

**CUET (UG)**  
**English Sample Paper - 23**  
**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 [30] questions:**

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

As my train was not due to leave for another hour, I had plenty of time to spare. After buying some magazines to read on the journey, I made my way to the luggage office to collect the heavy suitcase I had left there three days before. There were only a few people waiting, and I took out my wallet to find the receipt for my case. The receipt did not seem to be where I had left it. I emptied the contents of the wallet, and the railway tickets, money, scraps of paper, and photographs tumbled out of it; but no matter how hard I searched, the receipt was nowhere to be found.

I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant. The man looked at me suspiciously as if to say he had heard this type of story many times and asked me to describe the case. I told him that it was an old, brown-looking object no different from the many suitcases I could see on the shelves. The assistant then gave me form and told me to make a list of the contents of the case. If they were correct, he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the articles I had hurriedly packed and wrote them down.

After I had done this, I went to look among the shelves. There were hundreds of cases there and for one dreadful moment, it occurred to me that if someone had picked the receipt up, he could easily have claimed the case already. Fortunately, this had not happened, for after a time, I found the case lying on its side high up in the corner. After examining the articles inside, the assistant gave me the case.

I took out my wallet to pay him. I pulled out a ten shilling note and out slipped my 'lost' receipt with it! I could not help blushing. The assistant nodded his head knowingly, as if to say that he had often seen this happen too!!

1. The writer had plenty of time to spare because
  - a) he had to collect his luggage
  - b) he had arrived an hour earlier
  - c) he had arrived three days before
  - d) he needed to buy magazines
2. The writer needed the receipt

a) to claim his suitcase

b) to prove that he had paid at the luggage office

c) to prove that he had bought the suitcase

d) to pay at the luggage office

3. The writer felt foolish because

a) he could not find his receipt

b) he hadn't really lost his receipt at all

c) he had to fill in a form

d) the assistant eyed him suspiciously

4. There weren't \_\_\_\_\_ people waiting at the luggage office.

a) a great deal of

b) very much

c) lots of

d) very many

5. **wrote them down** means

a) copied them

b) made a note of them

c) signed them

d) pointed at them

6. The writer found the receipt

a) nestled with the money in his wallet

b) among the contents of his suitcase

c) trapped between the photographs in his wallet

d) on the high shelf near the cases

**Question No. 7 to 12 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.

There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy. Instead, it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding.

The school subjects which can be most profitably used for this purpose are History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Social Sciences, Languages as well as Physical and Life Sciences. However, at the higher education level, international education can be prescribed as a separate subject of study. In fact, the present situation in India broadly conforms to this consensus so far as the school stage is concerned.

At the undergraduate and the post-graduate levels, courses of study in subjects like History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Relations, International Law and

International Organization have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals.

7. How International Understanding can be taught at the school level?

- a) By combining the subject content with the curriculum
- b) All of these
- c) By giving numerous opportunities to the students
- d) Through various subjects like History, Civics, Geography, etc

8. Which phrase from the passage means **combined with the curriculum**?

- a) Woven into the curriculum
- b) Can be prescribed in the curriculum
- c) Intelligently and imaginatively used in the curriculum
- d) driven into the curriculum

9. What are the two stages where **International Understanding** should be taught as a separate subject?

- a) Post-graduate and doctoral stage
- b) Under-graduate and post-graduate stage
- c) Primary and Secondary stage
- d) Secondary and under-graduate stage

10. Which word out of the given options mean - **feeling of most people**?

- a) Bearing
- b) Consensus
- c) Promote
- d) Numerous

11. Which word from the passage is the opposite of the word - narrow?

- a) Direct
- b) Concern
- c) Broad
- d) Positive

12. Find the word from the passage which means **advised**.

- a) Proposed
- b) Prescribed
- c) Presented
- d) Conformed

**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.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents - Negroid and Mongolese. It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland - from India and Myanmar. The aboriginals found in these islands are the Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges,

Shompenites, mainly found in Andaman and the Nicobarese in Nicobar. Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities.

They can be seen frequently in the Port Blair market. The aboriginals are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food and other necessities.

These aboriginals still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies.

13. Original residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are

- a) Negroid
- b) Mongolese
- c) Negroid and Mongolese
- d) chola

14. The so-called modern civilization has been accepted in general by

- a) the Onges
- b) the Jarawas
- c) all the aboriginals
- d) the Nicobarese

15. The original residents migrated to the islands from

- a) India
- b) India and Myanmar
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Myanmar

16. The Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges and Shompenites are mainly found in

- a) Port Blair
- b) Andaman and Nicobar
- c) Andaman
- d) Nicobar

17. The aboriginals are looked after by

- a) the Tourism Department
- b) some NGOs
- c) the Government of India
- d) the Anthropological Department of the Government

18. The aboriginals are still ignorant of the use of

- a) matchbox and cloth
- b) matchbox
- c) clothes
- d) fire

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

- a) ship : wooden
- b) newspaper : popular
- c) coupon : valuable
- d) sermon : religious

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

a) Book : Dictionary

b) Sea : Ocean

c) Poetry : Drama

d) School : University

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

a) LUSTER : DULL

b) FLEDGLING : EXPERIENCED

c) TRUCE : HOSTILE

d) MALADY : FATAL

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

a) wave : water

b) desert : heat

c) blizzard : snow

d) tornado : clouds

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

1. Phillip is a 55 year old blind man.

P. He enjoys the sweet smell itself.

Q. He can smell a rose but can't tell its colour.

R. He has been blind since birth.

S. It does not matter to him

6. People sometimes pity him but he tells them he is happy

a) QPSR

b) PQRS

c) SQRP

d) RQSP

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

1. He could not rise.

P. All at once, in the distance, he heard an elephant trumpet.

Q. He tried again with all his might but to no use.

R. The next moment he was on his feet.

S. He stepped into the river.

6. It was colder than usual.

a) PRQS

b) PQSR

c) QPSR

d) QPRS





- a) unfeeling
- b) cursed
- c) passive
- d) unkind

31. Find the correctly spelt word. [5]

- a) aqueous
- b) bavine
- c) benine
- d) lision

32. Find the correctly spelt word. [5]

- a) lesure
- b) lezure
- c) liesure
- d) leisure

33. Find the correctly spelt word. [5]

- a) Maintenance
- b) Manteinance
- c) Mentenance
- d) Maintennance

34. Find out the wrongly spelt word. [5]

- a) vicarious
- b) vendetta
- c) verisimilitude
- d) vociferrate

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

**in cold blood**

- a) angrily
- b) slowly
- c) excitedly
- d) deliberately

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

**for keeps**

- a) hid
- b) away
- c) himself
- d) forever

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

Despite the doctor's advice he still **eats like a horse**.

- a) eats slowly
- b) eats a lot of food

c) swallows his food

d) does not like to eat

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

**under the thumb of**

a) under control of

b) under the nose of

c) beyond control of

d) active

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

**A person who helps even a stranger in difficulty**

a) altruist

b) philanthropist

c) samaritan

d) beneficiary

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

**Property inherited from one's father or ancestors.**

a) hereditary

b) aristocracy

c) patrimony

d) mercenary

41. Find suitable substitution for the given words/sentence. [5]

**Motion of head, hands etc., as a mode of expression indicating attitude.**

a) gesture

b) grimace

c) grin

d) gestation

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

**Someone not fit to be chosen**

a) ineligible

b) imeligible

c) uneligible

d) non-eligible

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

**It was the kind of voice that the ear follows up and down.**

a) Anti-climax

b) Synecdoche

c) Assonance

d) Pun



44. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression: [5]  
**True fiction is my favourite genre to read.**
- a) Antithesis b) Oxymoron  
c) Transferred Epithet d) Irony
45. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression: [5]  
**Lost, vaded, broken, dead within an hour.**
- a) Climax b) Hyperbole  
c) Personification d) Anti-climax
46. From the given options, select the Figure of Speech (Poetic Device) used in the expression: [5]  
**Pitching pennies with the Pittsburgh Pirates in a pitter-patter of rain outside the Pitti Palace.**
- a) Both Alliteration and Onomatopoeia b) Onomatopoeia  
c) Alliteration d) Repetition
47. Out of the four alternatives suggested, choose the one which best expresses the OPPOSITE meaning of the word **HEIGHTEN** [5]
- a) dissolve b) decrease  
c) widen d) strengthen
48. Find suitable OPPOSITE meaning of the word. [5]  
**IRASCIBLE**
- a) Choleric b) Waspish  
c) Cranky d) Amiable
49. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the OPPOSITE meaning of the word [5]  
**UNAPPROACHABLE**
- a) accessible b) unclear

c) casual

d) withdrawn

50. Find suitable OPPOSITE meaning of the word

[5]

**ASSENT**

a) separation

b) confusion

c) self-interest

d) dissent

case ▶

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# Solutions

1. **(b)** he had arrived an hour earlier  
**Explanation:** he had arrived an hour earlier
2. **(a)** to claim his suitcase  
**Explanation:** to claim his suitcase
3. **(b)** he hadn't really lost his receipt at all  
**Explanation:** he hadn't really lost his receipt at all
4. **(d)** very many  
**Explanation:** very many
5. **(b)** made a note of them  
**Explanation:** made a note of them
6. **(a)** nestled with the money in his wallet  
**Explanation:** nestled with the money in his wallet
7. **(b)** All of these  
**Explanation:** All of these
8. **(a)** Woven into the curriculum  
**Explanation:** Woven into the curriculum
9. **(b)** Under-graduate and post-graduate stage  
**Explanation:** Under-graduate and postgraduate stage
10. **(b)** Consensus  
**Explanation:** Consensus
11. **(c)** Broad  
**Explanation:** Broad
12. **(a)** Proposed  
**Explanation:** Proposed
13. **(c)** Negroid and Mongolese  
**Explanation:** Negroid and Mongolese
14. **(d)** the Nicobarese  
**Explanation:** the Nicobarese
15. **(b)** India and Myanmar  
**Explanation:** India and Myanmar
16. **(c)** Andaman  
**Explanation:** Andaman
17. **(d)** the Anthropological Department of the Government  
**Explanation:** the Anthropological Department of the Government
18. **(a)** matchbox and cloth  
**Explanation:** matchbox and cloth
19.  
**(d)** sermon : religious  
**Explanation:** An heirloom is an object that is passed from generation to generation in a family. Thus, a characteristic of an heirloom is to be inherited. A sermon is a speech from a preacher. Thus, a characteristic of a sermon is to be religious.

20.

(b) Sea : Ocean

**Explanation:** Second is more voluminous form of the first.

21.

(d) MALADY : FATAL

**Explanation:** A medley is a combination of things, which may be miscellaneous (various/assorted), as a malady, or illness, may be fatal (deadly). A truce is an agreement to stop war or hostilities and hence is not hostile. Luster is shine and hence not dull. A fledgling is a beginner who is not experienced. A remnant is a small remaining part of something and hence is not complete.

22.

(c) blizzard : snow

**Explanation:** A downpour is a heavy rain. A blizzard is a heavy snow.

23.

(d) RQSP

**Explanation:** RQSP

24.

(d) QPRS

**Explanation:** QPRS

25.

(b) SRPQ

**Explanation:** SRPQ

26.

(b) BADC

**Explanation:** BADC

27.

(c) Dishonour

**Explanation:** HUMILIATION - to make somebody feel ashamed or stupid and lose the respect of other people; dishonour.

28.

(d) stubborn

**Explanation:** **Obdurate**- refusing to change your mind; stubborn, obstinate.

29.

(b) Washing

**Explanation:** **Ablution** - an act of washing oneself.

**synonyms** - washing, cleansing, bathing, purification, douche.

30. (a) unfeeling

**Explanation:** Callous means 'not caring about other people's feelings or suffering'. The best synonym to the word is 'unfeeling' which means 'lacking sensitivity towards others'.

31. (a) aqueous

**Explanation:** **Aqueous** - of or containing water.

32.

(d) leisure

**Explanation:** **Leisure** - time when one is not working or occupied; free time.

33. (a) Maintenance

**Explanation: Maintenance**

34.

(d) vociferate

**Explanation:** The correct spelling is - **Vociferate** - shout, complain, or argue loudly or vehemently.

35. (a) angrily

**Explanation: in cold blood :** acting in a way that is deliberately cruel; with no pity

36.

(d) forever

**Explanation: for keeps:** for ever

37.

(b) eats a lot of food

**Explanation: eats like a horse:** to eat a lot.

38. (a) under control of

**Explanation: under the thumb of:** under the control of

39.

(c) samaritan

**Explanation:** samaritan - a person who gives help and sympathy to the people who need it.

40.

(c) patrimony

**Explanation: patrimony** - the property that someone gets from their father after his death.  
**Hereditary** - (of a title, office, or right) conferred by or based on inheritance.

41. (a) gesture

**Explanation: Gesture** - a movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning.

42. (a) ineligible

**Explanation: Ineligible** - legally or officially unable to be considered for a position or benefit.

for example - They were ineligible for jury service.

43.

(b) Synecdoche

**Explanation:** The word 'ear' is used as a part of the whole 'the attention of the person'.

44.

(b) Oxymoron

**Explanation:** The words 'fiction' and 'true' have opposite meanings. No fiction is true, it is imaginary. Hence, opposite words are used to make a phrase.

45. (a) Climax

**Explanation:** Written by Shakespeare in his 'The Passionate Pilgrim'. The words are arranged in the order of increasing importance where the initial word 'lost' seems better than the last word 'dead'.

46. (a) Both Alliteration and Onomatopoeia

**Explanation:** The initial consonant sounds of 'p' are repeated in the sentence. The phrase 'pitter-patter' is used to refer to sounds made by the rain.

47.

**(b)** decrease

**Explanation: decrease (V)** : to make or become smaller.

**heighten (V)** : make stronger; strengthen; intensify; increase

48.

**(d)** Amiable

**Explanation: Amiable** - having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner; amicable.

**Irascible** - irritable; short-tempered; showing a tendency to be easily angered.

49. **(a)** accessible

**Explanation: unapproachable** - unfriendly and not easy to talk to ; inaccessible.

50.

**(d)** dissent

**Explanation: dissent** - the fact of expressing opinions that are different from those that are accepted.

assent - the official agreement to or approval of something.

case ▶

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