day time.
- B. Here, there is nothing but sand and rock.
- C. A great part of Arabia is a desert.
- D. However, there are springs of water but these are few and far apart.

- (a) CBAD
- (b) BDCA
- (c) CABD
- (d) ACDB

Q.26: Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The more he tried to solve the mystery, the more he felt.

- A. perplexed
- B. humbled
- C. callous
- D. confusing

Q.27: Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

Empathy

- A. Appreciation
- B. Warmth
- C. Sympathy
- D. Apathy

Q.28: Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences.

- A. They appeared to be posing for 'selfies'.
- B. An expeditioner had left it sitting on the ice while he visited a rookery.
- C. In Antarctica, two penguins found a video camera.
- D. The penguins curiously stared down at the camera.

- 1. CBDA
- 2. CADB
- 3. DACB
- 4. BCDA

Q.29: Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.

The cultivation of grapevines

- A. Agriculture
- B. Horticulture
- C. Viticulture
- D. Sericulture

Q.30: Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Cogent

- A. Convincing
- B. Weak
- C. Ineffective
- D. Pathetic

Q.31: Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Avert

- A. Prevent
- B. Confront
- C. Face
- D. Permit

Q.32: Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required.'

A tigress has given birth to a cub in the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve, taking the big cat population to 78.

- A. was birthed
- B. no substitution required.
- C. is given births
- D. has give birth

Q.33: Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Be hard up

- A. Find it very difficult to wake up early
- B. Have very little money
- C. Unable to calculate
- D. Have difficulty in climbing stairs

Q.34: Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

The study of earthquakes

- A. Seismology
- B. Geography
- C. Topography
- D. Geology

Q.35: Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

In the same breath

- A. Try and hold your breath
- B. Practice breathing exercises
- C. Say two contradictory things at the same time.
- D. Able to get a foul smell

Q.36: Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Retaliate

- A. Facilitate
- B. react
- C. Rotate
- D. Clap

Q.37: Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

To walk aimlessly

- A. Slither
- B. Amble
- C. Crawl
- D. Sprint

Q.38: Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Tution
- B. Manners
- C. Circuit
- D. Genuine

Q.39: The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain a grammatical error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

If the economy fails / this year it reflect badly / on the government.

- A. on the government
- B. this year it reflect badly
- C. No error
- D. If the economy fails

Q.40: Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.

She handles all tasks efficiently.

- A. All tasks were handled efficiently by her.
- B. All tasks are being handled efficiently by her.
- C. All tasks have been handled efficiently by her.
- D. All tasks are handled efficiently by her.

Q.41: Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

Right from the beginning government's focus has been on development of the country.

- A. the, the
- B. a, the
- C. the, a
- D. a, no word required

Q.42: On his way to school, Franz says that he had the strength to resist and chose to hurry off to school.

The underlined phrase suggests that Franz was:

- A. hesitant
- B. threatened
- C. tempted
- D. repentant

Q.43: Change the voice of the sentence:

This alligator is fed by the main zoo keeper every day.

- A. The main zookeeper fed this alligator every day.
- B. The main zookeeper had fed this alligator every day.
- C. The main zookeeper is feeding this alligator every day.
- D. The main zookeeper feeds this alligator every day.

Q.44: He pilfered many precious things from the palace.

- A. Destroyed
- B. Damaged
- C. Stole
- D. Snatched

Q.45: Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech.

He asked me when I had booked the flight tickets.

- A. He said to me, "When did you book the flight tickets?"
- B. He said to me, "When do you book the flight tickets?"
- C. He said to me, "When are you booking the flight tickets?"
- D. He said to me, "When you had book the flight tickets?"

Q.46: The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Every / curious child / want to / rip open a toy.

- A. rip open a toy
- B. curious child
- C. Every
- D. want to

Q.47: The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

It was / the very well-directed film / and we enjoyed it.

- A. and we enjoyed it
- B. the very well-directed film
- C. No error
- D. It was

Q.48: Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.

All weapons were surrendered by them.

- A. They had surrendered all weapons.
- B. They have surrendered all weapons.
- C. They are surrendering all weapons.
- D. They surrendered all weapons.

Q.49: Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.

The authorities are assured the people that will look into the matter.

- A. No substitution required
- B. have been assured
- C. have assured
- D. has assured

Q.50: Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The increasing concerns about climate change point to the need for enhanced efforts towards _____ sustained growth.

- A. achieved
- B. achieve
- C. achieving
- D. to achieve

Answer Key : CUET Sample Paper English Language

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