

**Previous Years' Paper**  
**Common University Entrance Test for UG Programmes**  
**CUET-UG - English**  
**Entrance Exam, 2025**

**(After the list of questions, the solution will Start.)**

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**Read the given passage and answer the four questions that follow :-**

The next stage of the visit began as Mrs. Broadwith brought in a cup of tea and the rest of the animals were let out of the kitchen. It was the usual scenario for the many cups of tea I had drunk with Miss Stubbs under the little card which dangled above her bed.

“How are you today?” I asked.

“Oh! much better,” she replied and immediately changed the subject.

Mostly she liked to talk about her pets and the ones she had known right back to her girlhood. She spoke a lot too, about the days her family was alive. She loved to describe the escapades of her three brothers and today she showed me a photograph which Mrs. Broadwith had found.

“Oh, they were young rips!” she exclaimed. She laughed and for a moment her face was radiant, by her memories.

The things I had heard in the village came back to me; about the prosperous father and his family who lived in the big house once. Then the foreign investments crashed and the sudden change in circumstances. “When the old father died, he was almost penniless,” one old man said. “There is not much brass there now.”

Probably just enough brass to keep Miss Stubbs and her animals alive and pay Mrs. Broadwith. And, sitting there, I felt as I had often — a bit afraid of the responsibility I had. The one thing which brought some light into the life of the brave old woman was the devotion of this shaggy bunch whose eyes were never far from her face.

**Q1. Miss Stubbs led a very simple life because \_\_\_\_\_.**

1. she didn't believe in leading a luxurious life
2. she was too sad a person to enjoy simple pleasures of life

3. she couldn't afford even the normal little luxuries

4. she was bed-ridden and bitter about it

**Q2. Which among the following was not a topic of Miss Stubb's conversation?**

1. her brothers

2. her pets

3. her past with her family

4. her classmates

**Q3. 'There's not much brass there now' the underlined word refers to:**

1. brass ware

2. musical instruments

3. money

4. metal

**Q4. Identify the meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence by selecting the best option: -**

"She loved to describe the escapades of her three brothers...."

1. grave acts

2. funny acts

3. serious sober acts

4. mischievous acts

**Read the given passage and answer the four questions that follow:-**

If my younger self could see me now, she would be incredulous. That I work in the field of dance or decipher and translate dance for my own comprehension, call it choreography if you wish, would have been unbelievable. In this respect, I am particularly envious of dancers who claim that they are 'born to dance', implying that it was clearly laid out for them from the beginning. I must say, I find this assertion dubious; it is rarely that easy. 'To dance' means 'to struggle'.

In all truth, as a child, I never did want to dance; it was forced upon me by a doting mother and a silent father. My father probably kept his peace to avoid argument. From the beginning, my lessons took place under trying

conditions, though I believe that the conditions were more trying for my mother than for me. She travelled in local, over-crowded trains to the dance class with an unwilling child, tired from a whole day at school.

Interestingly, when I was seven, we went to see a movie starring Mumtaz Ali, who did a dance number in the film. When we arrived home, I began prancing around the house imitating the film actor and my mother, who was quietly watching, was the one who said, 'Kumudini, you are born to dance.' Ironically, I have no recollection of this story; it was my mother who saw this innate ability in me.

**Q5. The narrator's younger self would be incredulous if she saw the narrator now, as:**

1. she had become a choreographer.
2. she couldn't decipher the nuances of dance.
3. she was too curious to learn dance since her early childhood.
4. her reality and her dreams were not bridged.

**Q6. The narrator says, to dance means to struggle' as she \_\_\_\_\_ .**

1. was envious of the other dancers' talent.
2. had tough time convincing her parents about her passion
3. doesn't have good memories of her childhood
4. had to work hard to perfect the art, though unwillingly

**Q7. What role did her father play in her becoming a dancer?**

1. He gave his passive disapproval
2. He was indifferent
3. He was actively involved.
4. He tried maintaining a harmonious atmosphere.

**Q8. The seeds of the narrator's future vocation were sown when she \_\_\_\_\_ .**

1. went willingly to the dance class
2. pranced around the house imitating the dance steps from a movie
3. was born with an innate ability to dance

4. was encouraged by her father to take up dancing

**Read the passage and answer the four questions that follow:-**

The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report (2024) revealed that 733 million people faced malnutrition in 2023 — an increase of 152 million since 2019.

This trend is linked to food price dynamics. In 2022, the World Bank estimated that a 1% rise in global food prices could push 10 million people into extreme poverty. Rising food costs and inequality have intensified “hidden hunger,” affecting at least 2.8 billion people in 2022 alone.

Hidden hunger is a deficiency of essential micronutrients like zinc, iodine, and iron. The signs of this form of malnutrition are “hidden” as individuals may appear healthy while suffering severe health impacts. Clinical signs emerge only in extreme cases. Traditionally linked to caloric deficiency, hunger is now recognized to include micronutrient inadequacy, which can harm health even without overt signs of disease.

The Food Security and Nutrition report highlights that while it may seem intuitive that food-insecure individuals are less likely to maintain a healthy diet, the relationship is complex, shaped by factors like food environments, consumer behavior, and the affordability of nutritious foods.

In some cases, food insecurity is linked to lower consumption of all food types and a higher reliance on staple foods for dietary energy. In others, it can be associated with reduced intake of nutritious foods and increased consumption of energy-dense foods high in unhealthy fats, sugars, and salt. As a result, food insecurity and “hidden hunger” can result not only in undernutrition but can also lead to overweight and obesity.

**Q9. What is the primary distinction between "hidden hunger" and traditional caloric deficiency?**

1. Hidden hunger refers to a lack of protein, whereas caloric deficiency refers to a lack of fats.

2. Hidden hunger is caused by excessive food intake, whereas caloric deficiency is caused by food scarcity.

3. Hidden hunger involves not so obvious micronutrient deficiencies, while caloric deficiency has visible symptoms.

4. Hidden hunger is a short-term condition, whereas caloric deficiency affects only long-term health.

**Q10. Which factor complicates the relationship between food insecurity and diet quality?**

1. The absence of global food production data.
2. The overreliance on scientific studies rather than real-world evidence.
3. Variations in food environments, consumer behaviour, and affordability.
4. The assumption that food insecurity always results in undernutrition.

**Q11. How can food insecurity paradoxically contribute to obesity?**

1. by causing people to eat excessive amounts of protein.
2. by encouraging over consumption of cheap, unhealthy energy-dense foods.
3. by limiting access to all food types, reducing overall consumption.
4. by increasing the availability of nutrient-rich food in low-income areas.

**Q12. What consequence does the World Bank estimate of a 1% rise in global food prices?**

1. A decline in global malnutrition rates.
2. A reduction in food insecurity through economic growth.
3. An increase of 19 million people towards extreme poverty.
4. No significant impact on food security.

**Q13. Rearrange the following phrases into a meaningful sentence. The beginning of the sentence has been given below. Read the options and find out which of the four combinations is correct:-**

The need for a scientific understanding.....

(A) the Rio Earth Summit, the first of its kind

(B) involving world leaders on environment and development

(C) of natural ecosystems including forests was the main objective of

(D) of phenomena like climate change, biodiversity, and conservation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

**Q14. Rearrange the following phrases into a meaningful sentence. The beginning of the sentence has been given below. Read the options and find out which of the four combinations is correct:-**

The point is that both ecology and resource management science .....  
(A) and mechanistic worldview, shaped by the utilitarian premise  
(B) of the industrial age, had more to say  
(C) about the human mission to extract rather than to conserve  
(D) that developed under the conventional

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

**Q15. Rearrange the following phrases into a meaningful sentence. The beginning of the sentence has been given below. Read the options and find out which of the four combinations is correct:-**

Apart from many external factors like .....  
(A) their responsibility for the endangerment of the local languages  
(B) the language communities cannot shirk  
(C) globalization, and the  
(D) hegemony of English

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. (C), (D), (A), (B)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)

3. (C), (D), (B), (A)

4. (A), (B), (D), (C)

**Q16. Rearrange the phrases to form a meaningful sentence:-**

(A) in the region

(B) had percolated into the underground water

(C) thus, causing a water crisis

(D) the pollutants from the factory

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:-**

1. (A) (D), (C) (B)

2. (B), (C) (A), (D)

3. (C), (B), (A), (D)

4. (D), (B), (C), (A)

**Q17. Rearrange the following phrases into a meaningful sentence. The beginning of the sentence has been given below. Read the options and find out which of the four combinations is correct:-**

One common mistake that \_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) thinking that it

(B) would be a waste of time

(C) to work together

(D) many people have made is

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below**

1. (D), (A), (B), (C)

2. (B), (C), (A), (D)

3. (C), (A), (B), (D)

4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Q18. Rearrange the following phrases into a meaningful sentence. The beginning of the sentence has been given below. Read the options and find out which of the four combinations is correct:-**

Stimulants such as caffeine \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) activate adrenal glands,
- (B) deplete valuable minerals
- (C) worsening fatigue and sleep issues
- (D) needed for energy and

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

**Q19.** Rearrange the following phrases into a meaningful sentence. The beginning of the sentence has been given below. Read the options and find out which of the four combinations is correct:-

Premature greying of the workforce \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) on productivity and
- (B) long term economic growth
- (C) has a negative effect
- (D) required for large economies

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

**Q20.** Rearrange the parts in the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence:-

- (A) in the minds of people
- (B) the ancient myths of India
- (C) by priests-the guardians of learning

(D) have been preserved with great care

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Q21. Match the idioms in List-I with their meanings in List-II**

List-I	List-II
Idioms	Meanings
(A) Put one's shoulder to the wheel	(I) Work hard at a task
(B) Throw down the gauntlet	(II) Take up a challenge
(C) Get too big for one's boots	(III) Spend within the limits of what one can afford
(D) Cut one's coat according to one's cloth	(IV) Become very conceited

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Q22. Match the words in List-I with their definitions in List-II:**

List-I	List-II
Words	Definitions
(A) Abdicate	(I) To remove offensive portion of a book.
(B) Expurgate	(II) Literary theft.
(C) Plagiarism	(III) To surround a place with the intention of capturing.

(D) Besiege	(IV) To give up a throne or other office of dignity.
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Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Q23. Match the phrasal verbs in List-I with their meanings in List-II:**

List-I	List-II
Phrasal verbs	Meanings
(A) to jazz up	(I) something you mention in an indirect way
(B) scale back	(II) to make production or spending smaller in size, extent or amount
(C) allude to	(III) to be asked to do something
(D) call upon	(IV) to make something more interesting or exciting

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Q24. Fill in the blanks in the sentences given in List - I with the appropriate phrasal verbs given in List - II:-**

List-I	List-II
Sentences	Phrasal Verbs
(A) Despite searching for hours, she couldn't find her keys, but they eventually __ in her jacket.	(I) turn down
(B) The old factory was eventually __ a vibrant art gallery, preserving its historical significance.	(II) turn on

(C) Before leaving the room, she remembered to ___ the air conditioner to keep it cool.	(III) turned up
(D) She had to ___ the volume of the music to avoid disturbing her neighbours late at night.	(IV) turned into

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:-

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

**Q25.** Fill in the blanks in List-I with the appropriate verbs from List-II.

List-I	List-II
Sentences	Verbs
(A) They ___ that I go with them.	(I) recommended
(B) The doctor ___ that I rest for two days.	(II) demanded
(C) The chairperson ___ that plans be changed.	(III) insisted
(D) The landlord ___ that I pay the rent by Tuesday latest.	(IV) proposed

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Q26.** Match the idioms given in List-I with the appropriate meanings given in List-II

List-I	List-II
Idioms	Meanings

(A) Break the ice	(I) to describe precisely the main point or issue, addressing it directly.
(B) Hit the nail on the head	(II) to endure a painful or difficult situation with courage and resilience.
(C) Cost an arm and a leg	(III) to initiate conversation in a social setting, especially in a formal or awkward situation.
(D) Bite the bullet	(IV) something very expensive or costly.

**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) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)
4. (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

**Q27. Fill in the blanks in the sentences given in List-I with the appropriate idioms given in List-II.**

List-I	List-II
Sentences	Idioms
(A) With the project deadline approaching, the team had to _____ to meet the submission date.	(I) hit the hay
(B) As soon as the fitness trend started, many people decided to _____ and join the new workout class.	(II) burn the midnight oil
(C) Despite the promise of secrecy, Mark couldn't resist the temptation to _____ about the surprise party.	(III) jump on the bandwagon
(D) After a long day at work, I am ready to _____ and get a good night's sleep.	(IV) spill the beans

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Q28.** Fill in the blanks in the sentences given in List-I with the appropriate words given in List-II:

List-I	List-II
Sentences	Words
(A) Ika Jena is an Odia food _____ who documents and showcases Odia cuisine on her blog Culinary Xpress.	(I) chef
(B) Gitika Saikia identifies herself as an Assamese food _____ who specialises in tribal and mainland Assamese cuisines.	(II) entrepreneur
(C) Himachal Pradesh has a rich _____ of traditional breads such as siddu (stuffed bread), bhaturru (local sourdough flatbread) and pakain (deep-fried festive flatbread).	(III) chronicler
(D) Deepa Chauhan is a Bengaluru based culinary _____ and Sindhi cuisine specialist.	(IV) repertoire

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Q29.** Fill in the blanks in the given sentences of List-I with the appropriate words given in List-II:

List-I	List-II
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Sentences	Words
(A) I read the mystery novels _____ they captivate my imagination.	(I) Unless
(B) This is the place _____ he was born.	(II) because
(C) Many things have happened _____ we met last time.	(III) Where
(D) _____ you tell me the truth, I will not allow you to go.	(IV) Since

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**Q30. Match the words in List-I with the meanings in List-II**

List-I	List-II
Words	Meanings
(A) Denizen	(I) Express disapproval of
(B) Depravity	(II) Ridicule
(C) Deprecate	(III) Inhabitant
(D) Deride	(IV) Extreme wickedness

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**Q31. Use the correct form of the word "RESOLVE" to fill in the blank:-**

Did you make any New Year's \_\_\_\_\_ this year?

1. resolve
2. resolving
3. resolution
4. resolution

**Q32. Choose the appropriate word for the meaning of the underlined word**

Ravi came up on the stage and started speaking impromptu.

1. Quickly
2. Unrehearsed
3. Incoherently
4. Impressively

**Q33. Fill in the blank with the correct word from the options given below to make a meaningful sentence:-**

Ten tourists we \_\_\_\_\_ injured in the accident and a few of them succumbed to their injuries on the way to the hospital.

1. spuriously
2. gravely
3. fatefully
4. vitally

**Q34. Fill in the blank with the correct word from the options given below to make a meaningful sentence:-**

In my haste to stop the boiling milk from overflowing, I accidentally \_\_\_\_\_ my fingers.

1. sizzled
2. scorched
3. scalded
4. sunburnt

**Q35. Fill in the blank with the correct word from the options given below to make a meaningful sentence:-**

His salary is in \_\_\_\_\_ with the amount of work he does.

1. accord
2. coordination
3. balance
4. keeping

**Q36. Fill in the blank with the correct word from the options given below:-**

Sara was so \_\_\_\_\_ that she did not take much time to make up her mind.

1. impervious
2. impetuous
3. inarticulate
4. inerrant

**Q37. Fill in the blank with the correct word from the options given below:-**

She is standing \_\_\_\_\_ her husband in this crisis.

1. with
2. in
3. for
4. by

**Q38. Fill in the blank with the correct option:-**

The two friends appear to have fallen \_\_\_\_\_ over a minor issue.

1. down
2. out
3. into
4. by

**Q39. Fill in the blank with the correct option:-**

The committee's appeal to the people for money \_\_\_\_\_ little response.

1. evoked
2. provided

3. provoked

4. prevented

**Q40. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the word METAMORPHOSIS?**

1. A man flaunts his new car to impress his neighbours

2. A woman throws out old clothes from her wardrobe

3. A garden full of weeds is converted into a lovely green lawn

4. A man paints his new home in bright colours

**Q41. The patient will certainly recuperate under medical care.**

The ANTONYM of the word **RECUPERATE** is:

1. Resuscitate

2. Reimburse

3. Degenerate

4. Convalesce

**Q42. The speech given by him seemed to be INNOCUOUS but there were undercurrents that implied the contrary:-**

The ANTONYM of the word **INNOCUOUS** is:

1. Inoffensive

2. Harmful

3. Gentle

4. Insightful

**Q43. Select the word that is the exact opposite of the word MELLIFLUOUS in meaning from the given options:-**

1. Resonant

2. Cacophonous

3. Harmonious

4. Acrimonious

**Q44. Select the word from the given options that is most similar in meaning to the word- JUXTAPOSE**

1. Collective
2. Adjacent
3. Aligned
4. Distant

**Q45. Select the word from the given options that is most similar in meaning to the word - EMULATE**

1. Echo
2. Reiterate
3. Envy
4. Mimic

**Q46. Select the word from the given options that is most similar in meaning to the word- ALLEVIATE**

1. Swell
2. Aggravate
3. Repel
4. Assuage

**Q47. Choose the word from the given options which is opposite in meaning to the given word: Insipid**

1. Uninteresting
2. Savory
3. Spiritless
4. Bland

**Q48. Choose the word from the given options which is opposite in meaning to the given word: Pragmatic**

1. Practical
2. Sensible
3. Proficient

4. Utopian

**Q49. Choose the word from the given options which is similar in meaning to the given word: Anticipate**

1. Contemplate
2. Assert
3. Neglect
4. Predict

**Q50. Choose the correct antonym for the word 'Flagrant' from the options given below:-**

1. Notorious
2. Blatant
3. Unobtrusive
4. Adjacent

## Solution

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**Q1.**

**Ans. 3.** she couldn't afford even the normal little luxuries

The passage mentions that Miss Stubbs's family had once been prosperous but lost their wealth when the father's foreign investments failed. The narrator also notes there was "just enough brass to keep Miss Stubbs and her animals alive," showing that she lived simply because of financial hardship, not by choice.

**Q2.**

**Ans. 4.** her classmates

The passage says Miss Stubbs liked to talk about her pets, her brothers, and her family's past. There is no mention of classmates, making that the correct option.

**Q3.**

**Ans. 3.** money

In the context of the sentence, "brass" is a colloquial British term meaning "money." The speaker is saying that the family, once rich, now had very little money left.

**Q4.**

**Ans. 4.** mischievous acts

"Escapades" means adventurous or playful activities, often with a hint of mischief. The sentence describes Miss Stubbs laughing while recalling her brothers' adventures, implying they were light-hearted, mischievous acts.

**Q5.**

**Ans. 1.** she had become a choreographer.

The narrator says her younger self would find it unbelievable that she now works in the field of dance and even deciphers and translates dance as choreography. As a child, she never wanted to dance, so becoming a choreographer would have been beyond her imagination.

**Q6.**

**Ans. 4.** had to work hard to perfect the art, though unwillingly

The narrator never wanted to dance as a child and was forced into it by her mother. Over time, she realized that dancing required immense effort and perseverance. Her statement reflects the hard work and inner struggle she faced while learning an art she hadn't chosen willingly.

**Q7.**

**Ans. 4.** He tried maintaining a harmonious atmosphere.

The passage mentions that her father "probably kept his peace to avoid argument." This shows he neither encouraged nor opposed her mother's decision but chose silence to maintain harmony at home.

**Q8.**

**Ans. 2.** pranced around the house imitating the dance steps from a movie

The passage describes how, after watching a movie featuring Mumtaz Ali, the narrator began imitating his dance at home. Her mother saw this and said, "You are born to dance." This moment marked the beginning of her journey toward becoming a dancer.

**Q9.**

**Ans. 3.** Hidden hunger involves not so obvious micronutrient deficiencies, while caloric deficiency has visible symptoms.

The passage explains that hidden hunger is caused by a lack of essential micronutrients like zinc, iodine, and iron, and its effects are "hidden" because people may appear healthy. In contrast, caloric deficiency shows more obvious physical signs such as weakness or weight loss.

**Q10.**

**Ans. 3.** Variations in food environments, consumer behaviour, and affordability.

The passage states that the link between food insecurity and a healthy diet is complex and influenced by several factors — particularly food environments, consumer behavior, and how affordable nutritious food is. These variations make the relationship difficult to define simply.

**Q11.**

**Ans. 2.** by encouraging over consumption of cheap, unhealthy energy-dense foods.

The passage explains that in some cases, food insecurity leads people to eat fewer nutritious foods and depend more on inexpensive foods that are high in fats, sugars, and salt. These energy-dense but nutrient-poor foods can cause obesity even when people face food insecurity.

**Q12.**

**Ans. 3.** An increase of 19 million people towards extreme poverty.

According to the passage, the World Bank estimated that even a small 1% rise in global food prices could push 10 million people into extreme poverty, showing how sensitive global poverty levels are to food price changes.

**Q13.**

**Ans. 3. (D), (C), (A), (B)**

The sentence begins with “**The need for a scientific understanding...**” — so the next phrase should logically describe what needs to be understood.

Phrase (D) — “of phenomena like climate change, biodiversity, and conservation” — fits immediately after the beginning because it completes the idea of what needs scientific understanding.

Next, phrase (C) — “of natural ecosystems including forests was the main objective of” — continues the idea by explaining the purpose of this understanding.

Then, phrase (A) — “the Rio Earth Summit, the first of its kind” — names the event whose objective is being described.

Finally, phrase (B) — “involving world leaders on environment and development” — adds extra information about the Summit.

Putting it all together:

**“The need for a scientific understanding of phenomena like climate change, biodiversity, and conservation of natural ecosystems including forests was the main objective of the Rio Earth Summit, the first of its kind, involving world leaders on environment and development.”**

This order makes complete logical and grammatical sense.

**Q14.**

**Ans. 3. (D), (A), (B), (C)**

The sentence begins with "**The point is that both ecology and resource management science...**", so the next phrase should logically describe how these sciences developed.

Phrase (D) — "that developed under the conventional" — fits next because it tells us about the type of development or background of these sciences.

Then comes phrase (A) — "and mechanistic worldview, shaped by the utilitarian premise" — which completes the idea of the kind of worldview under which they developed.

Next, phrase (B) — "of the industrial age, had more to say" — connects naturally, explaining when this worldview belonged and what these sciences tended to express.

Finally, phrase (C) — "about the human mission to extract rather than to conserve" — completes the thought, showing what these sciences emphasized.

Putting it all together:

**"The point is that both ecology and resource management science that developed under the conventional and mechanistic worldview, shaped by the utilitarian premise of the industrial age, had more to say about the human mission to extract rather than to conserve."**

This arrangement is logical, grammatically correct, and conveys the complete intended meaning.

**Q15.**

**Ans. 1. (C), (D), (A), (B)**

The sentence begins with "**Apart from many external factors like...**", so the next phrase should list those external factors.

Phrase (C) — "globalization, and the" — fits right after the beginning because it continues the list of external influences.

Then comes phrase (D) — "hegemony of English" — which completes the list of external factors affecting languages.

Next, phrase (A) — “their responsibility for the endangerment of the local languages” — introduces what the sentence is really discussing — who is responsible for the decline of local languages.

Finally, phrase (B) — “the language communities cannot shirk” — logically completes the idea, explaining that language communities themselves cannot avoid that responsibility.

Putting it all together:

**“Apart from many external factors like globalization, and the hegemony of English, the language communities cannot shirk their responsibility for the endangerment of the local languages.”**

This order makes complete logical and grammatical sense and clearly conveys the intended meaning.

**Q16.**

**Ans. 4. (D), (B), (C), (A)**

The sentence should begin with the subject — here, **“the pollutants from the factory”** (phrase D) — because it tells us what the sentence is about.

Next, phrase (B) — “had percolated into the underground water” — logically follows, describing what happened to the pollutants.

Then, phrase (C) — “thus, causing a water crisis” — shows the result or consequence of that pollution.

Finally, phrase (A) — “in the region” — specifies where the crisis occurred.

Putting it all together:

**“The pollutants from the factory had percolated into the underground water, thus causing a water crisis in the region.”**

This sequence makes the sentence grammatically correct and logically complete.

**Q17.**

**Ans. 1. (D), (A), (B), (C)**

The sentence begins with **“One common mistake that...”**, so the next phrase should identify who makes the mistake.

Phrase (D) — “many people have made is” — fits perfectly after the beginning because it completes the subject and introduces the main clause.

Next, phrase (A) — “thinking that it” — introduces the idea or belief that forms the mistake.

Then comes phrase (B) — “would be a waste of time” — which completes the thought about what people think.

Finally, phrase (C) — “to work together” — specifies what they think is a waste of time.

Putting it all together:

**“One common mistake that many people have made is thinking that it would be a waste of time to work together.”**

This arrangement is grammatically correct, logical, and clearly conveys the intended meaning.

**Q18.**

**Ans. 1. (A), (D), (B), (C)**

The sentence begins with “**Stimulants such as caffeine...**”, so it should first describe their immediate action.

Phrase (A) — “activate adrenal glands,” — fits logically after the beginning because it explains what caffeine does in the body.

Next, phrase (D) — “needed for energy and” — connects smoothly, explaining that adrenal glands are responsible for energy-related functions.

Then, phrase (B) — “deplete valuable minerals” — continues the idea, showing a negative effect of this activation.

Finally, phrase (C) — “worsening fatigue and sleep issues” — completes the thought by showing the resulting problems.

Putting it all together:

**“Stimulants such as caffeine activate adrenal glands, needed for energy and deplete valuable minerals, worsening fatigue and sleep issues.”**

This order makes the sentence grammatically correct, logically connected, and clearly explains how caffeine affects the body.

## Q19.

**Ans. 2.** (C), (A), (B), (D)

The sentence begins with “**Premature greying of the workforce...**”, which means aging of the working population. The next part should describe its effect.

Phrase (C) — “has a negative effect” — fits immediately after the beginning because it tells us what impact this phenomenon has.

Next, phrase (A) — “on productivity and” — logically follows, explaining where the negative effect is felt.

Then comes phrase (B) — “long term economic growth” — completing the idea of what else is affected.

Finally, phrase (D) — “required for large economies” — adds context, clarifying that productivity and growth are essential for big economies.

Putting it all together:

**“Premature greying of the workforce has a negative effect on productivity and long-term economic growth required for large economies.”**

This arrangement makes the sentence grammatically correct, logical, and meaningful.

## Q20.

**Ans. 3.** (B), (D), (A), (C)

The sentence should begin with the subject “**the ancient myths of India**” — that’s the main idea being discussed, so phrase (B) comes first.

Next, phrase (D) — “have been preserved with great care” — follows naturally, describing what has happened to those myths.

Then, phrase (A) — “in the minds of people” — explains where or how they have been preserved.

Finally, phrase (C) — “by priests—the guardians of learning” — identifies who played a major role in preserving them.

Putting it all together:

**“The ancient myths of India have been preserved with great care in the minds of people by priests—the guardians of learning.”**

This order makes the sentence grammatically correct, logical, and complete in meaning.

**Q21.**

**Ans. 2.** (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III)

Let's understand each idiom and its meaning:

- **(A) Put one's shoulder to the wheel** → means to work hard at a task or make a strong effort to achieve something.  
→ Matches with (I)
- **(B) Throw down the gauntlet** → means to issue or accept a challenge. In medieval times, knights threw their gloves (gauntlets) to challenge someone.  
→ Matches with (II)
- **(C) Get too big for one's boots** → means to become very conceited or overconfident.  
→ Matches with (IV)
- **(D) Cut one's coat according to one's cloth** → means to live within one's means or spend only what one can afford.  
→ Matches with (III)

**Correct matching:** (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III)

Hence, the correct answer is **Option 2.**

**Q22.**

**Ans. 1.** (A) – (IV), (B) – (I), (C) – (II), (D) – (III)

Let's understand each word and its correct definition:

- **(A) Abdicate** → means to give up a throne or other position of power or dignity.  
→ Matches with (IV)
- **(B) Expurgate** → means to remove offensive or objectionable parts from a book or text.  
→ Matches with (I)

- (C) **Plagiarism** → means **literary theft**, or using someone else's words or ideas as your own without giving credit.  
→ Matches with (II)
- (D) **Besiege** → means **to surround a place with the intention of capturing it**, often used in military contexts.  
→ Matches with (III)

**Correct matching:** (A) – (IV), (B) – (I), (C) – (II), (D) – (III)

Hence, the correct answer is **Option 1**.

**Q23.**

**Ans. 2.** (A) – (IV), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (III)

Let's understand each phrasal verb and its correct meaning:

- (A) **To jazz up** → means **to make something more interesting or exciting**.  
→ Matches with (IV)
- (B) **Scale back** → means **to reduce production, spending, or activity in size, extent, or amount**.  
→ Matches with (II)
- (C) **Allude to** → means **to mention something in an indirect or subtle way**.  
→ Matches with (I)
- (D) **Call upon** → means **to be asked or required to do something**.  
→ Matches with (III)

**Correct matching:** (A) – (IV), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (III)

Hence, the correct answer is **Option 2**.

**Q24.**

**Ans. 4.** (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)

Let's fill each sentence with the correct phrasal verb:

- (A) "Despite searching for hours, she couldn't find her keys, but they eventually \_\_ in her jacket."

- The correct phrasal verb is “**turned up**”, which means appeared or were found unexpectedly.  (A) – (III)
- (B) “The old factory was eventually \_\_\_ a vibrant art gallery, preserving its historical significance.”  
→ The correct phrasal verb is “**turned into**”, which means changed or transformed into something else.  (B) – (IV)
- (C) “Before leaving the room, she remembered to \_\_\_ the air conditioner to keep it cool.”  
→ The correct phrasal verb is “**turn on**”, which means to switch on or activate a device.  (C) – (II)
- (D) “She had to \_\_\_ the volume of the music to avoid disturbing her neighbours late at night.”  
→ The correct phrasal verb is “**turn down**”, which means to reduce the volume or intensity of something.  (D) – (I)

**Final Matching:** (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)

Hence, the correct answer is **Option 4.**

**Q25.**

**Ans. 1.** (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)

Let's complete each sentence with the correct verb:

- (A) “They \_\_\_ that I go with them.”  
→ The correct verb is **recommended**, as it expresses a polite suggestion.  (A) – (I)
- (B) “The doctor \_\_\_ that I rest for two days.”  
→ The correct verb is **insisted**, since doctors often stress or firmly advise something related to health.  (B) – (III)
- (C) “The chairperson \_\_\_ that plans be changed.”  
→ The correct verb is **proposed**, as it means to suggest a new idea or course of action.  (C) – (IV)
- (D) “The landlord \_\_\_ that I pay the rent by Tuesday latest.”

→ The correct verb is **demanded**, as landlords often require or insist on payment.  (D) – (II)

**Final Matching:** (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)

Hence, the correct answer is **Option 1**.

**Q26.**

**Ans. 2.** (A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)

- **Break the ice** → (III) initiate conversation in a social/awkward setting.
- **Hit the nail on the head** → (I) describe the main point precisely.
- **Cost an arm and a leg** → (IV) something very expensive.
- **Bite the bullet** → (II) endure a painful/difficult situation with courage.

**Q27.**

**Ans. 1.** (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)

Let's fill in each sentence with the correct idiom:

- (A) "With the project deadline approaching, the team had to \_\_\_ to meet the submission date."  
→ The correct idiom is "**burn the midnight oil**", which means to work late into the night.  (A) – (I)
- (B) "As soon as the fitness trend started, many people decided to \_\_\_ and join the new workout class."  
→ The correct idiom is "**jump on the bandwagon**", which means to join or support something that is already popular.  (B) – (III)
- (C) "Despite the promise of secrecy, Mark couldn't resist the temptation to \_\_\_ about the surprise party."  
→ The correct idiom is "**spill the beans**", which means to reveal a secret.  (C) – (IV)
- (D) "After a long day at work, I am ready to \_\_\_ and get a good night's sleep."  
→ The correct idiom is "**hit the hay**", which means to go to bed.  (D) – (II)

**Final Matching:** (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)

Hence, the correct answer is **Option 1.**

**Q28.**

**Ans. 1.** (A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)

Let's fill in the blanks with the correct words:

- (A) "Ika Jena is an Odia food \_\_\_\_\_ who documents and showcases Odia cuisine on her blog Culinary Xpress."  
→ The correct word is **chronicler**, meaning someone who records events or details.  (A) – (III)
- (B) "Gitika Saikia identifies herself as an Assamese food \_\_\_\_\_ who specialises in tribal and mainland Assamese cuisines."  
→ The correct word is **chef**, meaning a professional cook or culinary expert.  (B) – (I)
- (C) "Himachal Pradesh has a rich \_\_\_\_\_ of traditional breads such as siddu, bhattur, and pakain."  
→ The correct word is **repertoire**, meaning a collection or range of items, skills, or works.  (C) – (IV)
- (D) "Deepa Chauhan is a Bengaluru-based culinary \_\_\_\_\_ and Sindhi cuisine specialist."  
→ The correct word is **entrepreneur**, meaning a person who starts or runs a business.  (D) – (II)

**Final Matching:** (A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)

Hence, the correct answer is **Option 1.**

**Q29.**

**Ans. 4.** (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)

Let's complete each sentence correctly:

- (A) "I read the mystery novels \_\_\_\_\_ they captivate my imagination."  
→ The correct word is **since**, meaning because or as a reason.  (A) – (IV)

- (B) "This is the place \_\_\_\_ he was born."  
→ The correct word is **where**, as it refers to a location.  (B) – (III)
- (C) "Many things have happened \_\_\_\_ we met last time."  
→ The correct word is **since**, showing time elapsed from a past event.  (C) – (II)
- (D) "\_\_\_\_ you tell me the truth, I will not allow you to go."  
→ The correct word is **unless**, meaning if not.  (D) – (I)

**Final Matching:** (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)

Hence, the correct answer is **Option 4.**

**Q30.**

**Ans. 4.** (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

Let's match each word with its correct meaning:

- (A) **Denizen** → means **inhabitant or a person who lives in a particular place.**  
 Matches with (III)
- (B) **Depravity** → means **extreme wickedness or moral corruption.**  
 Matches with (IV)
- (C) **Deprecate** → means **to express disapproval of something.**  
 Matches with (I)
- (D) **Deride** → means **to ridicule or mock someone.**  
 Matches with (II)

**Final Matching:** (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

Hence, the correct answer is **Option 4.**

**Q31.**

**Ans. 4.** resolution

The correct phrase is **"New Year's resolution."**

A **resolution** means a firm decision to do or not to do something. People often make resolutions at the start of a new year — for example, to exercise regularly or eat healthier.

- **Resolve** → a verb (e.g., I resolve to study harder.)
- **Resolving** → present participle form of the verb.
- **Resolvation** → not a correct English word.
- **Resolution** → a **noun**, which fits grammatically and contextually here.

**Correct sentence:** “Did you make any New Year’s resolution this year?”

Q32.

**Ans. 2.** Unrehearsed

The word “**impromptu**” means **done or spoken without any preparation or rehearsal** — spontaneous or offhand.

In the sentence “Ravi came up on the stage and started speaking **impromptu**,” it means that Ravi began speaking **without any prior preparation**.

- **Quickly** → means fast, but not necessarily without preparation.
- **Unrehearsed** → correct; means not practiced or planned in advance.
- **Incoherently** → means not clear or logical.
- **Impressively** → means in a way that evokes admiration.

Therefore, “**impromptu**” = “**unrehearsed**.”

Q33.

**Ans. 2.** gravely

The word “**gravely**” means **seriously or severely**.

In the sentence —

“Ten tourists were \_\_\_\_\_ injured in the accident and a few of them succumbed to their injuries on the way to the hospital.”

— the context shows that the injuries were **serious** and **life-threatening**.

Let’s look at the options:

- **Spuriously** → means false or fake (doesn’t fit).

- **Gravely** → means seriously or severely (fits perfectly).
- **Fatefully** → means having disastrous consequences (not suitable here).
- **Vitally** → means in an essential or life-sustaining way (not correct for describing injuries).

✓ **Correct sentence:** “Ten tourists were gravely injured in the accident and a few of them succumbed to their injuries on the way to the hospital.”

Q34.

**Ans. 3. scalded**

The word “**scalded**” means **to burn with hot liquid or steam**.

In the sentence —

“In my haste to stop the boiling milk from overflowing, I accidentally \_\_\_\_\_ my fingers.” —

since the injury is caused by **boiling milk (a hot liquid)**, **scalded** is the most appropriate choice.

Let's check the other options:

- **Sizzled** → means to make a hissing sound when frying or burning (not suitable for a person).
- **Scorched** → means to burn the surface of something (used for objects, not for skin with hot liquid).
- **Scalded** → correct; burn caused by hot liquid or steam.
- **Sunburnt** → means skin burnt by sunlight (not applicable here).

✓ **Correct sentence:** “In my haste to stop the boiling milk from overflowing, I accidentally scalded my fingers.”

Q35.

**Ans. 4. keeping**

The correct phrase is “**in keeping with**,” which means **in agreement with, consistent with, or matching**.

In the sentence —

“His salary is in \_\_\_\_\_ with the amount of work he does,”

the meaning is that **his salary matches or corresponds to** the work he performs.

Let's check the options:

- **Accord** → the phrase would be “in accord with,” which also means agreement, but here “in keeping with” is more natural and commonly used.
- **Coordination** → means working together harmoniously (not suitable here).
- **Balance** → doesn’t fit grammatically.
- **Keeping** → correct; completes the idiomatic expression “in keeping with.”

**Correct sentence:** “His salary is in keeping with the amount of work he does.”

**Q36.**

**Ans. 2. impetuous**

The word “**impetuous**” means **acting quickly or without thinking carefully; impulsive**.

In the sentence —

“Sara was so \_\_\_\_\_ that she did not take much time to make up her mind,” the context shows that Sara made decisions quickly, without much thought — exactly the meaning of impetuous.

Let's look at the options:

- **Impervious** → means not affected by something (e.g., impervious to criticism).
- **Impetuous** → correct; means hasty or impulsive in action or decision.
- **Inarticulate** → means unable to express oneself clearly.
- **Inerrant** → means incapable of being wrong or making mistakes.

**Correct sentence:** “Sara was so impetuous that she did not take much time to make up her mind.”

**Q37.**

#### **Ans. 4. by**

The correct phrase is “**stand by someone**,” which means **to support or remain loyal to someone, especially during difficult times**.

In the sentence —

“She is standing \_\_\_\_\_ her husband in this crisis,”

the meaning is that she is **supporting** her husband during a tough period.

Let’s check the options:

- **with** → means together with someone, but doesn’t express loyalty or support strongly.
- **in** → grammatically incorrect here.
- **for** → means on behalf of, not suitable.
- **by** → correct; expresses loyalty and support.

**✓ Correct sentence:** “She is standing by her husband in this crisis.”

#### **Q38.**

#### **Ans. 2. out**

The correct phrasal verb is “**fall out**,” which means **to have a disagreement or quarrel with someone**.

In the sentence —

“The two friends appear to have fallen \_\_\_\_\_ over a minor issue,”

it means the two friends have **argued or disagreed** about something small.

Let’s check the options:

- **down** → means to drop or decrease (doesn’t fit).
- **out** → correct; “fall out” = to quarrel or stop being friendly.
- **into** → means to enter or begin something (not suitable here).
- **by** → incorrect in this context.

**✓ Correct sentence:** “The two friends appear to have fallen out over a minor issue.”

#### **Q39.**

**Ans. 1. evoked**

“**Evoked**” is the correct past-tense verb meaning **to bring out, cause, or elicit a reaction**.

The sentence means the appeal **produced** little response.

- **provided** = gave (doesn't fit),
- **provoked** = angered (wrong tone),
- **prevented** = stopped (illogical here).

**✓ Correct sentence:** “The committee’s appeal to the people for money evoked little response.”

**Q40.**

**Ans. 3. A garden full of weeds is converted into a lovely green lawn**

The word “**metamorphosis**” means a **complete or dramatic change in form, structure, or appearance**.

It is often used to describe transformations in nature (like a caterpillar turning into a butterfly) or major positive changes.

Among the options:

- (1) Flaunting a car → shows off behavior, not change.
- (2) Throwing out old clothes → a small action, not transformation.
- (3) Converting a weed-filled garden into a green lawn → represents a **clear transformation** from neglected to beautiful. **✓**
- (4) Painting a home → only a superficial change, not a complete transformation.

**✓ Correct Answer: Option 3**

**Q41.**

**Ans. 3. Degenerate**

The word “**recuperate**” means **to recover health, strength, or energy after illness or effort**.

In the sentence, “The patient will certainly recuperate under medical care,” it means the patient will **get better**.

Let's check the options:

- **Resuscitate** → means to revive from unconsciousness (similar meaning, not opposite).
- **Reimburse** → means to pay back money (unrelated).
- **Degenerate** → means to decline, deteriorate, or get worse — the opposite of recovering.
- **Convalesce** → means to recover gradually (synonym, not antonym).

**Correct Answer:** Degenerate

**Q42.**

**Ans. 2. Harmful**

The word “innocuous” means **harmless or inoffensive** — something that does not cause damage or hurt anyone.

In the sentence, “The speech given by him seemed to be innocuous but there were undercurrents that implied the contrary,” the phrase “implied the contrary” suggests that the opposite of harmless is intended.

Let's check the options:

- **Inoffensive** → same meaning as innocuous (not antonym).
- **Harmful** → opposite of harmless; correct antonym.
- **Gentle** → similar in tone, not opposite.
- **Insightful** → unrelated to harm or safety.

**Correct Answer:** Harmful

**Q43.**

**Ans. 2. Cacophonous**

The word “mellifluous” means **sweet-sounding, pleasant, and musical to hear**.

It is often used to describe a voice or sound that flows smoothly, like honey.

The opposite of a pleasant or musical sound would be something **harsh, jarring, or unpleasant to hear** — which is “**cacophonous**.”

Let's check the options:

- **Resonant** → means deep and clear sound (not opposite).
- **Cacophonous** → means harsh, discordant, and unpleasant sound (  correct antonym).
- **Harmonious** → similar in meaning, not opposite.
- **Acrimonious** → means bitter or angry (used for tone or speech, not sound quality).

**Correct Answer:** Cacophonous

**Q44.**

**Ans. 2. Adjacent**

The word “**juxtapose**” means to place two or more things side by side, especially for comparison or contrast.

**For example:**

The artist juxtaposed light and dark colors to create a striking effect.

Let's check the options:

- **Collective** → means done by a group; unrelated.
- **Adjacent** → means **next to or close to something**, which is closest in meaning to “juxtapose.”
- **Aligned** → means arranged in a straight line or proper order (not exactly the same meaning).
- **Distant** → opposite in meaning.

**Correct Answer:** Adjacent

**Q45.**

**Ans. 4. Mimic**

The word “**emulate**” means to imitate or copy someone or something, often with the goal of matching or surpassing them in achievement.

**For example:**

Young artists often emulate the styles of famous painters.

Let's check the options:

- **Echo** → means to repeat a sound (not quite the same).

- **Reiterate** → means to repeat something said or written (different meaning).
- **Envy** → means to feel jealousy (unrelated).
- **Mimic** → means to **imitate someone's actions or behavior**, which is closest in meaning to emulate.

**Correct Answer:** Mimic

**Q46.**

**Ans. 4. Assuage**

The word “alleviate” means **to make pain, suffering, or a problem less severe or easier to bear**.

**For example:**

The doctor gave her medicine to alleviate her headache.

Let's check the options:

- **Swell** → means to expand or grow larger (opposite in sense).
- **Aggravate** → means to make worse (antonym of alleviate).
- **Repel** → means to drive away or reject (unrelated).
- **Assuage** → means **to relieve, ease, or lessen pain or distress**, which is similar in meaning to alleviate.

**Correct Answer:** Assuage

**Q47.**

**Ans. 2. Savory**

The word “insipid” means **lacking flavor, excitement, or interest; dull or bland**.

**For example:**

The soup was insipid — it needed more salt and spices.

Let's check the options:

- **Uninteresting** → similar in meaning to insipid (not opposite).

- **Savory** → means **tasty, flavorful, or appetizing** — the opposite of **insipid**.
- **Spiritless** → means dull or lacking energy (similar meaning).
- **Bland** → another synonym for **insipid**.

**Correct Answer:** Savory

**Q48.**

**Ans. 4. Utopian**

The word “**pragmatic**” means **practical, realistic, and focused on results rather than ideas or theories**.

**For example:**

A pragmatic person looks for workable solutions instead of dreaming about perfection.

Let's check the options:

- **Practical** → same meaning as **pragmatic** (not opposite).
- **Sensible** → similar meaning (not opposite).
- **Proficient** → means skilled or competent (unrelated).
- **Utopian** → means **idealistic or unrealistic**, believing in a perfect world — the **opposite** of **pragmatic**.

**Correct Answer:** Utopian

**Q49.**

**Ans. 4. Predict**

The word “**anticipate**” means **to expect or foresee something in advance**. It is often used when someone prepares for something before it happens.

**For example:**

We anticipate heavy rain tomorrow. (We **expect/predict** heavy rain.)

Let's check the options:

- **Contemplate** → means to think deeply about something (not the same).
- **Assert** → means to state something confidently (unrelated).

- **Neglect** → means to ignore or fail to care for something (opposite idea).
- **Predict** → means to forecast or expect something to happen, which is closest in meaning.

**Correct Answer:** Predict

Q50.

**Ans. 3. Unobtrusive**

The word “**flagrant**” means **very obvious, shocking, or easily noticeable** (especially when describing a bad action or behavior).

**For example:**

He showed a flagrant disregard for the rules.

→ means his disobedience was **open and obvious**.

Now, let's look at the options:

- **Notorious** → means famous for something bad (similar meaning, not opposite).
- **Blatant** → means openly and clearly offensive (synonym, not opposite).
- **Unobtrusive** → means **not attracting attention; modest or subtle** — the opposite of flagrant.
- **Adjacent** → means next to or beside (unrelated meaning).

**Correct Answer:** Unobtrusive