

**CUET (UG)**  
**English Sample Paper - 18**  
**Solved**

**Time Allowed: 45 minutes**

**Maximum Marks: 200**

**General Instructions:**

1. The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
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 incorrectly marked option will be given minus one mark (-1).
  - c. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given zero mark (0).

**Question No. 1 to 6 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [30]**

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

A pilgrimage is, of course, an expedition to some venerated place or a long and wonderful history of human experience in divine matters, or a personal attraction affecting the soul impels one. This is, I say, its essence. But there is something more than to it than mere objective. I will visit the grave of a saint or a man whom I venerate privately for his virtues or deeds, but on the way I may wish to do something a little difficult to show at what price I hold communion with his resting place and also on the way I will see all I can of men and things, delight in the divine that is hidden in everything. Thus I may go with nothing but my clothes and a stick but I must be open-minded and ready to give multitudinous praise to God.

A pilgrimage ought to be nothing but a nobler kind of travel, in which, according to our age and inclination, we tell our tale. It is a very great error, and unknown before our most recent corruptions that the religious spirit should be so superficial and self-conscious as to dominate our method of action at special times and to be absent at others. It is better occasionally to travel to some beloved place, haunted by our mission, yet falling into every ordinary levity, than to go about a common voyage on a chastened and devout spirit. There is another kind of pilgrimage which some few sad men undertake to ease a burdened mind. These are exempted from the rule and the adventures of the inns and foreign conversations, broaden their world and lighten their minds. The common sort, however, is a separate and human satisfaction of a need, the realisation of imagined horizons and the reaching of a goal.

A pilgrimage however careless, must not be untroublesome. It would be a contradiction of pilgrimage to seek to make the journey short and rapid, merely consuming the mind for nothing, as is our modern habit; for they seem to think nowadays that to remain as near as possible to what one was at starting, and to one's usual rut, is the great good of travel. The spirit of a pilgrimage is to comprehend the whole way, the people, their habits, the hills and clouds. And as to the method of doing this, we may go bicycling or driving but the best way is on foot, where one is a man like any other man, with the sky above one and the road beneath and the world on every side and time to see all.

1. A pilgrimage is not

- a) an expedition to a venerated place
- b) a social journey for entertainment
- c) a journey to a historical place also known for divine matters
- d) a personal attraction affecting the soul

2. During a pilgrimage, one must

- a) see all one can of men and things
- b) not delight in the divine that is hidden everywhere
- c) carry a lot of clothes
- d) fail to give multitudinous thanks to God

3. Pilgrimage ought to be

- a) a worship of common things
- b) nothing but a nobler kind of travel
- c) a nobler kind of travel
- d) an unparticular case of worship

4. The corruption of the religious spirit

- a) occurs at special times
- b) has been occurring for centuries
- c) is a recent phenomenon
- d) does not exist

5. Going on a common voyage on a chastened and devout spirit is worse than going to

- a) a beloved place with self-consciousness and superficiality
- b) an uncommon place with a devout spirit
- c) an uncommon place with a corrupted religious spirit
- d) a beloved place and enjoying oneself

6. Few men undertake pilgrimages because

- a) they are overcome by a desire to visit sacred places
- b) they crave for adventure
- c) their minds are free from care
- d) they have guilty consciences

**Question No. 7 to 12 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer [30] the questions:**

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The postmaster first took up his duties in the village of Ulapur. Though the village was a small one, there was an indigo factory nearby and the proprietor, an Englishman, had managed to get a post office established.

Our postmaster belonged to Calcutta. He felt like a fish out of water in this remote village. His office and living room were in a dark thatched shed, not far from a green, slimy pond, surrounded on all sides by a dense growth.

The men employed in the indigo factory had no leisure, moreover, they were hardly desirable companions for decent folk. Nor is a Calcutta boy an adept in the art of associating with others. Among strangers he appears either proud or ill at ease. At any rate the postmaster had but little company, nor had he much to do.

At times he tried his hand at writing a verse or two. That the movement of the leaves and clouds of the sky were enough to fill life with joy - such were the sentiments to which he sought to give expression. But God knows that the poor fellow would have felt it as the gift of a new life, if some genie of the Arabian Nights had in one night swept away the trees, leaves and all, and replaced them with a macadamised road, hiding the clouds from view with rows of tall houses.

7. The **adjective** used for **describing** the postmaster's living-room is

- a) bright
- b) light
- c) dark
- d) deep

8. What does the phrase **ill at ease** in the passage mean?

- a) Disease
- b) Uneasy
- c) Forward
- d) Comfortable

9. What does the phrase **little company** in the passage mean?

- a) Business-like
- b) Bad friendship
- c) Hardly any friends
- d) Small business

10. At times the postmaster wrote

- a) short stories
- b) poems
- c) novels
- d) dramas

11. The postmaster wrote on the

- a) beauty of himself
- b) beauty of the village
- c) beauty of nature
- d) beauty of the weather

12. The word **genie**, means

- a) monster
- b) spirit
- c) ghost
- d) soul

**Question No. 13 to 18 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[30]

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Jazz had its beginnings in song. Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War. The Negro, in those days, owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from boxes, barrels and brooms. His voice was his principal means of musical expression. Songs of work and play, trouble and hope, rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South - from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside, from work gangs on the rail roads, from families gathered at the days' end to sing away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields, from the wayside churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise.

These were the voices which the early Negro musicians imitated and transferred to their

horns when they taught themselves to play the discarded band instruments that come into hands at the close of the Civil War in the eighteen-sixties. As played by their proud Negro owners, the instruments became extensions of the human voice - "singing horns" which opened the way to Jazz. For this reason, there has always been a strong, singing quality to Jazz.

13. Where do the roots of Jazz lie?

- a) In the songs sung on railroad gangs
- b) In Negro folk singing
- c) In the songs sung in the urban Southland of the United States
- d) In church hymns

14. The Negro owned \_\_\_\_\_ musical instruments.

- a) many
- b) only a few
- c) the main
- d) no

15. Where and when did Negro folk singing flourish?

- a) In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War
- b) In the urban Southland of the United States after the Civil War
- c) In the United States at the end of the Civil War
- d) In the Southland during the Civil War

16. Who sang the folksongs?

- a) Voices from everywhere in the South
- b) The religious groups
- c) The Negro musicians
- d) The early Jazz musicians

17. Where were the folk songs sung?

- a) In the churches only
- b) Everywhere
- c) On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches
- d) Everywhere in the urban Southland

18. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage? The early Jazz musicians

- a) were not familiar with the instruments they were learning to play
- b) were familiar with the instruments they were learning to play
- c) were taught to play the instruments
- d) knew about the rules of music

19. From the given options, select the pair of words which carries the same relationship to the given pair of words: **SURREPTITIOUS : OBVIOUS** [5]

- a) scholarly : professional
- b) harmonious : musical

c) pacifying : enraging

d) sponsored : bribed

20. From the given options, select the pair of words which carries the same relationship to the given pair of words: **ACTIVE : IDLE** [5]

a) brief : lengthy

b) scholarly : studious

c) challenging : difficult

d) dramatic : tragic

21. From the given options, select the pair of words which carries the same relationship to the given pair of words: **EXPLORE : DISCOVER** [5]

a) write : print

b) research : learn

c) think: relate

d) read : skim

22. From the given options, select the pair of words which carries the same relationship to the given pair of words: **Stage : Theatre** [5]

a) School : Education

b) Patient : Hospital

c) Bedroom : House

d) Car : Road

23. Find suitable arrangement of sentences(marked as P,Q,R,S),to make a meaningful paragraph [5]

1. The motor car is one of the useful gifts of modern science.

P. One of these is the smoke and pollution that it creates.

Q. It has made short and medium distance journeys fast and comfortable.

R. The other is that it has made journey by road hazardous.

S. Yet we cannot say that a motor car is a blessing without disadvantages.

6. Finally. in this age of energy crisis, a personal car is an expensive object to maintain.

a) SQPR

b) RSPQ

c) QSPR

d) PSRQ

24. Find suitable arrangement of sentences(marked as P,Q,R,S),to make a meaningful paragraph [5]

1.In pallopathology

P.would be to obtain

Q.the fundamental objective

R.background information

S.as much

6.on the skeleton as possible.

a) RPSQ

b) SRQ

c) PRQS

d) QPSR







38. Find suitable meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold. [5]  
Scientific knowledge is no longer a **closed book** in this 21st century.
- a) a mystery  
b) a mysterious book  
c) a covered book  
d) an unopened book
39. Find suitable one word substitution for the given words/sentence. [5]  
**A person who repairs broken window-glasses.**
- a) patisserie  
b) sculptor  
c) glazier  
d) welder
40. Out of the four alternatives suggested, choose the one which can be substituted for the given phrase of words/sentence. [5]  
**A man who knows a lot about things like food, music and art.**
- a) hostage  
b) connoisseur  
c) priest  
d) optimist
41. Out of the four alternatives suggested, choose the one which can be substituted for the given phrase of words/sentence. [5]  
**The study of growing garden plants**
- a) nursery  
b) nomenclature  
c) orchard  
d) horticulture
42. Out of the four alternatives given, choose the one which can be substituted for the given phrase of words/sentence. [5]  
**A room where dead bodies are kept until burial**
- a) cemetery  
b) mortuary  
c) pyre  
d) grave
43. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression: [5]  
**Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale.**
- a) Transferred Epithet  
b) Personification  
c) Simile  
d) Metaphor
44. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression: [5]  
**He isn't the brightest bulb in the box.**



- a) Litotes  
b) Metonymy  
c) Irony  
d) Alliteration

45. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression: [5]

**No stir in the air no stir in the sea.**

- a) Metonymy  
b) Tautology  
c) Pun  
d) Repetition

46. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression: [5]

**Jeffery and Tiffany are eating their meal.**

- a) Personification  
b) Consonance  
c) Alliteration  
d) Irony

47. Write the opposite to VENERABLE [5]

- a) Intolerable  
b) Inexplicable  
c) Tolerable  
d) Condemnable

48. Find suitable OPPOSITE meaning of the word. [5]  
**RAPID**

- a) slow  
b) abnormal  
c) happy  
d) fall

49. Find suitable OPPOSITE meaning of the word. [5]  
**CONSENSUS**

- a) accept  
b) disagreement  
c) opinion  
d) permission

50. Out of the four alternatives suggested, choose the one which best expresses the OPPOSITE meaning of the word [5]

**DISTRAUGHT**

- a) serene  
b) distressed  
c) foolish  
d) clever

# Solutions

1. **(b)** a social journey for entertainment  
**Explanation:** a social journey for entertainment
2. **(a)** see all one can of men and things  
**Explanation:** see all one can of men and things
3. **(b)** nothing but a nobler kind of travel  
**Explanation:** nothing but a nobler kind of travel
4. **(c)** is a recent phenomenon  
**Explanation:** is a recent phenomenon
5. **(a)** a beloved place with self-consciousness and superficiality  
**Explanation:** a beloved place with self-consciousness and superficiality
6. **(d)** they have guilty consciences  
**Explanation:** they have guilty consciences
7. **(c)** dark  
**Explanation:** dark
8. **(b)** Uneasy  
**Explanation:** Uneasy
9. **(c)** Hardly any friends  
**Explanation:** Hardly any friends
10. **(a)** short stories  
**Explanation:** short stories
11. **(c)** beauty of nature  
**Explanation:** beauty of nature
12. **(b)** spirit  
**Explanation:** spirit
13. **(b)** In Negro folk singing  
**Explanation:** In Negro folk singing
14. **(b)** only a few  
**Explanation:** only a few
15. **(a)** In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War  
**Explanation:** In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War
16. **(a)** Voices from everywhere in the South  
**Explanation:** Voices from everywhere in the South
17. **(c)** On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches  
**Explanation:** On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches
18. **(d)** knew about the rules of music  
**Explanation:** knew about the rules of music
19.  
**(c)** pacifying : enraging  
**Explanation:** Surreptitious means sneaky or stealthy. Thus, surreptitious is the opposite of obvious. Pacifying means soothing or relaxing. Enraging means stirring to anger or rage. Thus, pacifying is the opposite of enraging.
20. **(a)** brief : lengthy  
**Explanation:** Active is the opposite of idle or inactive. Brief, or short, is the opposite of lengthy.

21.

**(b)** research : learn

**Explanation:** One explores to discover; one researches to learn.

22.

**(c)** Bedroom : House

**Explanation:** First is a part of second.

23.

**(c)** QSPR

**Explanation:** QSPR

24.

**(d)** QPSR

**Explanation:** QPSR

25.

**(b)** SRPQ

**Explanation:** SRPQ

26.

**(b)** QPSR

**Explanation:** QPSR

27.

**(d)** unassailable

**Explanation:** **Invincible** - too powerful to be defeated or overcome.

**unassailable** - unable to be attacked, questioned, or defeated.

28.

**(b)** Opponent

**Explanation:** **Opponent** - a person that you are playing or fighting against in a game, competition, argument etc.; adversary

**Antagonist** - a person who strongly opposes somebody or something; opponent

29.

**(c)** Captivate

**Explanation:** Captivate

30.

**(c)** Immense

**Explanation:** **Enormous** - extremely large, huge; Immense

31.

**(b)** Distinguishably

**Explanation:** Distinguishably

32.

**(c)** veterinary

**Explanation:** The correct spelling - **veterinary**

33.

**(a)** honorary

**Explanation:** honorary

34.

**(b)** Horrefic

**Explanation:** correct spelling - **Horrific**

35.

**(c)** to give encouragement even to the enemy

**Explanation: To give the devil his due** - said when you admit that someone you do not like or admire does have some good qualities.

36.

(d) avoid

**Explanation: fight shy of:** to be unwilling to accept something or do something and to try to avoid it.

37.

(d) something I cannot change

**Explanation: water under the bridge:** something that happened in the past and is now forgotten or no longer important

38. (a) a mystery

**Explanation: a closed book:** a person that you know nothing about

39.

(c) glazier

**Explanation: glazier** - a person whose job is fit glass into the frames of windows, etc.

40.

(b) connoisseur

**Explanation: connoisseur** - an expert on matters involving the judgement of beauty, quality / skill in art, food / music.

41.

(d) horticulture

**Explanation: Horticulture** - the study or activity of growing garden plants

42.

(b) mortuary

**Explanation: Mortuary** - a room or building in which dead bodies are kept, for hygienic storage or for examination, until burial or cremation.

**Cemetery** - a large burial ground, especially one not in a churchyard.

43.

(c) Simile

**Explanation:** Here, 'life' is compared to a 'tale' or 'story' with the help of the word 'as'.

44. (a) Litotes

**Explanation:** The sentence using the negative form to convey the meaning that the man is not so clever.

45.

(d) Repetition

**Explanation:** The phrase 'no stir' is repeated to put emphasis on the point being said.

46.

(b) Consonance

**Explanation:** The consonant sound of 'ff' is repeated. And the sounds of 'gh' and 'ph' are repeated.

47.

(d) Condemnable

**Explanation:** Condemnable

48. (a) slow

**Explanation: slow (Adjective) :** not done quickly

**rapid (Adjective)** : happening in a short period of time ; done or happening very quickly

49.

**(b) disagreement**

**Explanation: disagreement (Noun)** : the state of not agreeing to something

**consensus(Noun)**: an opinion that all members of a group agree to

50. **(a) serene**

**Explanation: serene (Adj.)** : calm and peaceful

**distraught (Adj.)** : small in quantity and poor in quality

case ▶

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FOR SKILLS EXCELLENCE