

CUET (UG)
English Sample Paper - 22
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 farmer accompanied by his young son was driving his ass to the market in the hope of selling the ass for a good price. On the road, they met a bevy of girls who laughed and exclaimed, "See this pair of fools? They are trudging along the dusty road, when they can be riding!" The man thought that there was sense in what they were saying. So he mounted his son on the ass and he walked at die side. Presently, they met some of his old friends, who greeted him and said, "You'll spoil your son, by letting him ride while you toil along on foot! Make him walk. It'll be good for him." The farmer followed their advice and took his son's place on the back of the ass while the boy trudged along behind. They would not have gone far, they were seen by women and children. The farmer heard them say, "What a selfish old man! He rides in comfort, but lets his poor little fellow walk the distance." So he asked his son to get up behind him. Further along the road, they met some travellers. They asked the farmer whether the ass was his property or was it hired for the purpose. The farmer told them that he was taking his ass to the market to sell it. The travellers said, "Good Heavens! With the load like this, the poor beast will look exhausted and no one would like to purchase him. Why don't you carry him ." Immediately, the farmer got off the ass, tied its legs with the rope and slung him on a pole and carried him in between them. This was such an absurd sight that people laughed at it. They called the farmer and his son lunatics. They had then reached a bridge over a river. Frightened by the noise around, the ass struggled, kicked, broke the pole, fell into the river and died. The farmer returned home vexed and ashamed. In trying to please all, he in fact, had pleased none and he had lost the ass in the transaction.

1. The ass kicked because

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) it wanted to stretch its legs | b) it was frightened by some noise |
| c) it had the habit of kicking | d) it wanted to be let of |

2. The farmer was taking the ass to the market to

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) carry the farmer to the market | b) buy food for the ass |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|

c) sell the ass at the market

d) buy food for the family

3. The farmer made his son mount the ass because

a) the son was adamant about riding the ass

b) the road was dusty

c) the son could not walk the distance

d) a group of girls laughed at the farmer's folly

4. The farmer dismounted his son from the ass because

a) he was too tired to walk the distance

b) the son found it difficult to ride the ass

c) the son complained that the ride was not comfortable

d) some old friends advised him to do so

5. The travellers asked the farmer to carry the ass because

a) the donkey wanted to be carried

b) the exhausted ass will have no takers in the market

c) the ass was very tired

d) they felt sorry for the ass

6. The word **vexed** means

a) pestered

b) annoyed

c) sad

d) pleased

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

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

The most logical and intelligent people seem to go berserk when talking about snakes. Recently a reputed scientist said with a wise look in his eyes that sand boas have two heads. The other day someone walked into my office and stated that in his village at least cobras mate with rat snakes. About other places he was not sure, he added modestly, but that was how it was in his village.

These stories about snakes are myths. Sand boas have only one head; vine snakes do not peck your eyes out; no snake will drink milk. But it is interesting to try and trace the origin of these untruths. The one about the sand boas two heads obviously exists because the short, stumpy tail of this snake looks remarkably like the head, an effective device to fool predators. Or take the one about vine snakes pecking at eyes. It was 'probably started by a vine snake that had a bad aim, as snakes, when provoked, will bite the most prominent projection of the offender, which is usually the nose.

But the most interesting one is about snakes coming to the scene of killing to take revenge. It so happens that when injured or under stress, a snake exudes, a large quantity of musk. Musk is a powerful sex attractant, the snakes' equivalent of after-shave lotion. So after a snake is killed, the ground around still has this smell and naturally a snake of the same species passing by will lick its lips and come to investigate. The killer of the snake, who is probably worried if the pooja he performed was adequate to liquidate the killing of a snake, sees the second snake and is convinced that it was not.

The Irula tribals have a good answer to the query about whether cobras have jewels in their heads; “If they did, we wouldn’t be snake catchers, we would be *rajas!*”

7. Which of the following statement is true?

- a) The sand boas have one head but no tail.
- b) The sand boas have two heads.
- c) The sand boas have only a stumpy tail but no head.
- d) The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail.

8. According to the passage, **the vine snakes**

- a) do not bite
- b) peck one’s eyes
- c) peck at the nose
- d) bite the most prominent projection of the offender

9. According to the passage, **musk**

- a) attracts other snakes to take revenge
- b) is a sex attractant
- c) is an after-shave lotion
- d) is a poison aimed at the offender

10. Who of the following have a better understanding of snakes?

- a) The scientists
- b) The killer of snakes
- c) The Villagers
- d) The Irula tribals

11. According to the passage, the author

- a) believes in facts
- b) worships snakes
- c) is afraid of snakes
- d) believes in myth

12. In the passage, **liquidate** means

- a) avenge
- b) atone
- c) feel sorry
- d) do away with

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.

Long ago men spent most of their time looking for food. They ate anything they could find. Some lived mostly on plants. They ate the fruit, stems, and leaves of some plants and the roots of others. When food was scarce, they ate the bark of trees. If they were lucky, they would find a bird’s nest with eggs. People who lived near the water a fish or anything that washed ashore, even rotten whales, Some people also ate insects and small animals like lizards that were easy to kill.

Later, men learned to make weapons. With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat. These early people had big appetites. If they killed an animal, they would drink the blood, eat the meat, and chew the bones. When they finished the meal, there was nothing left.

At first, men wandered from place to place to find their food. But when they began to grow plants, they stayed in one place and ate what they could grow. They tamed animals, trained them to work, and killed them for meat. Life was a little better then, but there was still not much variety in their meals. Day after day people ate the same food. Gradually men began to travel greater distances. The explorers who sailed unknown seas found new lands. And in these lands they found new food and spices and took them back home.

The Portuguese who sailed around the stormy Cape of Good Hope to reach China took back “Chinese apples”, the fruit we call oranges today. Later, Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil. From Brazil oranges were brought to California, the first place to grow oranges in the United States. Peaches and melons also came from China. So did a new drink, tea.

13. What did men eat if there was shortage of food?

- a) The root of trees
- b) The bark of trees
- c) A bird’s nest with eggs
- d) Rotten whales

14. If men tamed animals, they made the animals _____ for them.

- a) hunt
- b) race
- c) work
- d) search

15. Where did oranges come from?

- a) Brazil
- b) China
- c) Portugal
- d) U.S.A.

16. What difference did weapons make in the kinds of food men ate?

- a) With weapons, they could kill animals
- b) With weapon, they could kill all kinds of animals for meat
- c) With weapons, they could kill both birds and animals for meat
- d) With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat

17. Which of the following statements is **not true**?

- a) Oranges grow in California, in the United States.
- b) Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China.
- c) Explorers took back home new food and spices.
- d) The Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil.

18. The phrase **live on** in the passage means

- a) to depend on plants and foods for a livelihood
- b) to eat a certain kind of food in order to survive
- c) to eat greedily
- d) to eat everything that you are given to eat

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

a) QSPR

b) PRQS

c) PQSR

d) QRSP

25. Arrange the given passage/sentence.

[5]

A. The phantom head created by the witches warned him against Macduff.

B. The second time they gave him some very ambiguous hope.

C. But a bloody child and a child crowned with a golden crown encouraged him to be bold and proud.

D. When Macbeth met the weird sisters or witches.

a) BACD

b) DBAC

c) DABC

d) CABD

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

[5]

1. A mule began to day dream that he was a good runner as his mother was a race horse.

P. The master sat on the mule. whipped him hard because he was in a hurry to reach the market.

Q. He started running across the field.

R. Forced to run faster, the mule collapsed on the ground.

S. When his master saw him running fast he thought that his mule was a good runner
6. He thought. "Though my mother was a race horse but my father was only a donkey."

a) RPQS

b) SPRQ

c) PSQR

d) QSPR

27. Out of the four alternatives suggested, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word

[5]

SWAP

a) exclude

b) break

c) exchange

d) snap

28. Out of the given four words write the synonym of the word "ABROGATE"

[5]

a) Abolish

b) Destroy

c) Gate-crash

d) Elope

29. Out of the four alternatives suggested, choose the the one which best expresses the meaning of the word "**CONFIDENTIAL**"

[5]

a) accurate

b) secret

c) honest

d) obvious

30. Out of the given four alternatives choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. [5]

"HERALDED"

a) Proclaimed

b) Clapped

c) Rewarded

d) Protested

31. Find the correctly spelt word from the given options. [5]

a) mischevious

b) mischievous

c) mischivus

d) mischivous

32. Find out the incorrectly spelt word. [5]

a) eligible

b) incorrigible

c) legible

d) communicate

33. Find out the correctly spelt word. [5]

a) suppressor

b) supremecy

c) surrander

d) surillet

34. Find the correctly spelt word. [5]

a) psuedonym

b) pseudonm

c) pseudonym

d) psuedonm

35. Find suitable meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold. [5]

Very ambitious people do not like to **rest on their laurels**.

a) to be motivated

b) to be complacent

c) to be impatient

d) to be unhappy

36. Find suitable meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold. [5]

The mother was right in **giving a piece of her mind** to the daughter.

a) speaking cheerfully

b) speaking sharply

c) speaking kindly

d) speaking sadly

37. Find suitable meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold. [5]

My student is one who **knows how many beans make five**.

- a) knows mathematical calculations b) is accurate and precise
c) is fiercely loyal d) well informed and intelligent

38. Find suitable meaning of the Idiom/Phrase given in bold. [5]
at one's beck and call

- a) to be helped by someone b) to attend a call
c) to be useful to someone d) to be dominated by someone

39. Find suitable one word substitution for the given words/sentence. [5]
A drink usually made from a mixture of one or more alcoholic drinks.

- a) mocktail b) bisque
c) liquor d) cocktail

40. Out of the four alternatives suggested, choose the one which can be substituted for the given phrase of words/sentence. [5]

A place where bees are kept

- a) apiary b) aviary
c) kennel d) nursery

41. Out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given phrase of words/sentence. [5]

A cinema show held in the afternoon

- a) matinee b) entertainment
c) premiere d) play

42. Out of the four alternatives suggested, choose the one which can be substituted for the given phrase of words/sentence. [5]

"A vivacious and lively experience is said to be"

- a) soothing b) scenic
c) scintillating d) synthetic

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

Why, man, if the river were dry, I am able to fill it with tears.

- a) Personification b) Hyperbole
c) Apostrophe d) Irony

44. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression: [5]
I will ask the professor for his unbiased opinion.
- a) Antithesis b) Hyperbole
c) Oxymoron d) Tautology
45. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression: [5]
She took her friends in her new ride.
- a) Synecdoche b) Transferred Epithet
c) Consonance d) Metonymy
46. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression: [5]
“How nice,” she said when I told her I had to work all weekend.
- a) Tautology b) Litotes
c) Hyperbole d) Irony
47. Find suitable OPPOSITE meaning of the word. [5]
TREACHEROUS
- a) tactful b) violent
c) faithful d) false
48. Out of the four alternatives suggested, choose the one which best expresses the OPPOSITE meaning of the word [5]
STERN
- a) unreasonable b) lenient
c) polite d) crabby
49. Out of the four alternatives suggested, choose the one which best expresses the OPPOSITE meaning of the word [5]
CREDIT
- a) honesty b) debit
c) discredit d) failure
50. Out of the four alternatives suggested, choose the one which best expresses the OPPOSITE meaning of the word [5]
TERMINATE

a) change

b) depart

c) begin

d) hasten

case ▶

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Solutions

1. **(b)** it was frightened by some noise
Explanation: it was frightened by some noise
2. **(c)** sell the ass at the market
Explanation: sell the ass at the market
3. **(d)** a group of girls laughed at the farmer's folly
Explanation: a group of girls laughed at the farmer's folly
4. **(d)** some old friends advised him to do so
Explanation: some old friends advised him to do so
5. **(b)** the exhausted ass will have no takers in the market
Explanation: the exhausted ass will have no takers in the market
6. **(b)** annoyed
Explanation: annoyed
7. **(d)** The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail.
Explanation: The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail.
8. **(d)** bite the most prominent projection of the offender
Explanation: bite the most prominent projection of the offender
9. **(b)** is a sex attractant
Explanation: is a sex attractant
10. **(d)** The Irula tribals
Explanation: The Irula tribals
11. **(a)** believes in facts
Explanation: believes in facts
12. **(d)** do away with
Explanation: do away with
13. **(b)** The bark of trees
Explanation: The bark of trees
14. **(c)** work
Explanation: work
15. **(b)** China
Explanation: China
16. **(d)** With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat
Explanation: With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat
17. **(b)** Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China.
Explanation: Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China.
18. **(b)** to eat a certain kind of food in order to survive
Explanation: to eat a certain kind of food in order to survive
19.
(d) Insulin : Diabetes
Explanation: Lack of first causes the second.
20.
(d) tragedy : sad
Explanation: A characteristic of a comedy is to be funny. A characteristic of a tragedy is to be sad.

21.

(d) hat : head

Explanation: A shoe is worn on a foot. A hat is worn on a head.

22.

(c) paper : trees

Explanation: Meat comes from animals. Paper comes from trees.

23.

(c) SRQP

Explanation: SRQP

24.

(d) QRSP

Explanation: QRSP

25.

(b) DBAC

Explanation: DBAC

26.

(d) QSPR

Explanation: QSPR

27.

(c) exchange

Explanation: **exchange** - to give something to somebody and at the same time receive the same type of thing from him

swap - to give something to somebody and receive something in exchange

28. (a) Abolish

Explanation: **abrogate** - to end a law, agreement, or custom formally.

synonyms : repeal, rescind, abolish, put an end to, discontinue, repudiate.

29.

(b) secret

Explanation: **confidential** - intended to be kept secret.

synonyms - secret, unrevealed, restricted, private.

30.

(b) Clapped

Explanation: **Clapped** - acclaim by clapping both hands.

Heralded - to be a sign that something is going to happen; acclaim.

31.

(b) mischievous

Explanation: Correct spelling is : **Mischievous** - causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way.

32.

(d) communicable

Explanation: The correct spelling is: **Communicable** - able to be communicated to others.

33. (a) suppressor

Explanation: suppressor - a person or group that deprives others of power or prevents something happening.

34.

(c) pseudonym

Explanation: Correct spelling is : **Pseudonym** - a fictitious name, especially one used by an author.

35.

(b) to be complacent

Explanation: rest on your laurels(idiom) - to be satisfied with your achievements and not to make an effort to do anything else.

36.

(b) speaking sharply

Explanation: giving a piece of her mind: tell somebody that you disapprove of his behaviour or are angry with him

37.

(d) well informed and intelligent

Explanation: knows how many beans make five: well informed and intelligent.

38.

(d) to be dominated by someone

Explanation: at one's beck and call: always ready to obey somebody's orders

39.

(d) cocktail

Explanation: cocktail - a drink usually made from a mixture of one or more alcoholic drinks and fruits juice.

40. (a) apiary

Explanation: Apiary - a place where bees are kept; a collection of beehives.

Aviary - a large cage, building, or enclosure for keeping birds in.

41. (a) matinee

Explanation: Matinee - a film shown or a play performed during the day, especially in the afternoon.

for example - Arabian Adventure is middling matinee fare, but the flying carpet scenes are spectacular.

42.

(c) scintillating

Explanation: Scintillating - A scintillating conversation or performance is very lively and interesting.

Soothing - having a calming, assuaging, or relieving effect.

43.

(b) Hyperbole

Explanation: The act of filling a river with one's tears is exaggerated. It is said to indicate that the person cried too much.

44.

(c) Oxymoron

Explanation: Two opposing terms 'unbiased' and 'opinion' are combined. Opinions are personal and hence, always biased.

45.

(d) Metonymy

Explanation: The term 'ride' refers 'car' and the former is used in place of the latter.

46.

(d) Irony

Explanation: The phrase 'how nice' is in contrast to what is said in the latter part of the sentence. Since, it is not nice working on holidays; it is an example of verbal irony.

47.

(c) faithful

Explanation: faithful (Adjective) : loyal; true and accurate; not changing anything; staying with or supporting a particular person

treacherous (Adjective) : deceitful ; that cannot be trusted ; intending to harm you ; unfaithful

48.

(b) lenient

Explanation: lenient (Adjective) : not so strict as expected while punishing somebody

stern (Adjective) : serious ; strict; difficult

49.

(b) debit

Explanation: debit (Noun) : money taken from a bank account

credit (Noun) : money borrowed; money in account

50.

(c) begin

Explanation: begin (Verb) : to start

terminate (Verb) : to end ; to make something end

case ▶

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